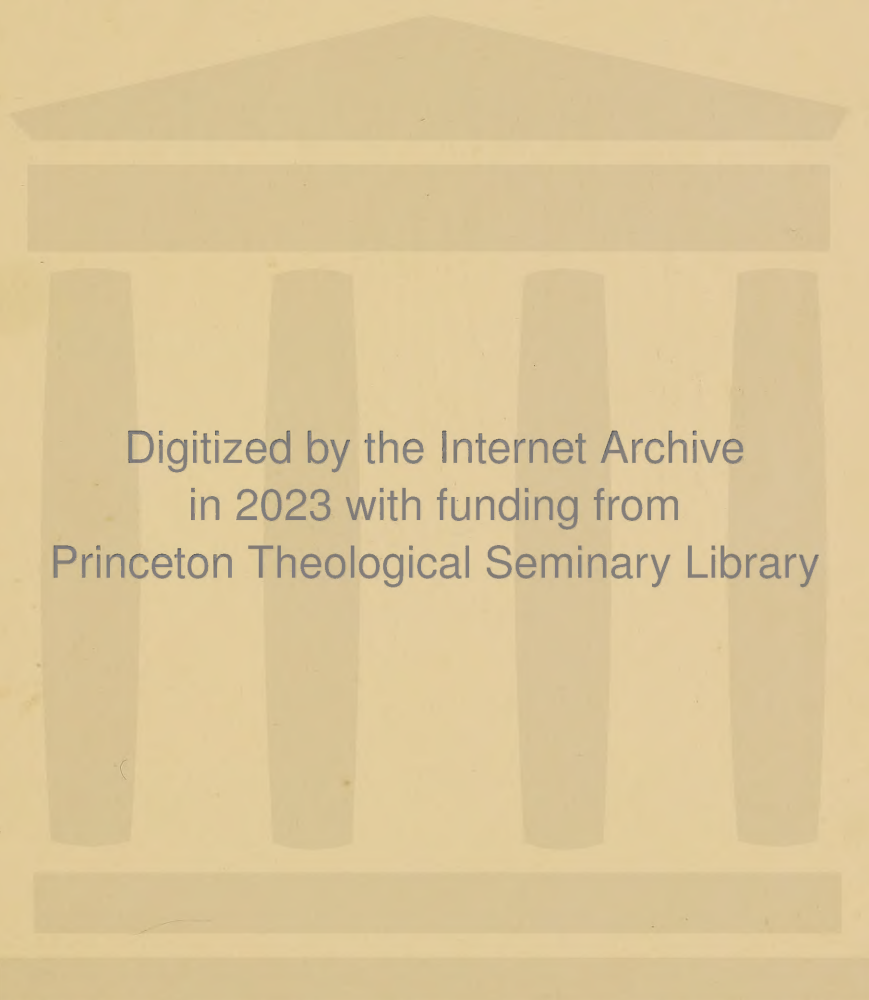


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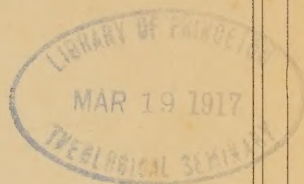
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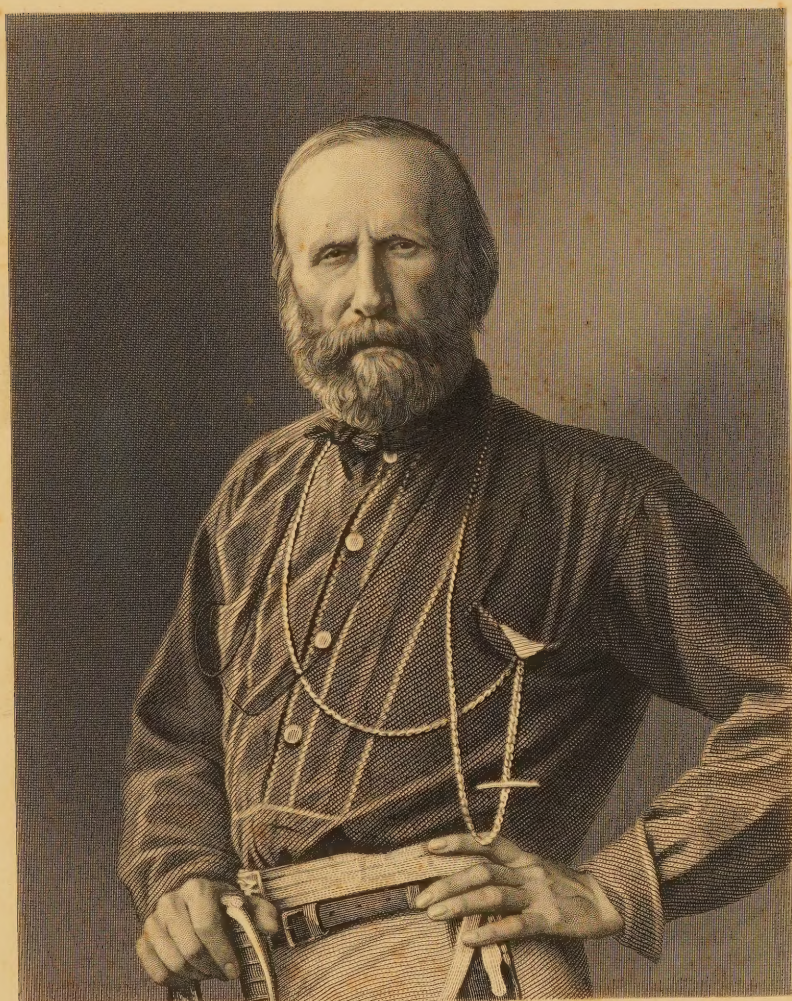
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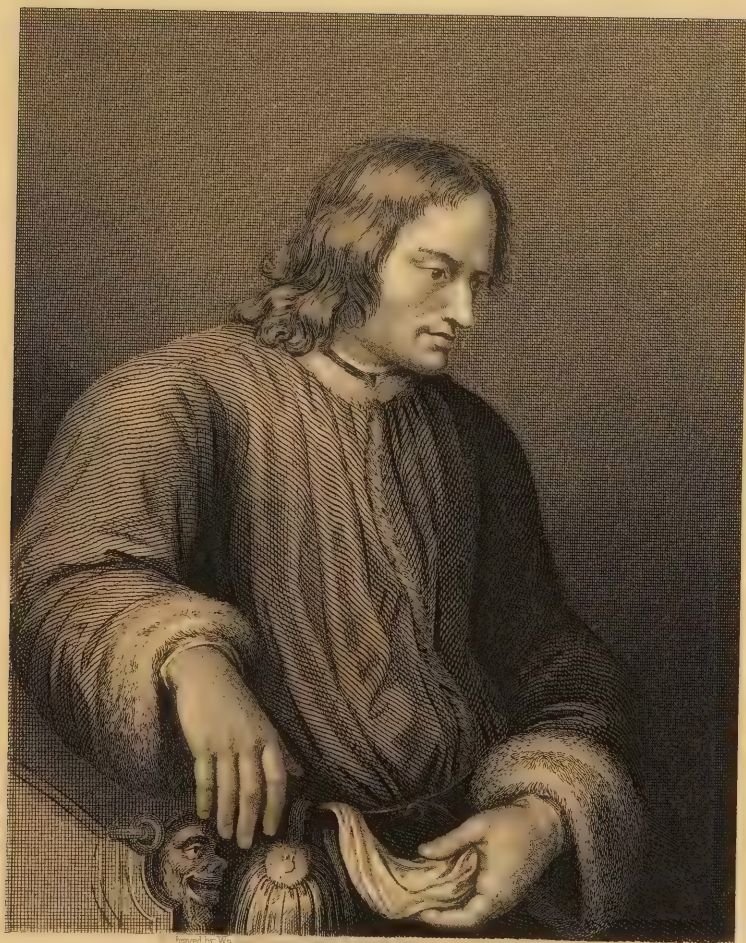




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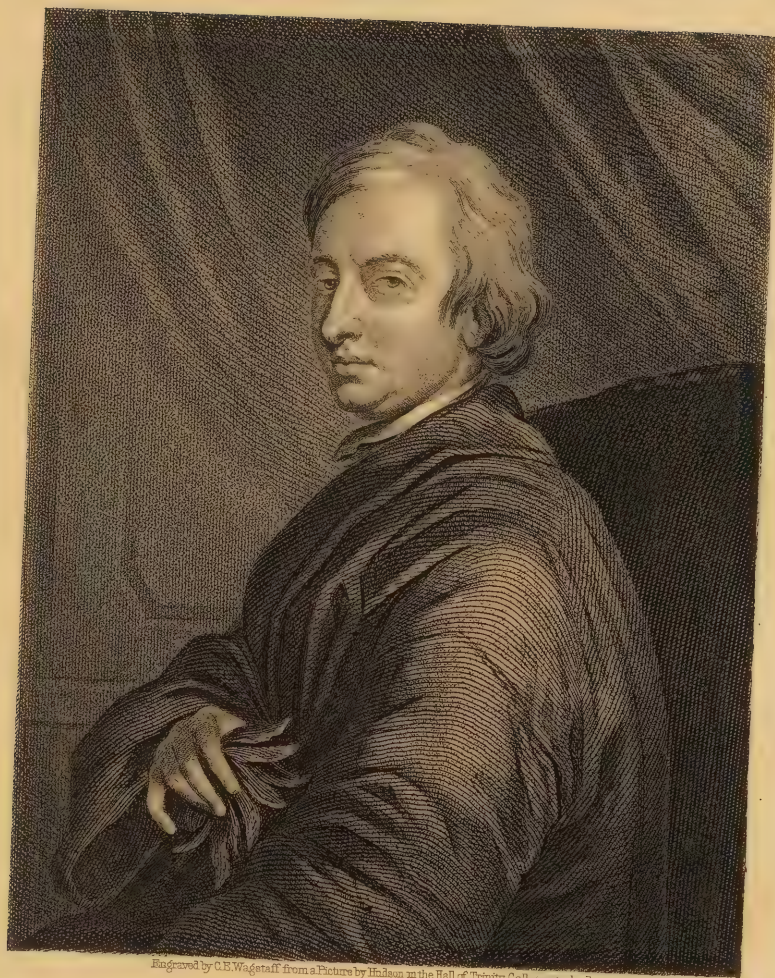




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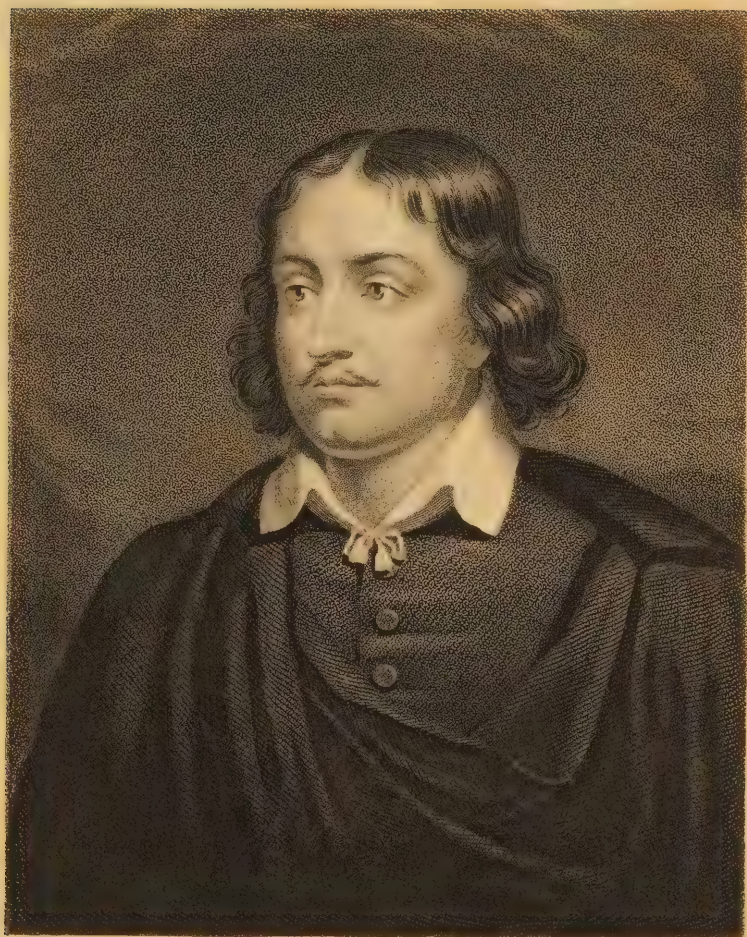
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**GAY DE VERNON, LEONARD**, a French ecclesiastic who figured in the revolutionary era, born at St. Leonard in Limousin in 1748; died at Vernon, near Limoges, in 1822. He was curé of a village in the neighbourhood of the latter town when the Revolution commenced. He was elected to the see of Haute Vienne in 1791. He sat in the legislative assembly and in the council of Five Hundred, always amongst the most ardent of the extreme democrats. From the year 1798 till his death he was frequently in trouble, both with politicians and with priests; and eventually he retired from public life. He was in exile at Brussels from 1816 till 1819.—J. S., G.

**GAYOT DE PITAVALL, FRANÇOIS**, a French lawyer, born at Lyons in 1673; died at Paris in 1743. He commenced life as an abbé, then became a soldier, and finally an advocate. Not meeting, however, with much success in the practice of the law, he betook himself to literature. He published "Causes célèbres et intéressantes avec les jugements des cours souveraines qui les ont décidées;" "Bibliothèque des gens de cour;" and "Saillies d'esprit."—R. V. C.

**GAYTON, EDMUND**, an English writer, born in London in 1609; died at Oxford, 12th December, 1666. Educated at the Merchant Taylors' school and at St. John's college, Oxford, he obtained a professorship in his college, from which, however, as a royalist, he was driven in 1647. He then went to the metropolis, and lived, according to Anthony Wood, "in a sharking condition," endeavouring to support himself and his wife by his pen. About 1659 he was imprisoned for debt in King's Bench prison, where he wrote his "Walk, Knaves, Walk," 1659. Shortly after the Restoration, reinstalled in his professorship, he settled finally at Oxford. He wrote several books of a humorous cast, and many songs. His best known work is his "Festivous Notes upon Don Quixote," 1654. His favourite nom de plume was De Speciosa Villa, but his "Wit Revived," 1660, bears the name of Asdrysadust Tossoffacan.—R. V. C.

**GAZA, THEODORE**, a grammarian of the Greek empire, was born about the commencement of the fifteenth century at Thessalonica, whence he emigrated into Italy, about the year 1480. He was professor of Greek at Sienna in 1440; and afterwards occupied the same post at Ferrara, where he acquired so great a fame as a scholar, that he was invited to Rome by the pope, Nicholas V. He received such honour from the savans of the time while at Rome, that it is said they were in the habit of saluting his house with the greatest respect, whenever they passed it. After the death of the pope, Theodore went to Naples, but returned to Rome, and was appointed to a small benefice in Calabria, where he died in 1478. His knowledge of Latin and Greek was thought to be perfect. His Greek grammar, in four books, has been repeatedly reprinted, and was partially translated into Latin by Erasmus. Other scholars, also, have rendered portions of it into Latin, and have commented upon it. One of these commentaries, published at Bucharest in 1768, comprises twelve hundred and ninety-eight folio pages, although it is confined to the fourth book alone; and notwithstanding this mass of notes, which one would have thought to be thoroughly exhaustive, we find, that as late as 1780, another commentary was published at Vienna on this same fourth book. Amongst others of his original works may be mentioned, a treatise on the Greek calendar, and a letter to Philophrus on the origin of the Turks. He translated from Greek into Latin the Natural History and the Problems of Aristotle, and the five Homilies of St. Augustine on the incomprehensible nature of God. It was the second of these translations which caused the quarrel with George of Trebizond, whose previous labours Theodore is said to have made use of, without any recognition. He translated from Latin into Greek, Cicero's De Senectute, and the Somnium Scipionis. His works are now almost forgotten, but must at one time have enjoyed a great reputation. The grammar for instance; the treatise on the Athenian calendar, the translations from Aristotle, Cicero, and Chrysostom have gone through many editions. Eulogies, too, in great number, have been pronounced upon Theodore by many eminent men, such as Politian, Erasmus, Xylander, Scaliger, and Melancthon. His knowledge of Greek and Latin is said to have been so admirable, that it was impossible to tell which of the two languages he wrote best.—W. H. W.

**GAZEUS.** See **ÆNEAS**.

**GAZALI.** See **AL-GAZALI**.

**GAZI HASSAN.** See **HASSAN**.

**GEBAUER, GEORG CHRISTIAN**, a distinguished German

lawyer and historian, was born in 1690 at Breslau, Silesia, and after studying at the universities of Altdorf and Leipsic, established himself at the latter place, and obtained in 1727 the professorship of feudal law. Seven years after he exchanged this post for a similar one at the university of Göttingen, holding the latter till his death, January 27, 1773. Besides a great number of valuable legal dissertations, Gebauer published a complete collection of the whole Corpus Juris of Germany.—F. M.

**GEBELIN, A. COURT DE.** See **COURT**.

**GEBER**, one of the earliest of the Arabian writers on chemistry, who lived towards the close of the eighth century. His real name was **ABOU-MOUSSAH-DJAFAR-AL-SOFI**; but the place of his birth is uncertain. One writer asserts that he was a Sabæan of Harran in Mesopotamia; others represent him to have been born in Persia, and others in Spain, while Leo Africanus states him to have been a Greek, who apostatized to Mahomedanism. By Bacon he has been lauded as the "master of masters;" by Carden he is ranked as one of the twelve great geniuses of the world; and although few particulars are known as to the events of his life, still, what has come down to us entitles him to be considered as one of the patriarchs of chemistry. Golius, professor of languages at the university of Leyden, presented Geber's works in manuscript to the library of that town; he also translated and published them under the title of *Lapis Philosophorum*. They were afterwards translated into English by Richard Russell in 1678. Some other original manuscripts are in the libraries of Rome and Paris. The works of Geber consist of four parts, entitled—1st, "Of the Investigation or Search for Perfection." 2nd, "Of the Sum of Perfection, or of the Perfect Magistry." 3rd, "Of the Invention of Verity or Perfection." 4th, "Of Furnaces," followed by a recapitulation. The direction of his labours was to teach the method of making the philosopher's stone; and this is described with such clearness and distinctness that we are enabled to understand the substances he employed, the processes which he followed, and the greater number of the products he obtained. Geber's theory was, that all metals are compounds of mercury and sulphur; and he appears to have been acquainted with gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead, which he respectively distinguished by the names of Sol, Luna, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. The two first, gold and silver, he called perfect metals; the others imperfect, the difference depending on the proportions in which the mercury and sulphur combined, and the amount of their impurities. Gold he describes as mercury mixed with a small quantity of pure red sulphur; silver, as mercury mixed with pure white sulphur; iron, as a compound of earthy mercury and earthy sulphur; and the other metals varying in a similar manner. Geber believed that all metals could be transmuted into gold or silver by altering the proportions of their constituents, mercury and sulphur. From his book on "Furnaces," it is evident that he was acquainted with the method of calcining or oxidizing metals; and he also understood the process of distillation and the purification of fluids by filtration, and of separating precipitates by the same means. The latter process he calls distillation by filtration. In the course of his writings he describes the following substances:—Common salt, potash, soda and its carbonate, saltpetre (which is first mentioned by him), sal-ammoniac, alum, sulphate of iron, corrosive sublimate, and others. He was cognizant of the method of preparing nitric acid, which he designates as dissolving water, sulphuric acid, and aqua regia. Metallic arsenic appears also to have been known to him. Geber's descriptions, considering the times in which he wrote, are generally accurate; and he is entitled to the merit of having been the first to announce many important discoveries. The place and date of his death are unknown.—W. W. E. T.

**GEHBARD**, Elector and Archbishop of Cologne, was born 10th November, 1547, of the noble house of Truchsess of Waldenburg, and was induced by his cousin the Cardinal-bishop Otto of Augsburg, to devote himself to the church. He studied in the theological schools of Ingolstadt and Dillingen, and afterwards at Bruges, Bologna, and Rome. Before he was fifteen years old he was made a canon of Augsburg, and in 1577 was chosen archbishop and elector of Cologne by a majority of the chapter. His rival, Duke Ernest of Bavaria, bishop of Hildesheim, protested against the election, and the Bavarian party in the chapter accused him of a leaning to protestantism; but Pope Gregory XIII. confirmed the election. The truth of the accusation, however, soon began to appear; and the young elector,



having fallen violently in love with Agnes, countess of Mansfeld, conceived the design of openly declaring himself a protestant, marrying the beautiful countess, secularizing the electorate, and proclaiming religious liberty to the whole of his subjects. In 1582 he began to carry out his bold but dangerous design by publishing an edict, giving freedom of worship to his protestant subjects; and in February, 1583, he was publicly married to Agnes. The bulk of his people supported him with their sympathy, but he was energetically opposed by the chapter and the municipality of Cologne. The states of the empire deposed him from the electorate; Gregory launched against him a bull of excommunication, and the chapter appointed a new archbishop in his room—his former rival, the Duke Ernest of Bavaria. These events took place in 1583, and warlike operations immediately followed, which issued in Gebhard's defeat and exile. He fled with his wife into Holland, and afterwards came to England, in hopes of inducing Queen Elizabeth to espouse his cause; but she limited the expression of her sympathy to a moderate present of money. Gebhard at last withdrew to Strasburg, where he died in 1601, and was buried in the cathedral of which he had in early life been made dean.—P. L.

GEHBARDI, JOHANN LUDWIG LEVIN, a German historian, born at Brunswick in 1699; died in 1764. He received his early education in his native town, which he afterwards completed at Helmstädt and Jena. In 1723 he was appointed professor of logic and philosophy at Luneburg, and in 1746 he became professor of mathematics at the same place. About the latter date he was elected a member of the Royal Society in England. His historical works enjoy a high reputation. Amongst the chief of them are a "Historical and genealogical account of the Imperial and Royal Families in Europe," 1734; a "History of the Merovingian Kings," 1736; and a "History of the Electors of Brandenburg," 1762.—R. D., B.

GED, WILLIAM, the inventor of the art of stereotyping. He was originally a goldsmith in Edinburgh, but having conceived the idea, in 1725, of substituting for movable types solid plates cast from them, he removed to London in 1729, and entered into partnership with William Fenner, and John and Thomas James, who applied to the university of Cambridge in 1730 for a patent, which was sealed to them in the following year, to print bibles and prayer-books according to this new method. After spending a large sum of money they were compelled to give up the lease in 1732, having finished only two prayerbooks. The partners then quarrelled, and Ged returned to Scotland in 1733 almost penniless. He there found a few friends desirous of seeing a specimen of his work, and he published an edition of *Salust* in 1744; but he received no encouragement to make any further use of his invention. He died in indigence in October, 1749. A biographical memoir of Ged, by Nichols, was published in 1781, for the benefit of his daughter.—W. H. P. G.

GEDDES, ALEXANDER, a celebrated rationalistic divine of the Roman catholic church, was born in 1737, in the parish of Ruthven in Banff, of catholic parents, who were very poor. Discovering superior talents, he was sent at fourteen to an obscure local seminary, from which he removed at twenty-one to the Scots college, Paris, where he studied Latin, Greek, and several modern languages. In 1764 he returned to Scotland, and officiated for some time as a priest in Dundee. Soon after he was appointed chaplain and tutor in the family of the earl of Traquair, after which he accepted a charge as parish priest in his native county. In 1779 he published "Select Satires of Horace" in English verse, with adaptation to present time and manners. This work attracted attention, brought him a profit of £100, and flattered him with hopes of literary success in a wider and more conspicuous sphere. In 1780 he removed to London, having before leaving Scotland obtained the degree of LL.D. from the university of Aberdeen. Arrived in the metropolis, he officiated occasionally as a priest, but devoted himself mainly to learned and literary pursuits, and finally withdrew himself in 1782 from his priestly functions, in order to prepare and publish a new version of the Bible for the use of the English catholics. Lord Petre allowed him a salary of £200. He had conceived the idea of such a work a good many years before, and in 1785 he published his prospectus of the work, in the preparation of which he received encouragement from Lowth and Kennicott. His plan included an exhibition of the various readings of the original texts, explanatory notes, and critical observations. The first volume appeared in 1792, the second

in 1797. Of three hundred and forty-three subscribers, only a few were Roman catholics. His orthodoxy had fallen under suspicion, and the work, as soon as it appeared, was attacked from various quarters, and was at length prohibited to the use of English catholics by a decree of the vicar apostolic. In 1800 he discovered his rationalistic unbelief without disguise, in a volume of "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, corresponding with a new translation of the Bible," in which he attacks the credit of Moses as a historian, legislator, and moralist, and compares his claims to supernatural intercourse to those of Numa and Lycurgus. His rationalism was so extreme that even Dr. Priestley "doubted if such a man as Geddes, who believed so little and conceded so much, could be a christian." He died February 26, 1802, and was buried at Paddington. His learning was extensive, and his writings very numerous; but many of them were upon trivial subjects, and of no value. Irritable in temper, dogmatic in tone, and rash in judgment, his erudition was ill-directed and applied, and the over-partial estimate formed of his merits by many of his contemporaries has not been supported by the judgment of a later age.—P. L.

GEDDES, ANDREW, a portrait painter of some reputation, was born at Edinburgh in 1789, and was educated at the high school there. He commenced his career in the excise office, of which his father, Mr. David Geddes, was an auditor. The occupation of a clerk of excise had little attraction for the younger Geddes, who had a decided taste for art, in which he was encouraged by his friend, the late Lord Eldin, who gave him free access to his collections of pictures and drawings. After his father's death Geddes accordingly left the excise office and went by the advice of Lord Eldin to London, where he entered the schools of the Royal Academy and acquired the friendship of Wilkie, who, though so young a man, was then rapidly establishing a great name in the metropolis. In 1810 Geddes returned to Edinburgh and commenced practice as a portrait painter, but he generally spent a portion of each year in London, and thus acquired a connection in both capitals. In 1814 he visited Paris, and in 1828 he made a tour in Italy, where he spent upwards of two years. He returned to London in 1831, and in 1832 was elected an associate of the Royal Academy. He died in London, May 5, 1844. He excelled in small full-length portraits; but he painted also landscapes and a few historical pieces. The national gallery possesses a small conversation piece by him, called "Dull Reading"—a wife has read her husband to sleep; the figures are portraits of Terry the actor and his wife, the sister of Patrick Nasmyth.—R. N. W.

GEDDES, JAMES, a Scottish lawyer and man of letters, was born in Tweeddale about the year 1710. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, where he made extraordinary progress in the classics, in philosophy, and especially in mathematics, which he studied under the celebrated Colin Maclaurin. Having been admitted to the bar, he acquired considerable reputation as a lawyer, and created high expectations. But he was prematurely cut off by consumption in 1748. He was the author of an "Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," 8vo, Glasgow.—J. T.

GEDDES, MICHAEL, chancellor of the diocese of Sarum towards the end of the seventeenth century, author of several church histories, and of some polemical works, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. In 1678-88 he was chaplain to the English factory at Lisbon, where his labours were at length interdicted by the inquisition. On his return to England he was made an LL.D. of Oxford, and chancellor of Sarum. Southey makes frequent reference to the works of this learned divine.—J. S., G.

GEDIKE, FRIEDRICH, a German schoolmaster, born in 1755 at Boberow in Brandenburg, where his father was a clergyman in very poor circumstances. He was admitted into the orphan house at Boberow, where he made rapid progress in learning, and in 1771 he proceeded to Frankfort to study theology. In 1779 he was promoted to the rectorship of the royal gymnasium at Berlin, where he displayed great talent in the difficult art of instructing youth. In 1791 he became D.D. and was made assistant-director of the ecclesiastical court. He was also chosen a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and was appointed to superintend the French gymnasium at Berlin. He died in 1803. His works are wholly scholastic. He edited many of the Greek and Latin classics, and his books of elementary instruction were much esteemed in his day.—R. D. B.

GEDOYN, NICOLAS, born at Orleans in 1667; died in

1744. He was educated among the jesuits, and at seventeen years of age was employed in teaching rhetoric at Blois; his health failed and he was obliged to give up this occupation. He was a relative of the celebrated Ninon L'Enclos, and on his going to Paris was received by her, the scandal of the day said, on the footing of a lover. She was then eighty, but this only made the matter more spoken of. In 1701 he obtained through her interest valuable ecclesiastical preferment. The abbé now figured as a litterateur; published essays on the Olympic games and the Odes of Pindar in the Transactions of the Academy of Inscriptions, and became a member of the French Academy. He translated Quintilian and Pausanias—both very inaccurately. His other works, scattered through different journals, were collected by the Abbé D'Olivet after his death. The volume is not without interest.—J. A., D.

GEE, JOSHUA, a writer on mercantile subjects, whose personal history, so far as it is known, is comprised in the statement that he was an eminent merchant in London in the earlier part of the eighteenth century. The "British Merchant," a work which appeared in numbers twice a week in 1713, and which was afterwards collected and reprinted in 3 vols. 8vo, 1721, and again in 1742, afforded Gee, among other merchants, an opportunity of abusing the commercial treaty with France proposed after the peace of Utrecht, and also of recording the condition of many branches of the commerce of the period. Gee is better known, however, by an independent work entitled "The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Considered," 8vo, London, 1729 or 1730; reprinted in 1767. This work is not without interest for the economist, and to the historian of trade it is of great value. It is divided into thirty-four chapters; the general principles of trade are discussed in detail, and the commerce of England with every part of the world described. The author is a strenuous advocate for protection, by which he benevolently hopes to enrich the poor of England as England with her open marts is enriching the poor of foreign nations.—J. S., G.

\* GEEFS, GUILLAUME, the most distinguished living Belgian sculptor, was born at Antwerp, September 10, 1806. The son of a baker, his earliest artistic essays are said to have been in cutting moulds for his father's confectionary wares. His first lessons were obtained in the schools of design in his native city. Having there distinguished himself, and shown a marked aptitude for sculpture, he eventually received a small exhibition (about £16) from the government, in order to proceed to Paris for the completion of his studies. He entered the studio of the elder Ramey, and remained in the French capital till 1830, when he returned to Belgium, and settled in Brussels. To the Exhibition of that year he sent his first composition, "A Young Herdsman strewing Flowers on a Tomb." This work, executed in Paris, was French in sentiment and style; but it was admired, and secured the artist a position. A more favourable opportunity for distinguishing himself, however, speedily offered. It was resolved to raise national memorials to those who fell in the revolution of 1830. In a public competition commissions for three of these works fell to the share of Geefs. The chief was that to the "Victims of the Revolution," in the Place des Martyrs at Brussels, a vast work which afforded the sculptor ample opportunity for the display of his imagination and his skill. Geefs was recognized by these works as the first monumental sculptor of his country. Among subsequent efforts in this line, the most celebrated are his colossal statue of the painter Rubens in the Place Vert, Antwerp; that of Grétry at Liège; of Charlemagne at Maestricht; the monument to Madame Malibran de Beriot in the cemetery at Laeken; the mausoleum of Count Cornet of Ways-Ruard; that of the late queen of the Belgians; and the exquisite sarcophagus of St. Hubert in the church of St. Hubert at Ardennes. Of living persons Geefs has executed a much-admired marble statue of Leopold for the vestibule of the Palais National; busts of the prince consort of England; the prince and princess de Ligne; M. Fétis, &c. But M. Geefs has also executed many strictly poetical and imaginative works, as the "Lion in Love," which attracted much attention at the Great Exhibition of 1851; "Genevieve of Brabant with her Child and a Deer;" "Francesca da Rimini;" a "Fisherman's Daughter;" "Sleeping Children," in the collection of her majesty at Osborne; "Paul and Virginia;" "Religion;" "Prayer;" "Melancholy," and a large number more. He has also carved several works in wood for the cathedral of Liège. The style of M. Geefs is distinguished by originality, delicacy, and poetic feeling; in character rather

picturesque than classical; the forms are well cast and well modelled; the flesh is soft and nicely rounded; the chiselling neat and finished. Casts of some of his works are in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. M. Geefs is premier sculptor to the king; an officer of the order of Leopold, chevalier of the legion of honour, and member of the fine arts academies of his own and several other countries.—His wife, FANNY GEEFS, has acquired celebrity as a painter of genre and portraits.—J. T.-e.

GEEFS, JEAN-JOSEPH, brother of Guillaume Geefs, born at Antwerp in 1808, was also a sculptor of decided ability, though less original than his brother. "Adonis departing for the Chase," exhibited in 1833, was his earliest work. The colossal statue of Godfrey of Bouillon in the Great Exhibition of 1851 was perhaps his most popular production. A statue of "Thierry Martens" for the town of Alost; "Baldwin of Constantinople;" "The Arts and Sciences rendering homage to Charles van Hulthem," and numerous other monumental and poetical works, have proceeded from his chisel. Several of his works, both statues and reliefs, were executed for English patrons. He died at Brussels in May, 1860.—Another brother, ALOYS GEEFS, also a sculptor, who executed some of the bassi-reliefs on the elder Geefs' monument of Rubens, died in 1841, before he could fulfil the promise of his early works.—J. T.-e.

\* GEEL, JACOB, a distinguished Dutch philologist, was born at Amsterdam in 1789. In 1823 he was appointed assistant, and ten years later, principal librarian at Leyden, the duties of which office he has discharged to the benefit of the learned of all nations. He published valuable editions of Theocritus, the Phœnissæ of Euripides, &c., and wrote a "Historia Critica Sophistarum Græcorum," 1825; and a "Catalogus Codicum MSS., qui inde ab anno 1741 Bibliothecæ Lugduni Batavorum accesserunt," 1852.—K. E.

GEER, CARL VON, Baron and Hof-marskal, a celebrated Swedish entomologist, and member of the Swedish Academy, born in 1720. He was educated at Utrecht and at Upsal under Linnæus. He was the author of "Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire des Insectes," Stockholm, 1752-78, a work which, in its time, enjoyed an equal celebrity with that of Reaumur, and may be considered as its continuation. He died in 1778.—M. H.

GEHLEN, ADOLF FERDINAND, a chemist, born about 1775 at Bütow in Pomerania. The son of an apothecary, he followed his father's profession, first in Königsberg and afterwards in Berlin. In 1803 he commenced to edit the *Neues Allgem. Journ. der Chemie*, published at Berlin, and in subsequent years conducted other scientific journals. A degree was conferred upon him by the university of Halle in 1806, when he obtained a chemical appointment. His researches are numerous, and comprise, among others, investigations of certain ethers and of formic acid; also some of the earliest experiments on the chemical action of light. He died in Munich, July 15, 1815, from the effects of arseniuretted hydrogen, with which gas he had been experimenting.—J. A. W.

\* GEIBEL, EMANUEL, a distinguished German poet, was born at Lubeck, Oct. 18, 1815, and studied at Bonn and Berlin, at which latter place he enjoyed the friendship of Chamisso, Gaudy, and other distinguished literary men. In 1838 he became domestic tutor to Prince Kantakazi, the Russian ambassador at Athens, and there found ample opportunity to enlarge his knowledge of classical antiquity. Two years later he returned to Germany, published his "Poems," and soon after was granted a pension by the king of Prussia. In 1852 he was appointed to the chair of aesthetics in the university of Munich, where he speedily acquired the favour of the king of Bavaria. His poems are distinguished by great tenderness of feeling and simplicity of expression. He has also attempted epic and dramatic poetry in "König Sigurd's Brautfahrt," "König Roderich," and "Brunhild," but not with equal success.—K. E.

\* GEIGER, ABRAHAM, a Jewish rabbi and an oriental scholar of much repute, resident at Breslau. He was born at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine in 1810, and educated at Heidelberg and Bonn. At the latter place he wrote his celebrated prize essay on the question—"What has Mahomet adopted from Judaism?" He has been for some years actively engaged in an effort to reform the exclusive system of Judaism, laying down the principle, that whilst all essential forms of the Jewish religion should be preserved intact, its members should conform as much as possible to the existing habits of life. The majority of enlightened Jews are gradually adopting his views,



but he has to battle with many violent opponents amongst his co-religionists. His works consist chiefly of sermons, and of political and polemical pamphlets. His contributions to periodical literature display a deep acquaintance with historical and oriental learning.—R. D. B.

GEIJER, CARL AUGUST, the prince of Swedish historians, was descended from an Austrian family which emigrated to Sweden in the time of Gustavus Adolphus. He was born 12th January, 1783, at an iron-foundry of Ransäter in Wermland; his forefathers having been iron-founders for many generations. He received his early education at home, where he cultivated a decided taste for music. His youth was singularly happy; "a more hospitable home than that of my childhood," he says, "could not be found. I was brought up amidst dancing and music." In 1799 he became a student of Upsala. At the age of twenty he returned home, without a degree; for his examination at the university had not been very advantageous to him. As, however, it was his father's wish that he should endeavour to obtain a situation as tutor in some high family, it was necessary for him to produce some proof of his ability, and hence his first attempt at authorship. He resolved to compete for the prize of the Swedish Academy in 1803, and for this purpose wrote the successful "Eulogy on the memory of Sten Sture, the Elder." In 1806 Geijer obtained his philosophical degree; in 1809 he came to England, where he spent a year. On his return he became docent of history at the university of Upsala, where he remained until, requiring ampler means for historical research, he allowed himself to be appointed keeper of the national archives at Stockholm. In connection with some of his friends he established the so-called Gothic Society, in the periodical of which, *Iduna*, he came forward, not only as a prose writer, but a poet. His poems are distinguished by warm natural feeling and great simplicity; they are in fact the inspirations of the northern muse, and have all the characteristics which distinguish the exquisite old ballads of his country. Their excellence was therefore at once acknowledged, and great as he is as a historian, he takes rank amongst the foremost of his country's poets. At the same time he published a volume of sacred poems, several of which are included in the national hymnbook. But his poetical career was short; for being appointed professor of history, he devoted the whole powers of his mind to that subject. In 1825 he published the first part of his "*Svea Rikes Häfder*," and the same year made a journey for the recovery of his health, which had suffered from study, through Denmark and part of Germany. In 1834 he published his "*Minnen*," or recollections of this journey, and also of the one he made to England in his youth. In the years 1832 and 1836 he published "*Svenska Folkets Historia*," in three parts, which brought down the history to the end of Queen Christina's reign, and in 1838 he produced his "*Kort teckning öfver Sveriges tillstand under tiden från Carl. XII's död till Gustaf III's antråde af regnigen*," a sketch of the so-called time of freedom, and its party. By his lectures, the later of which were published, and involved him in a controversy with the historian Fryxell, he exercised great influence over the youth of his country, who were on all occasions his enthusiastic partisans. Declining health compelled him at length in 1846 to give up his office. He died in Stockholm, on the 12th of April, in the following year. His collected works, "*Samlade Skrifter*," were published in 12 vols., 1849–1850. Geijer sat for some years in the diet as representative of the university of Upsala. He was associated also with Afzelius in the editorship and publication of the *Svenska Folkvisor*, or Swedish ballads, 1814–1816. He was also a composer, and published, with A. F. Lindblad, Music for Singing and the Pianoforte, 1824; and his own popular melodies, composed to his own songs, have contributed much to their acceptance with the people. He wrote several songs with music for Jenny Lind, and had thus, when an old man, the delight of hearing the first singer in the world produce them to the public. As he enjoyed this exquisite pleasure, says one of his friends, "you could hardly have drawn him away had you informed him that the royal archives were on fire."—(*History of Scand. Literature; Nordisk Lex.*)—M. H.

GEIKIE, WALTER, a Scottish artist, was the son of a perfumer, and was born at Edinburgh in 1795. A dangerous disease in the ear which attacked him before he had completed his second year, rendered him deaf and dumb for life. He was intrusted to the care of Mr. Braidwood, the well-known

successful teacher of the deaf and dumb, under whom he made rapid progress. From his earliest years he exhibited an extraordinary fondness for drawing, and in 1812 was admitted a pupil of the Edinburgh academy of drawing, under Mr. Graham, the teacher of Allan and Wilkie. He speedily attained to great proficiency in making sketches of homely and ludicrous objects, and formed a rich and varied collection of the curious characters and scenes of his native city. He also made some attempts of the same kind in oil painting, but these were decidedly inferior to his sketches. His "*Itinerant Fiddlers*," "*All-Hallow Fair*," and the "*Grassmarket*," are now in the earl of Hopetoun's collection. Geikie was a sincerely pious man, and, along with two friends who laboured under the same defects with himself, he established a religious meeting of the deaf and dumb, to whom he preached and expounded the scriptures by signs. He died in 1837. His spirited and amusing sketches, ninety-four in number, illustrative of Scottish character and scenery, have since his death been published in one volume, with explanations and a memoir by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder.—J. T.

GEILER VON KAISERSBERG, JOHANN, an eminent popular preacher of the Romish church, was born at Schaffhausen in 1445, and, after the early death of his father, was brought up by his grandfather in the town of Kaisersberg in Alsace. In 1460 he entered the university of Freiburg, and, after taking his degree in 1463, began to deliver lectures there on the Commentaries of Alexander of Hales, and the Sentences of Peter Lombard. In 1471 he left Freiburg for Basle, where in 1475 he took the degree of doctor in theology. In 1476 he returned to Freiburg to occupy a theological chair, and was soon after elected rector of the university. But successful as he was in the chair, he was still more so in the pulpit; and, finding himself most in his element in the latter, he accepted an invitation to settle in Strasburg as a cathedral preacher. He began his labours there in 1478, and he continued to preach in that city with great zeal and undiminished popularity till his death in 1510. Deploing the corruptions of the clergy, he was anxious for reform, and in 1482 he opened a synod at Strasburg with a sermon on the state of the church, and on the necessity of restoring discipline among her ministers; and the result was the appointment of a commission, of which he was a member, to visit the diocese and correct its more flagrant disorders. His fame as an earnest and impressive preacher spread through all Germany, and he received pressing solicitations to settle in Augsburg, Basle, and Cologne. He was a man of action as well as speech, and he used his immense influence with all classes in Strasburg to establish many excellent institutions. His death was lamented as a public calamity by all Germany, and several of the most eminent scholars of the empire wrote epitaphs in his honour. Many of his sermons were printed in his lifetime and after his death.—P. L.

\* GEINITZ, HANS BRUNO, a distinguished German geologist, was born at Altenburg, October 16, 1814. He studied at Berlin and Jena, and soon after obtained a mastership at Dresden, where in 1846 he was appointed director of the royal cabinet of minerals, and in 1850 professor of mineralogy and geology in the polytechnic school. Geinitz has principally devoted himself to the exploration of the geological formation, especially the coal fields, of Saxony. Among his numerous works we mention—"Gäa von Sachsen;" "*Grundriss der Versteinerungskunde*;" "*Das Quader-sandsteingeirge oder Kreidegeirge in Deutschland*;" "*Das Quadergeirge in Sachsen*;" "*Geognostische Darstellung der Heinkohlen formation in Sachsen*."—K. E.

GEISMAR, Baron von, a distinguished general in the Russian service, was born May 12, 1783, at Severinghausen, Westphalia, the seat of his family. He entered the Austrian army at a very early age, and taking part in the Italian campaign, was made prisoner by the French general, Massena, in 1800. Exchanged some time after, he embarked for Ceylon with the intention of entering the English service. But in Corfu he met a Russian corps, and was persuaded to take service as ensign. In that capacity he went to Naples, and fought at Austerlitz, and, having been promoted to a lieutenantcy, served in Moldavia and Wallachia. In the latter country he greatly distinguished himself by storming the fortified castles of Giurgevo and Slobodno. He was present at Leipsic, and made colonel after the battle of Hanau. In 1820 he became general, and commanded the Russian vanguard in the campaign against Turkey in 1828. He was less fortunate as a commander in the struggle with the Polish insurrectionists in 1831. Unexpectedly attacked in the night

of March 31, he lost the whole of his cannon and ammunition, and escaped with only a remnant of his troops. He retired from the service in 1839, and died at St. Petersburg in 1850.—F.M.

GELASIUS, the Elder, Bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine, to which see he was appointed in 367, by his uncle Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem. He wrote an ecclesiastical history no longer extant, an exposition of the Creed, and other treatises of minor note. Theodoret praises a passage in his homily on the Epiphany, which asserts and proves the distinction of the two natures in Christ. He died in 394.—W. B. B.

GELASIUS OF CYZICUS (an island in the Propontis), Bishop of Cæsarea, was the son of a presbyter of Cyzicus. The persecution of the orthodox churches by the Arian emperor, Basilicus, in 475–477, led him to compile "The Acts of the First Council." Dupin states that this work "is nothing but a collection of treatises and pieces taken out of Eusebius, Rufinus, Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret;" and that "what is not taken out of these authors is either dubious or manifestly false." Cave agrees in this condemnatory judgment. It is, however, highly probable that the work of Gelasius has suffered not only from mutilation, but from interpolation at the hands of ignorant monks, and that the original work may have deserved the reputation it appears to have secured from contemporaries.—W. B. B.

GELASIUS I., a native of Africa, was raised to the papacy early in the year 492. The great Eutychian controversy—decided theologically, but not in practice, at the council of Chalcedon—was still agitating the East. Gelasius, upon his election, did not send letters of communion to the patriarch Euphemius, and upon his complaining of this, explained in a long letter, which is still extant, the grounds of his apparent harshness. This drew upon the pope much trouble and opposition during the whole of his pontificate. Finding soon afterwards that the Pelagian heresy was reviving in Dalmatia and Picenum, he condemned it in circular letters addressed to the bishops of those countries, which seem to have produced the desired effect. At a council held at Rome in 494, the canon of scripture was determined; the decrees of the four œcumenical and other orthodox councils, and the works of the principal fathers, were solemnly received; while the false councils and the writings of heretics were as solemnly reprobated. Gelasius abolished the ancient festival of the Lupercalia. He died in 496, the year of the conversion of Clovis. His holy and self-denying life is borne witness to by all his biographers. An ancient sacramentary, or missal, of the Roman church, containing the masses of the whole year and the liturgical forms of all the sacraments, bears the name of this pope, and is supposed to have been compiled by him.—T. A.

GELASIUS II. (JOHN OF GAETA), a Benedictine monk of Monte-Cassino, was elected pope after the death of Paschal in January, 1118. He had been his predecessor's chancellor, and was elected by the clergy and people as one who in the pending struggle between the church and the empire on the question of investitures, would be likely to tread in Paschal's footsteps. For the same reason the emperor and his Roman satellites were infuriated at the news of his election, and the Baron Cencio Frangipani breaking into the room where the pope was seated, on the forty-fourth day after his election, seized him by the throat, and dragging him by the hair with repeated kicks, cuffs, and spur-thrusts, imprisoned him in his castle. A rising of the populace before long led to his release, and Gelasius fled to Gaeta. The Emperor Henry V. had, in the meantime, come to Rome, and nominated an antipope in the person of Maurice Bourdin, or Burdinus, archbishop of Braga, who had been excommunicated by Paschal the year before. After holding a synod at Capua, in which Bourdin was anathematized, Gelasius passed to Salerno, where he embarked with the intention of going to France to invoke the support of Louis le Gros, and landed at Genoa. Thence he proceeded to Vienne, where he remained for a short time. He earnestly promoted the expedition which was organized in France about this time, for the purpose of aiding the Spaniards to eject the Saracens from Saragossa. Towards the end of the year 1118 he convened a synod at Vienne, soon after which he was seized with illness. Like a true monk he desired to die in the arms of his monastic brethren, and having been conveyed to the Benedictine monastery of Cluny, there ended his days on the 29th January, 1119.—T. A.

GELDENHAUER, GERARD, a Dutch writer, born at Nimeguen in 1480. He studied under Hegius, who was also the

instructor of Erasmus, with whom Geldenhauer maintained an intimate friendship till the Reformation, when he adopted the tenets of Luther. He was an excellent classical scholar, and his skill in Latin versification caused him to be crowned poet-laureate by the Emperor Maximilian I. At the outset of his career he had adopted a monkish life, but leaving the cloister, he attached himself to the court of Charles of Austria, afterwards emperor, whose biography he wrote. He next became secretary to Philip of Burgundy, bishop of Utrecht. He is the author of eight satires, published at Louvain, and of the life of Philip; he also wrote a history of Lower Germany, and "Historia Batavica." He died at Wittenberg in 1542.—R. D. B.

GELEÉ, CLAUDE, commonly called CLAUDE LORRAIN, was born in Lorraine, at Chateau de Chamagne, near Charmes, in the Vosges, France, in 1600; his parents were poor, and young Claude was placed with a baker and pastrycook. The cooks of Lorraine were at that time celebrated, and Claude travelled in company with a party of these to Rome, where he found a situation as domestic servant with Agostino Tassi, the landscape painter, who had been a pupil of Paul Brill. Claude seems to have been Tassi's servant of all work; for he not only cooked his dinner, but took charge of his palette and brushes, and this latter occupation, very fortunately for the young Frenchman, gave him an opportunity of which he took the utmost advantage, not only keeping them in order for his master, but learning also to make very good use of them himself. Such is Claude's origin as related by himself to his friend Sandrart, though some false French vanity of later times has endeavoured to set it aside, and to prove that Claude was always a very respectable young gentleman, quite above any menial occupation, and brought up originally to art. This pretence of respectability, however, rests upon a ludicrous misprint in the Latin translation of Sandrart's *Accademia Toscana*, where, in the account of Claude, the translator had written *Pistor Artocreatum* for pastrycook, but the compositor knowing he was setting up the life of a painter, not unnaturally substituted the word *pictor* for *pistor*, and thus made Claude's master a painter of pies instead of a baker of them, and upon this the French converted the *pastrycook* into a *sign painter*, and proved that Claude was originally educated for the arts. Claude adopted an original style; Sandrart taught him to paint from nature, but he never learnt to paint figures or animals. His figures were commonly inserted by others, as Bourguignon, Filippo Lauri, or Andrew Both; his cattle he painted himself, and they are always indifferent, and often bad. Claude's great excellence was in air and foliage. His subjects were generally chosen from the banks of the Tiber, from the Campagna, and the neighbouring hills and woodlands of Rome; mountain-scenery he appears to have had no taste for, though it abounded in his neighbourhood; he was also successful in architecture and in water. His architecture does not consist of views of actual buildings, but apparently of compositions of his own, in the taste of the Italian renaissance. Sometimes we see ruins, sometimes perfect buildings of great pretensions and some splendour, often enhanced by his skilful management of light. His colouring shows no great excellence; his greens are often cold, blue, and excessive; his foregrounds also, and his seas, are frequently too hard and cutting, even wooden in their effect. He was very slow and careful in his execution. Sandrart says he would sometimes work a fortnight at a picture, without showing any progress. The Doria and Sciarra palaces in Rome contain some of his finest works, and there are several in our own National Gallery. England is richer than any other country in Claude's landscapes; he has been long a favourite here. Indeed, admiration for his works has been carried to an affectation. One of his greatest admirers was Sir George Beaumont, who presented four of the Claudes at the National Gallery. Turner was very indignant at this laudation of Claude at the expense of English painters; and to vindicate his own rank as a landscape painter, he selected two of his own works which he bequeathed to the trustees of the National Gallery on condition that they should always be placed between the two celebrated Augerstein Claudes known as the "Marriage of Isaac and Rebecca," and the "Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba." Claude's best works were painted about 1645. Notwithstanding his great age and success, Baldinucci informs us that his property at his death did not exceed in value ten thousand scudi or about two thousand guineas. He died at Rome on the 23rd of November, 1682, having paid only



a single visit to his native country during the whole of his long residence in Italy, and this was in 1625-27. Claude tried his hand also at etching. Robert Dumesnil describes forty-two etchings by him. He rarely put his signature to his works, but he did occasionally add his name to them, and he usually adopted the Italian form of Claudio, and he wrote sometimes Claudius, but he had no rule. Dumesnil gives eighteen facsimiles and no two are alike. The etchings were made between 1630 and 1663; it was probably about 1630 that his first pictures were painted. He was in the habit of preserving sketches of his pictures, in a book which he called the "Book of Truth" (*Libro di Verità*); and on the backs of these sketches are sometimes written the dates of the pictures and the names of the purchasers. This collection he is said to have made in order to test the originality of his works, as during his lifetime even copies were made of his works and sold as originals. The original collection of drawings is now in the possession of the duke of Devonshire. It was engraved by Earlom for John Boydell under the title *Liber Veritatis*; or a collection of two hundred prints, after the original designs of Claude, &c., London, 1777, of which a copy was published at Rome in 1815, by Ludovico Caracciolo. Very many of Claude's pictures have been engraved.—(Sandrart; Baldinucci; Pascoli; D'Argenville, *National Gallery Catalogue*.)—R. N. W.

GELENIUS, SIGISMUND, a Bohemian writer, born at Prague in 1477. Descended from a good family, he travelled at an early age through Germany, France, and Italy, making himself master of the languages of those countries. On his return to Bohemia he visited Basle, and made the acquaintance of Erasmus, who recommended the publisher Frobenius to attach him, if possible, to his printing establishment. The latter followed this advice, and Gelenius remained in Basle till his death in 1554, toiling indefatigably at correcting the press. He also translated and edited many ancient authors. His principal work is a Lexicon in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Slavonic, and he wrote some valuable notes on the chief classic authors. He also translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Josephus, and several of the Greek fathers. As a writer he was correct in expression, but inaccurate in details.—R. D. B.

GELIMER, sixth and last king of the Vandals in Africa, in 530 dethroned his relative, Hilderic, whom, after three years' imprisonment, he murdered. But his authority was so insecure as to afford the ambitious Justinian a favourable opportunity for attacking the Vandals as the champion of Hilderic. Thirty-five thousand soldiers and sailors, and a fleet of six hundred ships, were despatched in 533 from Constantinople under the command of Belisarius, and the usurper was easily defeated at a battle near Carthage, which at once opened its gates to the conqueror. He finally lost at the battle of Bulla in 534, the kingdom founded in Africa in 439 by his great-grandfather Genserik. After enduring a protracted blockade in Mount Pappua, whither he had fled, Gelimer taken captive, graced the triumph of Belisarius in Constantinople. Upon doing homage to the emperor, an estate was assigned to him in Galatia, on which the rest of his life passed in obscurity. Various romantic incidents in the life of Gelimer are recorded by Gibbon.—R. V. C.

GELINEK, JOSEPH, a composer for the pianoforte of some eminence, was born at Selez in Bohemia in 1757, and died at Vienna, April 13, 1825. He studied music from his youth, and was a pupil of Segert, an organist of considerable talent at Prague. In 1783 he entered the seminary at Prague, and shortly afterwards was ordained a priest. When Mozart went to Prague to produce his opera of Don Giovanni he heard Gelinek improvise, and was so pleased with his talents that a friendship ensued between them which remained unbroken. Upon the recommendation of the great maestro, Gelinek entered the service of the Count Philip Kinsky de Wohynitz as chaplain and pianoforte master, which service he afterwards exchanged for that of the Prince Joseph Kinsky. He remained with the prince thirteen years, during which time he wrote a large quantity of excellent pianoforte music, published at Vienna, including some variations upon themes by Mozart. The reputation of the composer gradually increased, and for a period of fifteen years he may be regarded as one of the most fashionable writers for his instrument.—E. F. R.

GELL, SIR WILLIAM, an archaeologist of note, was born in 1777, of an old family belonging to the English squirearchy. Educated at Cambridge, he is said to have been despatched on

a mission to the Ionian islands early in the present century, and to have been knighted on his return from it in 1803. His first publication was the "Topography of Troy," published in 1803, and which, if Lord Byron is to be believed, was founded on a very hasty exploration of the Troad. This work was followed in 1807 by his "Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca," in which he sought to establish the identity of the Homeric Ithaca in the modern Theaki; and in 1810, by the "Itinerary of Greece, with a commentary on Pausanias and Strabo," &c. The two last-named books formed the subject of one of the few review-articles (in the *Monthly Review*) of Lord Byron, who has also commemorated their author in a line of the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers—

"I leave topography to classic Gell."

In 1814, when Queen Caroline, then princess of Wales, left England to proceed to Brunswick, *via* Milan, she was attended by Sir William Gell as one of her chamberlains. Not long afterwards he quitted her service, on account of his liability to attacks of gout, as he alleged, when examined as a witness on her behalf before the house of lords in 1820. With the exception of the visit to England occasioned by the queen's trial, Sir William Gell after 1814 resided in Italy, either at Rome or Naples, in both of which cities he had residences, and was a conspicuous member of their Anglo-Italian society. His "Itinerary of the Morea" appeared in 1817, and in the same year was commenced the publication of the most prominent of his large, elaborate, expensive, and abundantly-illustrated contributions to archaeology, his "Pompeiana, the topography, edifices, and ornaments of Pompeii," in preparing which he was assisted by Mr. J. P. Gandy. In 1823 was published his "Narrative of a Journey in the Morea," and in 1834, near the close of his life, his valuable "Topography of Rome," a second edition of which was issued in 1846. Sir William was for many years afflicted with gout and rheumatism, the tortures of which he bore with gaiety; and almost to the last he delighted in cicconeing English visitors of distinction over the classic ground which he knew so well. One of these was Sir Walter Scott, notes of whose visits to Naples and Rome, in the closing year of the great novelist's life, from the pen of Gell, have been printed by Mr. Lockhart in his *Life of Scott*. Sir William Gell died at Naples on February 4, 1836. There are copious and interesting notices of him in vol. ii. of Mr. R. Madden's *Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington*.—F. E.

GELLERT, CHRISTIAN FURCHTEGOTT, an eminent German poet and moralist, was born at Haynichen, Saxony, July 4, 1715, and died at Leipsic, December 13, 1769. The son of an honest clergyman, whose only wealth was in his thirteen children, Gellert had to struggle with difficulties from his earliest years. After completing his education at the renowned gymnasium of Meissen and the university of Leipsic, where he devoted himself to the study of theology, he became domestic tutor to the family of a nobleman near Dresden, and in 1745 settled as a lecturer at Leipsic. Here he began his literary career under the auspices of Professor Gottsched, but by degrees turned away from his school, and even joined his antagonists in the *Bremische Beiträge*. Gellert's best work are his "Fables," which still take rank with the best to be met with in the whole compass of German literature. His sacred songs unite the language and fervour of piety with the beauties of poetry, and are sung to this day in protestant Germany. His pastorals and comedies, however; his novels (in the Richardson vein); his didactic poems and letters are now all but forgotten. Gellert also translated some of the novels of Richardson, whom he greatly revered as a moralist. In 1751 he was appointed professor-extraordinary; an ordinary professorship which was offered him in 1761 he declined. Gellert, as an author, enjoyed an unprecedented popularity, which was largely mingled with veneration for his character. An unknown benefactor granted him a pension; Prince Henry of Prussia, on passing through Leipsic, presented him with his charger; he had even an audience of Frederick the Great, and was allowed to recite some of his fables in presence of that monarch. His lectures on poetry, elocution, and moral philosophy, attracted great crowds; but the best lecture he ever read and the best moral he taught, was his blameless life. His mind was of feminine purity, and his behaviour modest to bashfulness. He never married, and led a sickly and melancholy life.—(See *Life* by J. A. Cramer, 1774, and by Döring, 1833.)—K. E.

**GELLI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA**, born at Florence in 1498. His father, who was a poor tailor, brought him up as his assistant in his own trade, at which he continued until he was twenty-five years of age. He then devoted himself with great energy to the study of Latin and Italian, of the latter of which languages he was in his time considered a master. Gelli was one of the founders of the Florentine Academy, of which he became the president in 1548. At the request of Duke Cosimo I. he delivered public lectures on Dante's *Divina Commedia*, and whilst thus honoured by princely favour, he continued to carry on his trade, having a numerous family to maintain. His principal works are, his lectures delivered before the academy, and those on Dante, and a large number of philological essays. Gelli died at Florence in 1563.—A. C. M.

**GELLIBRAND, HENRY**, an English mathematician, was born in London, on the 17th of November, 1597, and died there on the 26th of February, 1637. Having been bred to the church, he obtained the living of Chiddingstone in Kent, but quitted it in order to cultivate mathematics. After studying that science at Oxford, he was, through the recommendation of his friend Briggs, appointed in 1627 to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, London. About 1635 he discovered the secular variation of the magnetic declination. Briggs, having finished the first part of the *Trigonometria Britannica*, and finding himself at the point of death, left the completion of that celebrated work to Gellibrand, by whom the second part was written, and the whole edited.—W. J. M. R.

**GELLIUS, AULUS**. See **AULUS**.

**GELU** or **GELON**, Monarch of Syracuse from 485 to 478 B.C., was born at Gela, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, whither the family to which he belonged had emigrated from one of the Grecian isles with the first Rhodian colonists. Having inherited the privileges of a special priesthood, and risen to a high military command under Hippocrates, who then ruled Gela, he took the field at the death of the latter on pretext of maintaining the rights of his children; but the success which attended his arms was turned to his own advantage, and his townsmen were compelled to receive him as their sovereign, 491 B.C. Six years later, his assistance being entreated by the Gamori, the oligarchical landowners, of Syracuse, who had been expelled by the insurgent serfs and commonalty, he made himself master of that city, removed his court to it, and commenced a vigorous centralizing policy, in the course of which he drafted into his capital multitudes from the dependent and conquered towns around. His most dangerous neighbours were the Carthaginians who had established themselves on the western coasts of the island; and against them he attempted to form a powerful Greek confederacy. But the Peloponnesian states refused their co-operation, and he increased his fame by repelling the Punic aggressions with his own resources. When the Greeks in their turn requested his aid against the advancing armament of Xerxes, he offered to send them more than twenty thousand troops, on condition of being appointed generalissimo of their forces. Probably he anticipated and desired the refusal of his terms, being reluctant to engage in a distant and dubious contest, while the Carthaginians were still on the watch for a favourable opportunity of extending their possessions in Sicily. At all events he speedily found enough to occupy his attention and energies in a new conflict with these formidable opponents. In 480 B.C. Hamilcar at the head of a large army landed on the island and took possession of Himera, a principality on the northern coast recently conquered by Theron of Agrigentum, whose daughter Gelo had married. Collecting his troops, the Syracusan monarch hastened to succour his father-in-law, and in conjunction with the Agrigentines gained a signal victory. The Carthaginian general was slain, and his army so completely destroyed that only a single vessel reached Carthage with the tidings of the disaster. Gelo, on his return home, convened a public assembly at Syracuse, recounted what he had done, and submitted his conduct to the judgment of the citizens—an act of condescension which crowned his popularity, and the remembrance of which, more than a century later, caused his statue to be spared, when the enfranchised city destroyed the other memorials of despotic government. He died a year or two after the battle of Himera, and was succeeded by his brother Hiero; having displayed a simplicity of manners, an integrity of character, and a conciliatory spirit of regard for the well-being of his subjects, which prove him to have been only in the Hellenic sense of the phrase, a tyrant.—W. B.

**GEMELLI-CARREI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO**, born at Naples

in 1651; died in 1725; celebrated for his travels in Asia and America. At the age of forty he left the bar to devote himself to his new avocation; and after having visited Sicily, Malta, Turkey, the Holy Land, and Persia, he proceeded to India and China, and returned to Europe by the islands of the Pacific, California, and Mexico. In the very year of his return, 1699, he published an interesting account of his travels with the title of "*Giro del mondo*." The accuracy of his narrative has been acknowledged by all who have subsequently visited the same regions.—A. S. O.

**GEMINIANI, FRANCESCO**, a celebrated musician, was born at Lucca about the year 1680. He received his first instructions in music from Alessandro Scarlatti, and afterwards became a pupil of Carlo Ambrosio Lunati, surnamed *Il Gobbo*, a celebrated performer on the violin. His studies were completed under Corelli. In 1714 he arrived in England, where in a short time his exquisite performance on the violin rendered him celebrated, and he ranked many of the nobility among his patrons. He published his first work, "*Twelve Sonatas à Violino, Violone, e Cembalo*," in 1716. These compositions produced such an effect upon the public that they were at a loss to determine whether his greater excellence was in his performance or in his compositions. Geminiani was an enthusiast in painting; and to gratify this propensity he not only suspended his studies and neglected his profession, but involved himself in pecuniary embarrassments, which a little prudence and foresight would have enabled him to avoid. To gratify his taste he bought pictures, and to supply his wants he sold them. The consequence of this kind of traffic may easily be conceived. In this dilemma Sir Robert Walpole stepped forward, and offered Geminiani the post of master and composer of the state music in Ireland. But on inquiry into the conditions of the office, it was found that it was not tenable by a member of the Romish communion. The place was therefore given to Matthew Dubourg, a young musician of great merit who had been Geminiani's pupil. In 1726 he arranged Corelli's first six solos and concertos, and soon after the last six, but with a success by no means equal to that which attended the first. He also similarly treated six of the same composer's sonatas, and in some additional parts imitated their style with an exactitude that at once manifested his flexible ingenuity and his judicious reverence for his originals. Encouraged, however, as he might be considered, by the success of this undertaking, to proceed in the exercise of his powers, six years elapsed before another work appeared, when he produced his first set of concertos; these were soon followed by a second set, and the merits of these two productions established his character as an eminent master in that species of composition. The opening concerto in the first of these two sets is distinguished for the charming minuet with which it closes, and the last concerto in the second set is esteemed one of the finest compositions known of its kind. His second set of solos (admired more than practised, and practised more than performed) was printed in 1739, and his third set of concertos in 1741. Soon after this he published his long-promised, and once impatiently-expected work, entitled "*Lo Dizionario Armonico*." In this work, after giving due commendation to Lully, Corelli, and Bononcini, as having been the first improvers of instrumental music, he endeavours to obviate an opinion that the vast foundations of universal harmony can be established upon the narrow and confined modulation of these authors, and makes many remarks on the uniformity of modulation apparent in the compositions that had appeared in different parts of Europe for several years back. This didactic production possessed many recommendatory qualities, many combinations, modulations, and cadences, calculated to create and to advance the science and taste of the musician. This work was succeeded by his "*Treatise on Good Taste*," and his "*Rules for Playing in Good Taste*," and in 1748 he brought out his "*Art of Playing on the Violin*," at that time a highly useful work, and superior to any similar publication extant. It contained the most minute directions for holding the instrument and for the use of the bow, as well as the graces, the various shifts of the hand, and a great number of applicable examples. Shortly after the publication of this work, Geminiani was struck with a most curious and fantastic idea, that of a piece of music the performance of which should represent to the imagination all the events in the episode of the thirteenth book of Tasso's *Jerusalem*. It is needless to say that the chimera was too extravagant, of attempting to narrate and instruct,



describe and inform, by the vague medium of instrumental sounds. In 1750 he went to Paris, where he continued about five years, after which he returned to England and published a new edition of his two first sets of concertos. In 1761 he visited Ireland, in order to spend some time with his favourite and much attached pupil, Dubourg. He had spent many years in compiling an elaborate treatise on music, which he designed for publication, but soon after his arrival in Dublin, by the treachery of a female servant, the manuscript was purloined, and could never afterwards be recovered. The magnitude of his loss, and his inability to repair it, made a deep impression on his mind, and seemed to hasten fast his dissolution. He died at Dublin on the 17th of September, 1762, supposed to have been in the eighty-third year of his age.—E. F. R.

GEMISTUS, GEORGIUS, called also PLETHO, was one of the most eminent of the later Byzantine writers. The date of his birth is still unknown, but he flourished between 1350 and 1450, and is said to have lived for about a hundred years. He is supposed to have been born in Constantinople, but the greater part of his life was spent in the Peloponnesus. In 1426 he was in high favour with the Emperor Manuel Palæologus, and he was sent in 1438 as one of the deputies of the Greek church to the council that was held at Florence under Pope Eugenius IV., with a view to reconcile the hostile churches. Gemistus, at first opposed to this project, ultimately became one of its warmest advocates. His visit to Florence was destined to leave a deep and enduring mark on the history of European thought. Celebrated as a theologian, he was even more renowned as a philosopher; and mainly to the learning and the labours of Gemistus was it owing that the Platonic philosophy, long neglected or despised, again began to have its due influence upon the minds of men. Among his disciples was the famous Cardinal Bessarion; and gradually a Platonic school arose at Florence, which uttered an eloquent and wholesome protest against the dry and meagre verbal dogmatism into which the Aristotelian philosophy had gradually become degraded. Gemistus, however, a thorough Neoplatonist, went further than his followers; and it would seem that the charge brought against him of wishing to substitute a new version of the ancient paganism in the place of christianity, was well founded. His book of "The Laws," in which his most matured and deliberate opinions were recorded, was destroyed after his death by the patriarch of Constantinople, who judged it hostile to the christian religion. The last notice of him in history is that, in 1441, he was serving as a public functionary in the Peloponnesus. Gemistus was a ready writer, and left a great number of works on widely-different subjects. Amongst them were his "Explanation of the Magical Oracles of Zoroaster;" his book on "The Virtues;" his treatise on the "Difference between the Platonic and Aristotelian Philosophies;" and various writings of a historical or geographical character. Some of his productions still remain in manuscript in continental libraries.—W. J. F.

GEMMINGEN, OTTO HEINRICH, a German dramatic writer, born at Heilbronn in 1753. He adopted the profession of the law, which he soon forsook for a court life. He was appointed chamberlain to the count palatine, and for a time resided at Mannheim. As minister to the duke of Baden he assisted at the congress of Rastadt, and was commissioned to represent the interests of the duchy at Vienna. Returning to Baden in 1803, he devoted himself exclusively to study and to dramatic composition. He died in 1836.—R. D. B.

GENCE, JEAN BAPTISTE MODESTE, born at Amiens in 1755; died at Paris in 1840. He received his classical education under Sells and De Lille. He had read the famous book of the Imitation of Christ in early childhood, and becoming possessed of what he regarded as a valuable manuscript of the work, he felt that it was his peculiar mission to publish a correct edition of it, and to fix the authorship. He spent thirty years of travel in search of editions and in the adjustment of the text, and he satisfied himself, and tried to satisfy the world, that Gerson, chancellor of the university of Paris, was the author; that the monk Gersen to whom it had been ascribed had no existence; and that Thomas à Kempis was no better than he should be. Gence edited some books of civil law and some of the classics, and was a sort of corrector of the press to the Imprimerie Imperiale. The return of the Bourbons deprived him of this office, and he returned to his old mania of Gerson and the Imitation. He published numberless tracts

about it, wrote lives of Gerson in several journals, and left the matter with much less approach to decision than the agitated question of the Letters of Junius.—J. A., D.

\* GENDEBIEN, ALEXANDER, a Belgian politician, son of John Francis Gendebien, also a noted political character, and the descendant of an old Flemish family distinguished for many generations as ultra-liberals, was born at Brussels in 1799. Having received a careful education at home he went to the bar, and gifted with considerable oratorical talent, soon acquired a large practice. At an early age he took part in the political discussions of his country, lending his pen to the chief opposition papers, among others the *Courrier des Pays-Bas*, and his voice to the persecuted of all parties, particularly distinguishing himself in the trial of De Potter in 1829. He took a leading part in the revolution of 1830, occupying for some time the post of minister of justice in the provisional government. His aim was to constitute Belgium a republic; but, baffled by the opposition of his colleagues, he accepted a compromise, and in December, 1830, went in company with M. De Weyer to Paris, to offer the crown, under certain restrictions, to the duke de Nemours, second son of Louis Philippe. Unsuccessful also in this scheme, he impeded as much as possible the election of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. When the latter was chosen king, Gendebien transferred his position to the ministers.—F. M.

GENDRE, LE. See LEGENDRE.

\* GENDRIN, AUGUSTE NICOLAS, a French physician, was born at Châteaudun in 1796. He studied at Paris, and received his doctor's degree in 1821. A treatise on the nature of fevers gained him a prize from the Society of Medicine of Paris in 1823. Other prizes were subsequently awarded him by the Academy of Sciences for his "Histoire anatomique des Inflammations," and his "Monographie du Choléra Morbus épidémique de Paris." Gendrin has also written a "Traité philosophique de Médecine pratique," and edited the *Journal de médecine, chirurgie et pharmacie françaises et étrangères*.—R. M., A.

GENEBRARD, GILBERT, a learned French benedictine born at Riom in 1537; died prior of the monastery of Semur in Burgundy in 1597. He pursued his studies at Paris under Turnebus and other distinguished ecclesiastics, and for several years occupied the chair of Hebrew in the royal college. In consequence of a disappointment in the matter of a bishopric—which had been vacated expressly for his benefit, but which eventually passed to a rival claimant—Genebrard joined the confederation against Henry IV., who got rid of him by a decree of banishment. Gregory XVI. gave him the archbishopric of Aix in 1592. Among his works, which were principally translations, there was a French version of Josephus.—J. S., G.

\* GENELLI, DONAVENTURA, German painter and designer, was born at Berlin in 1803. He received his earliest lessons in art from his father, a painter of Italian descent, studied in the Berlin academy for two years, and then proceeded to Rome, where he enrolled himself among the scholars of Cornelius and Overbeck. Returning to Germany in 1832, he settled first in Leipzig, and three or four years later in Munich, where he has produced the long succession of designs which have given him a European reputation. Among the best known of these are "The Vision of Ezekiel;" "Samson and Dalilah;" "Æsop reciting his Fables;" "The Life of a Prodigal;" "Don Quixote;" a "Tiger with her Young;" a series of twenty-five etchings for the Homer of Voss; and thirty-six etchings to Dante.—J. T.-e.

GENERALI, PIETRO, an eminent composer, was born at Masserano in Piedmont, October 4, 1783. His real name was MERCANDETTI. It was changed at Rome, where he was conveyed by his parents when two years old. He was taught music by Giovanni Massi in the latter city, and early evinced considerable genius. His first productions were masses, psalms, and other compositions for the church; but he soon turned his attention to the theatre. His first opera, "Gli amanti ridicoli," was represented at Rome in 1800, when the young composer was in his seventeenth year. The success was decided. In 1802 he visited Bologna and Venice, producing operas at each place. In 1805 he went to Milan, and in 1807 to Naples and Florence. His works were everywhere received with welcome, but in Venice with enthusiasm. He several times visited this city. In 1817 he undertook the musical direction of the theatre at Barcelona, where he remained three years. Many of his operas, which had been performed in other cities, were here revived with success. In 1821 he returned to Italy and produced several new operas

in rapid succession, but they were not so well received as his former works. This induced him to accept the post of director of the choir in the cathedral of Novara, where he again turned his attention to church music. About this time he wrote a dramatic oratorio, "Il voto di Jette," which was produced at Florence in 1827 with indifferent success. Generali again tried the theatre, but his style had been superseded, and nothing but ill success attended his later productions. The works of Rossini attracted all the attention of the public; their old servant was forgotten. He died at Novara in 1832.—E. F. R.

**GENEST, CHARLES CLAUDE, Abbé**, born at Paris in 1639; died in 1719. Genest was of humble birth, and found employment as a clerk in one of the public offices. In company with a friend he set sail for the Indies, but the vessel was taken by the English. Genest, by this accident, found himself in London, and accepted the office of tutor to the family of a gentleman of fortune—taught the language of his own country, and learned that of England. On his return to France Genest had an ode crowned by the academy, and recited others on French victories before the king. He now thought it time to look about him for support, assumed the ecclesiastical habit, entitled himself to the style of abbé, and was given a benefice. It was the day of the Cartesian philosophy, and in some conversations with Bossuet originated the leading thought of a poem which engaged Genest for thirty years. The subject was the proof from nature of the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul. He wrote a drama, "Penelope," which Bossuet praised for its morality. It had some success: though the poetry was indifferent, the incidents and situations are not ill-conceived.—J. A. D.

**GENET, FRANÇOIS**, a French bishop born at Avignon on the 16th October, 1640; died 17th October, 1707. He is chiefly known by his system of "Theologie Morale," which he composed at the request of Le Camus, bishop of Grenoble. The third edition of this work appeared at Paris, 1682–1683, and was translated into Latin in 1702–1703. It recommended the author to the friendship of many of the most learned prelates of France and Italy, and procured for him from Pope Innocent XI. a canonry and prebend in the diocese of Avignon. He was afterwards appointed to the bishopric of Vaison, the duties of which he discharged till, in consequence of his taking part with Innocent against Louis XIV.—who had appropriated the county of Avignon in defiance of the pope's remonstrances—he was imprisoned in 1688 by the king in the island of Rhé. His captivity lasted fifteen months. He was accidentally drowned.—J. S., G.

**GENEVA, ROBERT DE.** See CLEMENT VII.

**GENEVIEVE (SAINT)**, the patroness of Paris, was born in 422 at Nanterre, a small village four miles from Paris. At the age of seven years she is said to have been consecrated to perpetual virginity as the spouse of Christ, and from that time she gave herself up to devotion and penance. Various miracles are attributed to her. Her mother having one day struck St. Genevieve on the face because she wished to go to church, became suddenly blind, and only recovered her sight by washing her eyes with water which her daughter had consecrated. When Attila, with his Huns, was marching on Paris, the saint turned aside his course by her prayer and fasting. On another occasion, when visiting a church at night with her virgins, the lamp that was carried before her being extinguished by the wind and rain, was relighted when she touched it with her hands. Neither did her miraculous powers cease with her life, for in 1129, a plague which carried off fourteen thousand persons in Paris, abated when her shrine was carried in solemn procession to the cathedral. Although she practised great self-mortification and austerity—her food consisting for the most part of barley-bread and beans—she lived to the age of nearly eighty-nine years, dying on the 3rd January, 512. The ancient life of St. Genevieve is supposed to have been written about eighteen years after her death.—W. H. W.

**GENGA, ANNIBALE DELLA.** See LEO XII.

**GENGA, BARTOLOMEO**, son of Girolamo, was born at Cesena in 1518. After receiving a liberal scholastic education, he was carefully instructed in the principles of design by his father, who then sent him for three years to Florence to study both painting and architecture, and afterwards to Rome, where he remained four years, diligently engaged in his profession. On the death of his father, Bartolomeo was appointed to succeed him as court architect, and to complete the works he had left unfinished. He restored and enlarged the palaces of Pesaro and Urbino, and designed the churches of Monte l'Abate

and San Pietro in Mondania, the last regarded as one of the choicest buildings of the age. Genga accompanied the duke of Urbino to Rome, and there prepared designs for the fortification of Borgo, and other places. So great was now his celebrity in this line, that the duke had to yield to the importunities of the grandmaster of the knights of Rhodes, who begged that Genga might be allowed to make designs for fortifying Malta against the Turks, and combining the scattered villages into strong places of defence. Genga accordingly went to Malta in the beginning of 1558, and at once set to work with his usual energy. He died in August of that year. He was one of the most accomplished architects of his time.—J. T-e.

**GENGA, GIROLAMO**, painter and architect, was born at Urbino in 1476, and when fifteen years old was placed with Luca Signorelli of Cortona, with whom he remained several years. Girolamo assisted Luca in the chapel of the Madonna di San Brizio at Orvieto. When this work was finished he joined Pietro Perugino, and remained with him for about three years, and at the same time he contracted a friendship with Raphael, then the pupil of Perugino. He subsequently studied and worked in Florence, and at Siena where he was much employed by Pandolfo Petrucci till his death in 1512. Genga then returned to Urbino. He was employed later at Rome, where about 1519 he painted the "Resurrection of Christ" for the altar of the church of Santa Caterina da Siena. It is signed, HYERO. GINGA URBINAS FACIEB. While in Rome he turned his attention to the study of ancient architecture, but was recalled to Urbino by the Duke Francesco Maria III., on the occasion of that prince's marriage with Leonora Gonzaga; and when Francesco was driven from Urbino, Girolamo followed him to Mantua, and afterwards settled in Cesena, where he painted the altarpiece of the "Annunciation," which is now in the Brera at Milan. After the return of the duke to Urbino, Girolamo was employed as an architect; and he was chiefly consulted in the fortification of Pesaro, and constructed the new palace there, besides important works at Urbino. The duke was so pleased with him that he gave him, in 1528, the estate of Castel d'Elce, a gift which was confirmed by the Duke Guidobaldo II. in 1539. He died on the 15th of July, 1551, leaving two sons, Bartolommeo and Raffaello.—(Vasari, Ed. Le Monnier).—R. N. W.

**GENGIS KHAN**, a famous Mongolian conqueror, born in 1163. The Mongolian horde of which his father was the chieftain dwelt, so far as nomad tribes can be said to have a permanent abode, somewhat to the south of Lake Baikal. His name at first was TEMUEDSCHIN, and it was not till he had been victorious on many a battle-field that he took that of Gengis Khan (the Ruler of the most powerful). He succeeded his father at thirteen years of age, but a league was soon formed to rob him of his authority, and in consequence thereof Gengis Khan passed some weary years in exile or captivity. By one of those sudden and startling turns of fortune so common in the East, he was able to meet his enemies in a great battle; and having defeated them, he threw the leaders into caldrons filled with boiling water. His subsequent deeds harmonized perfectly with this horrible cruelty. In being the first to give to the Mongolians a historical importance, he claims our attentive study, our honest appreciation; but he comes before us as a slayer of men, and civilization owes him nothing. His preparatory and indispensable work was to unite the Mongolians under his own supreme sway. This we must regard as his most stupendous achievement. Having in his own bloody way built and blended the Mongolians into a nation, he led the wild horsemen from triumph to triumph. Passing, in 1209, the Great Wall, he subjugated in a succession of campaigns Northern China, took Pekin by storm in 1215, and destroyed innumerable cities. Leaving some of his most trusted generals to complete the conquest, Gengis Khan flew from Eastern to Western Asia, where in these vast regions, extending from the Black Sea to the frontiers of Hindostan, a powerful empire had arisen on the ruins of the khalifat. Mohammed, the sultan of this realm, had ignominiously treated the ambassadors of Gengis Khan. But the latter needed no other provocation than his own fierce lust for slaughter. Passing the Djihon or Oxus, he encountered, through the neglect or incapacity of Mohammed, no effectual resistance. But the son of Mohammed was wholly unlike his father. He assumed the command on his father's death. For a season fortunate, he was at last vanquished and driven to seek refuge beyond the Indus, as far as which Gengis Khan pursued



him. Meanwhile the generals of Gengis Khan had penetrated the Caucasus, and carried the Mongolian banner to the banks of the Dnieper, so that part of Russia, as part of Siberia had already been, was compelled to own the Mongolian monarch's supremacy. Master of seventeen hundred leagues of country, Gengis Khan returned to Caracorum his capital. He returned, but not to rest. Though now more than sixty, he placed himself at the head of a grand expedition for the full and final overthrow of his foes in China. Crossing the desert of Kobi in the depth of winter, the troops of Gengis Khan met those of the enemy, reckoned at half a million of men, near the frozen lake Kokonor, and completely defeated them. This was followed by the capture, among other cities, of Nankin. The tide of success with Gengis Khan had known no ebb, and it was still bearing him on when on the 24th August, 1227, he died. That success was paid for with the lives of five or six millions of human beings. He was buried, according to his wish, beneath a wide-spreading tree on a mountain. Though rioting recklessly in ruthless murder, Gengis Khan was kind and considerate to his soldiers and subjects. He drew up a code of laws in which there were enactments both wise and merciful. The noble library at Bokhara, and countless valuable manuscripts in other cities, he destroyed, and he strewed his path with ruins; yet he tried in his own rude fashion to diminish the barbarism of his countrymen, and to make them submit to a more settled state of existence. Gengis Khan was a strict monotheist, but he tolerated all religions, and exempted from taxes ecclesiastics and physicians. Implacable in his hatreds, he was devoted, ardent, and unchanging in his friendships. Fairly judged, he was perhaps neither more a monster nor a madman than conquerors in general.—W. M. L.

GENIN, FRANÇOIS, born at Amiens in 1803; died at Paris in 1856; first employed as teacher at Strasburg, afterwards in 1837, commenced publishing in the Paris journals. There, his writings on the subject of education in the important controversy between the church and the state, attracted great attention. He supported the rights of the state, and his tracts on the subject were collected into a volume which had very extensive circulation. Genin published several works on the "Origines" of the French language and literature.—J. A., D.

GENLIS, STÉPHANIE FELICITÉ DUCREST DE ST. AUBIN, Comtesse de, a celebrated French writer, born 25th of January, 1746, near Autun in Burgundy, her parents being of good family but in reduced circumstances. When six years old she was admitted as a canoness into the chapter of Alix, near Lyons, where, according to a privilege of the order for its members to assume the style of countess, the subject of this memoir took the title of Comtesse de Lancy. Here the essentials of her education were postponed, whilst the undivided attention of the pupil was concentrated on music, assiduous practice in which rendered her so great a proficient, that at thirteen years of age she was an agreeable performer upon seven different instruments. But so utterly had other acquisitions been overlooked that she was almost entirely ignorant of the ordinary branches of information. Still the graces of her person, and the charms of her manner, insured her the entrée of Parisian society; and at a very early age, shortly after the death of her father, she became the wife of the count de Genlis, a colonel of grenadiers, with a very slender fortune, but large expectations. By the demise of a relative, the count, at a later period, became marquis de Sillery; but his distinguished wife retained through life the earlier title under which she was originally known. Her husband eventually perished by the guillotine, having been one of the victims of the Revolution in 1793. By this alliance the comtesse de Genlis became niece of madame de Montesson, who was secretly married to the duke of Orleans; and it was not till after her marriage that she devoted her attention to the neglected cultivation of her mind; and this she pursued with so much success as to qualify her for the office of *gouvernante* to the daughter of the duchess, which she undertook in 1770; and in 1782 she was intrusted with the still higher duty of superintending the education of the young princes, sons of the duke, one of whom—Louis Philippe—became afterwards king of the French. While holding this appointment, madame de Genlis wrote several works for the instruction of her pupils; amongst others the "Théâtre d'éducation," "Adèle et Théodore," and the "Veillées du Chateau," which obtained for the authoress considerable literary reputation. But the novelty of her position exposed her to censorious remarks, and rendered her the subject of calem-

bourgs and epigrams not less unjust than severe. Her literary efforts, at first limited to the theory of education, of the pursuit in which she found herself embarked, were eventually directed against the school of modern French philosophy, in the attacks on which her name became associated with those of Fréron and Sabatier. In 1787 she published "La Religion considérée comme l'unique base du bonheur," &c., an essay which provoked the satirical strictures of Buffon; but these were more than counterbalanced by the approval of La Harpe, Grimm, Gaillard, and Briffaut. Whatever the essential defects in her mind and character, madame de Genlis acquired sufficient ascendancy in the family of the duke of Orleans to have been regarded as instrumental in advising the part which he took on the outbreak of the Revolution. She accompanied his children during the exile in Switzerland; and during her residence there she produced the defence of her conduct under the title of "Precis de la conduite de Madame de Genlis, pendant la Revolution." She afterwards visited Prussia, England, and Belgium, and eventually took up her residence at Hamburg, where she published "Les Chevaliers du Cygne," a work which it is impossible to justify, and which greatly damaged her literary reputation. During this wandering period she wrote her romance of "Les Mères Rivaless," and histories of "Les petits Emigrés" and "Le Petit la Bruyère," the sale of the manuscripts of which contributed mainly to her support. In 1800 she returned to France during the period of the consulate, and Napoleon, in consideration of her literary merits, assigned her apartments in the arsenal and a pension of six thousand francs. This income she was enabled to increase considerably by her pen; and amongst other productions at this period appeared her tale of "Madame de Vallière," her life of "Henri le Grand," and "Souvenir de Felicie." She contributed also to the Biographie Universelle, and amongst other publications produced about this time, was her "Diners du Baron Holbach," in which she undertook to expose the so-called philosophers of the eighteenth century. On the restoration of the Bourbons, madame de Genlis endeavoured to ingratiate herself with her former friends, in order to obtain a continuation of her pension, but Louis XVIII. refused to accede to her petition. The duke of Orleans, however, granted her an allowance; but she was never again permitted to make her appearance at the court. When eighty years of age madame de Genlis published her "Memoires," and continued her literary pursuits up to the year of her death, which took place on the 31st of December, 1830. Of all her works the most popular is probably the story of "Mademoiselle de Clermont." Her character was too deficient in profound feeling to permit of its impartment to her works, throughout which there is evidence less of thought and invention than of tact and capacity, somewhat imperfectly developed. The works by which she is best known are those in connection with education; but these are coloured by romance to an extent inconsistent with general utility.—J. E. T.

GENNADIUS, an ecclesiastical writer of the fifth century, was priest of Marseilles. All that we know about him is summed up in a few lines subjoined to his work, "De Viris Illustribus," which is a continuation, containing one hundred lives from the year 392 to 495, of the work bearing a similar title by St. Jerome. He informs us that he had composed eight books against all heresies, six against Nestorius, three against Pelagius, treatises on the millennium and the Apocalypse, and a letter "De Fide," which he had sent to "the blessed Pope Gelasius." The form of expression shows that Gelasius was dead at the time of writing; Gennadius, therefore, must have died after 496. His only surviving writings are the confession of faith above mentioned, and the work "De Viris Illustribus," which is printed with the works of St. Jerome.—T. A.

GENNADIUS, Patriarch of Constantinople in the fifteenth century, had up to the period of his ordination, which did not take place till towards the close of his life, borne the name of GEORGIUS SCHOLARIUS. A native of Constantinople, he rose to the rank of secretary to the Emperor John Palæologus, and chief judge of the imperial palace. In 1438 he accompanied the emperor as one of his suite to the council of Ferrara, convoked by Eugenius IV. to consider the question of the reunion of East and West. He followed the council, upon its removal to Florence, and was present at the long discussions on the disputed doctrine of the procession of the Holy Ghost. When these were concluded, the Greeks had a separate meeting to consider the project of union between the churches. At this meeting Georgius Scholarius

delivered an eloquent speech, the substance of which is given by Natalis Alexander, advocating unreservedly the union of the churches upon the basis of a common faith. But when the emperor and his train returned to Constantinople, and the perverse Greeks overwhelmed the deputies with menaces and reproaches, for having, as they said, consented to innovations in the faith, and allowed themselves to be circumvented by the Azymites, the deputies—Georgius among them—yielded to the pressure, and publicly deplored their culpable weakness. Thenceforward, till the death of John Palæologus in 1448, Georgius continued to speak and write against the union. But finding, upon the accession of Constantine, that the new emperor was even more bent upon accomplishing the union than his predecessor, Georgius resolved to execute a project which he had long meditated, and resigning all his official employments, he retired into a monastery near the city, taking the name of Gennadius. Meantime the exterior prospects of the empire became ever more gloomy; yet even with the Turk thundering at their gates, the foolish Greeks stubbornly put from them the only chance of safety, a sincere union with the Latin church, and Gennadius, either from infatuation or dishonesty, encouraged the suicidal movement. Gibbon has described how the multitudes, scandalized at the dress and ritual acts of the Latin priest officiating in St. Sophia's in testimony of the union, rushed from the dome to the cell of Gennadius, and found outside his door a speaking tablet confirming them in their temper of resistance. Six months from that time Constantinople was in the hands of the Turks. Mohammed II., rightly judging that he owed much to Gennadius, caused him to be sought out after the sack of the city, and presented him for the choice of the clergy and the people as patriarch. He was elected, but in despair at the condition of the church, he resigned the see at the end of five years, and retired into a monastery near Sora. The time of his death is unknown. Fabricius enumerates more than a hundred of his writings, most of which have never been printed. The most important is "An explanation of the Christian faith," delivered before the Turkish emperor.—T. A.

GENNARO, GIUSEPPE AURELIO, born at Naples in 1701; died in 1761. A lawyer of great learning in all the departments of Roman and mediæval jurisprudence, he distinguished himself both as a magistrate and a writer. He co-operated in the compilation of the Caroline code, at the time of the Neapolitan reforms under Charles of Bourbon, and wrote several works on legal subjects, the most important of which is "Respublica Jurisconsultorum," Naples, 1731; in which, under the form of a vision, he passes in review the vicissitudes of jurisprudence, from the time of Sextus Papirius to that of Accursio and Bartolo, distributing praise and blame to all the great actors in the history of law, according to their respective deserts. Though fanciful in form and therefore unsuited to the taste of our days, the work is full of learning, and produced a great effect upon the contemporaries of the author.—A. S., O.

GENOELS, a Flemish landscape painter and engraver, was born at Antwerp in 1640. While quite young he was a pupil of Jacob Backerell; but he went to Paris in 1659, and there painted landscape backgrounds to Le Brun's Battles of Alexander the Great, and to some of the pictures of De Seve, and others. In 1665 he was elected a member of the Academy of Paris; but he returned to his native city a few years later, and in 1672 was admitted into the Antwerp Guild of Painters. In 1674 he went to Rome, where he stayed eight years, when he returned to Antwerp, and remained there till his death in 1723. Genoels is a clear and bright colourist, and has a light and firm touch. His landscapes are, however, seldom met with in the public galleries. His fame is mainly due to his etchings of landscapes with groups of figures and cattle. These are executed with masterly breadth, facility, and spirit, and are highly prized. The British museum contains many choice examples.—J. T.-e.

GENOUDE, ANTOINE EUGÈNE DE, born in 1792 at Montélimar; died in 1849 in the Isles de Hyères. He was educated at Grenoble, but an introduction to M. de Fontanes led him to go to Paris, where he was given an appointment as teacher in a school, to save him from the conscription. He passed through the usual grades of scepticism and infidelity, but Rousseau, he says, converted him from Voltaire, and Chateaubriand confirmed the faith which had been taught him by Rousseau. He published translations from the Bible; a note on the narrative of Nebuchadnezzar changed into a beast was supposed to allude to

Napoleon I., and delayed the publication of the work. Journalism was Genoude's chief occupation, but he did not succeed in pleasing any party. He made several unsuccessful attempts to be elected to the chamber of deputies. He at last succeeded in getting in, but failed to attract any attention. He has left several works, chiefly historical and political. He published an edition of Malebranche, and portions of the works of Fenelon and of Bossuet.—J. A., D.

GENOVESI, ANTONIO, an Italian philosopher and economist, remarkable for the originality and independence of his opinions at a time when scholastic tradition and authority were yet powerful. He was born in 1712 at Castiglione, near Salerno, and distinguished himself in early youth by his proficiency in literary pursuits. He studied theology and took orders in 1736, devoting his leisure to metaphysical speculations. His practical and inquisitive turn of mind led him to apply analysis and criticism to the received scholastic notions, and to substitute the Baconian system for the *a priori* of the old routine. His lectures on metaphysics and his treatise "Elementorum artis logico-criticae," highly increased his reputation, but also exposed him to priestly persecution, from the effects of which, however, he was sheltered by the patronage of Galliani, archbishop of Tarento. When, in 1754, a professorship of commerce and political economy—the first in Italy—was instituted at Naples, Genovesi was appointed to it, and he availed himself of his position to spread in his native country the true principles of that science, in opposition to the errors and prejudices everywhere prevalent. His "Lezioni di Commercio e di Economia civile" were the result of his labours in that branch of social science, and they may be read even now with interest and satisfaction. Genovesi wrote also "Lezioni di Logica dei Giovanetti," "Meditazioni filosofiche," and the "Dicoesina," or science of the rights and duties of man. He died in 1769, after a long and painful illness.—A. S., O.

GENSERIC, or, as his name is sometimes spelled, GIZERICUS, the successor of Gonderic his brother, as king of the Vandals in Spain, was born at Seville in the year 406. When he came to the throne, the Vandals had just received an invitation from Boniface, governor of Africa, to come over and aid him in his revolt from Rome. Genseric joyfully complied with this request, especially as he and his countrymen were promised, as a reward, a settlement in the fertile plains of Mauritania. No sooner had the Vandals landed, than they were joined by the Donatist party, which had been fiercely persecuted by the catholics. Numbers of Moors, too, seized the opportunity of avenging themselves on the Roman power, and joined Genseric. Boniface saw his mistake, and discovered, when it was too late, that he had been seduced from his allegiance by the fraud and machinations of his personal enemies. He made haste to retrieve his error, but the Vandals, after ravaging the open country, defeated in a pitched battle the united forces of the eastern and western empires, and finally took Carthage in 439. After the soldiers had plundered the town, and had been allowed to satiate themselves, Genseric showed that he was able to govern as well as to command. He severely threatened the disgusting vices at that time so prevalent amongst the Carthaginians, regularly parcelled out the lands, and introduced such a severe code of laws and such habits of obedience, that we can hardly regret his overthrow of a power which was rotten to its very core. In the year 455 Maximus was emperor at Rome. He had compelled the Empress Eudoxia, the widow of Valentinian, to marry him against her will, for Maximus was not unjustly suspected of having caused Valentinian's death. In her agony and distress she applied to Genseric for redress. He immediately set sail with a large army, landed at Ostia, and entered Rome, both for fourteen days and nights was at the conqueror's mercy. Everything which could be carried off, the statues of the gods, the holy instruments of Jewish worship, which had been brought from Jerusalem, were indiscriminately transported to Carthage, together with many thousands of the Roman youth of both sexes; the only bright spot in this history of blood and sacrilege being the charity of Deogratias, the noble bishop of Carthage, whose tender care for the captives, and whose generous self-denial, restore our belief in human nature in this dark time. Two attempts were afterwards made to overthrow Genseric, both of which were unsuccessful. In 457 the Emperor Majorian assembled a large fleet at Carthage, for the purpose of invading Africa; but he was surprised in the night, and nearly all his ships were taken or burnt. In 468 another expedition



was fitted out by Leo, emperor of the East, and the command was given to Basiliscus. Genserik expressed great alarm, and a desire to treat with his enemy. A fatal truce of five days was granted, during which the Vandals fell upon the fleet of Basiliscus in the night, and almost entirely destroyed it. After this failure peace was made. Genserik again became master of the sea, continued his ancient habits of plunder, and finally added Sicily to his conquests. He died in 477. He completely realizes the character of barbarian, as we often find it exhibited in later Roman history. He was a man of great genius and great bravery, with some great virtues and with enormous vices, chiefly of the cruel and rapacious kind. We should recollect though, that the stories of his blood-thirstiness have been transmitted to us chiefly by Roman catholic historians, who mortally hated him for his Arian heresies.—W. H. W.

GENSONNÉ, ARMAND, was born at Bordeaux, 10th August, 1758, and guillotined at Paris, 31st October, 1793. When the Revolution broke out, he was practising as a lawyer in his native town. Elected to the legislative assembly, he allied himself with Verginaud and Guadet, and thus originated the famous party of the Girondists. Less eloquent than his colleagues, he was a better man of business, and more trusted by the assembly, if not so much admired. It was on his proposal that war was declared against Germany. He disgraced himself by promulgating the maxim, that in revolutionary times suspicion by itself can justify a conviction. He also voted for the execution of the king, though strongly in favour of an appeal to the primary assemblies; but when Louis XVI. was put to death, Gensonné, like the rest of his party, was shocked into moderation. It was too late. In the subsequent struggle with the "Mountain," Gensonné displayed admirable courage and coolness, often overwhelming a noisy opponent by his keen and trenchant sarcasms. Thus, when he was demanding the punishment of the September assassins, a voice cried, "They have saved the country!" "Yes," answered Gensonné, "as the geese saved the capitol!" Tried and condemned with his friends, Gensonné was still calm and brave. At the memorable supper of the Girondists, on the eve of their execution, when many were talking wildly, sceptically, defiantly, Gensonné, grave and earnest, spoke solemnly of the existence of God and of the immortality of the soul. When they led him to the scaffold, he desired that a lock of his black hair should be sent to his wife, whose address he named, and then, without further speech, calmly met his fate.—W. J. P.

GENT, THOMAS, a printer and collector of antiquities, born at York about 1691. From his autobiography, printed in 1832, we learn that he was for some time in the employment of Henry Woodfall, sen., who about 1723 engaged him "to finish the part that he had of a learned dictionary." Southey says of this autobiography, "that it contains much information relating to the state of the press and the trade of literature." Gent soon returned to York, and there published several archaeological works, particularly the "Ancient and Modern History of York," 1730. He died in 1778.—J. S., G.

GENTIL, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH, an accomplished French officer who served with distinction in India, was born at Bagnols, 25th June, 1726, and died there 15th February, 1799. Gentil, who had arrived in India in 1752, entered upon his experience of eastern service in the campaign of the Carnatic of the following year, and subsequently served for a while with better fortune under Bussy-Castelnan. The days of French rule in India, however, were nearly numbered, and Gentil, after witnessing the occupation of Bengal by the English, shared in the successive events of the final struggle for supreme dominion, which was so gloriously concluded in favour of the English at the taking of Pondicherry, January, 1761. The career of Gentil in India subsequent to that event was one of extraordinary adventure; he carried his arms and address into the service of various native princes, Meer Caussim, nabob of Bengal; Sujah ad Dowlah, nabob of Oude; and the Great Mogul; for whom in succession he acted as generalissimo with an ardour drawn from hatred to the English. His last post in the peninsula was that of French resident in Oude, from which at the dictation of the English, he was expelled by the successor of Sujah ad Dowlah. On his return to France in 1778, Gentil wrote several works relating to India, to one of which George Foster was much indebted in his journey from Bengal to St. Petersburg.—J. S., G.

GENTILE DA FABRIANO. See FABRIANO.

GENTILESCHI, ORAZIO LOMI, called Gentileschi after an

uncle, was born at Pisa, July 9th, 1563, and having learned the rudiments of painting from his uncle, Baccio, and his brother, Aurelio Lomi, was sent by his father to study in Rome. Here he settled, and executed several works in fresco and in oil. He became the companion of Agostino Tassi, and added figures to some of his landscapes, especially those painted by Tassi in the papal palace of Monte-Cavallo. In 1621 Gentileschi left Rome with the Genoese ambassador, and executed several works in Genoa, where he dwelt some years. He then visited Paris, from whence he was invited by Charles I. or by Vandyck, to England. This was in 1634, and notwithstanding his great age, he continued to work for Charles, chiefly at Greenwich, until his death in 1646. He painted also for the nobility. Some of his oil pictures, now much darkened—formerly at Greenwich—are still preserved at Marlborough house. They are on canvas and attached to the ceiling of the hall. In style, Gentileschi had much of the Bolognese school, something of the Tenebrosi, and much also of the Machinists; he was strong in his shadows and positive in his colour, and produced forcible effects. There is a "Joseph flying from Potiphar's wife," by him, at Hampton Court. Vandyck painted his portrait.—Orazio's daughter ARTEMISIA was born at Rome in 1590, and became a distinguished painter, especially of portraits. She married a Neapolitan in 1615, and settled afterwards in Naples, where she resided many years. Her husband was Pier Antonio Schiattesi, but they appear to have disagreed and lived apart. She always signed her maiden name Gentileschi. In a letter from Naples of 1637, she speaks of the approaching marriage of her daughter. She was still living there in 1652. Artemisia likewise visited this country, but remained here only a short time. There is a "Judith with the head of Holophernes" by her in the gallery of the Uffizi at Florence; and there are two specimens at Hampton Court, including her own portrait. Graham in his English School says, that Artemisia was as famous all over Europe for her amours as for her painting. The Lettère Pittoriche contains six of her letters, written from Naples between 1630 and 1637.—(Morrone, *Pisa Illustrata*).—R. N. W.

GENTILI, DR. ALOYSIUS, a distinguished missionary preacher, was born at Rome in the year 1801. His father, a Neapolitan by descent, followed the profession of an attorney. After completing his studies at the Roman university called the Sapienza, the young Gentili began to practise as an advocate; subsequently he took up and laid down in succession the callings of teacher and farmer. When in his twenty-seventh year, he became attached to a young English lady whose parents resided at Rome. His hopes were blighted; and weaned by this bitter disappointment from the love of the world, he began to turn his thoughts steadily towards the divine service. In 1830 he came in contact with one of the master-minds of this century, the Abate Rosmini, founder of the Institute of Charity, who was then at Rome upon the affairs of his new order. The meeting determined the after course of Gentili's life. Having been ordained priest in September, 1830, Gentili joined Rosmini at his monastery of Monte Calvario, near Domo d'Ossola, in August the following year. Four years afterwards he was selected by Rosmini as the head of a small colony of the Institute which was to be sent to England and established at the college of Prior Park. He arrived in England in June, 1835, and soon after was made president of Prior Park. In this post, however, he did not very well succeed, apparently because in his zeal there was some lack of prudence, and Bishop Baines thought it expedient to remove him. After a visit to Rome in 1839, he returned to England in 1840, to take charge of the mission of Grace Dieu in Leicestershire. After a time his striking talent and success as a preacher led to his being appointed itinerant missionary. He commenced this new career, in company with Father Furlong, in 1845. After giving missions, attended always by an extraordinary concourse of people, in all the large towns of England and Ireland, Gentili, while on a visit to Ireland in 1848, was seized with a feverish attack, and died on the 25th September in that year. His life has been well written by Father Pagani, himself a member of the order.—T. A.

GENTILIS, ALBERICUS, an eminent publicist, born at Castello di San Genesio in the Marca d'Ancona in 1551; died at Oxford in 1611. His father, Matteo, with his family, having embraced protestantism, were obliged to quit their native country. Albericus repaired to England and was well received. In 1582 through the influence of Dudley, earl of Leicester, he was appointed by Queen Elizabeth regius professor of civil law at the university of Oxford. He held the office for twenty years

with great reputation. Several learned works attest his labours in that chair. Among these may be noticed—"De Legationibus libri tres," in which he investigated the functions, rights, and qualifications of ambassadors. These rights he based on the law of nations, maintaining their immunity from local or criminal tribunals, and their subjection to civil responsibilities. In Sir Philip Sydney, to whom the work is inscribed, he finds a model ambassador. "De Jure Belli libri tres," in the first book of this work he defines his subject, "Bellum est contentio publica, armata, justa," a definition more correct than that of Grotius in his more celebrated treatise of subsequent date.—(See GROTIUS, H.) The second book is on the laws of war in its modes and operations; and the third on the end of war—peace, and inducements thereto. In these two treatises it appears that Gentilis went over the same field as Grotius; and a comparison of their works will show that Gentilis often maintained the same theses upon the same great argument (*Consensus proborum*), and cites the same examples as Grotius. On this account his works are remarkable, and they have farther interest as an early and considerable contribution from England to the comparatively modern science of public and universal jurisprudence. Another, and his earliest work, is "De Juris interpretibus Dialogi sex," London, 1582, 4to.—S. H. G.

GENTILIS, GIOVANNI VALENTINO, an Italian Socinian, born at Cosenza in 1520. Persecuted in his native country by the catholic church, he went to Geneva, endeavouring to spread there his Arian tenets and to form a Socinian church; but Calvin was not a man to tolerate the presence of a free-thinker within the pale of his jurisdiction, and Gentilis was compelled to find elsewhere a better field for his doctrines. He wandered for a time in Savoy and Dauphiné, then went to Poland, and after the death of Calvin returned to Switzerland. He did not meet, however, with a better welcome than he had done before among the Swiss; he was imprisoned in 1566 by the magistrates of Berne, and after a long trial before the municipal tribunal, he was condemned to be beheaded as an unbeliever in the Trinity. He was executed in September of that year.—A. S., O.

GENTILIS, SCIPIONE, brother of Albericus, born in 1563, a celebrated professor of jurisprudence at the university of Altdorf. He was distinguished both for his learning and for the elegance of his Latin writings, the greater part of which are comments on various points of Roman law. Nicéron mentions twenty of his works. He wrote also some literary annotations in Italian on the *Gerusalemme Liberata* of Torquato Tasso. He died in Germany in 1616, adhering to the tenets of the Reformers.—A. S., O.

GENTILET, INNOCENT, a French lawyer of the sixteenth century. He was born at Vienne in Dauphiné, and died at Geneva about 1595. An adherent of the Reformation, Gentilet proved himself a zealous and able defender of the protestant faith, particularly against the Romanists and Socinians. He was president of the chamber of the edict at Grenoble. His principal works are—"Apologia pro Gallis Christianis religionis reformatæ;" "Anti-Machiavel;" and "Examen Concilii Tridentini."—R. M., A.

GENTLEMAN, FRANCIS, was born in Dublin on the 28th October, 1728; he was educated at Mr. Butler's school, which turned out several eminent men, and amongst them Moxson the tragedian. His father being a major in the army, procured for Francis, at the age of fifteen, a commission in his own regiment. His military career was short and uneventful, terminating at the peace in 1748. Thereupon he took to the stage, and made his first appearance at the Smock Alley theatre, before he was of full age, in the character of *Aboan* in Mrs. Behn's tragedy of *Oroonoko*. He got on tolerably well, though he had to contend against a bashful nature and an ungainly figure. A relative now left him a bequest, which, with his own slender means, enabled him to try a London life. The result was no gain of fame and much loss of means, so he betook himself to provincial theatres, visiting Bath, Manchester, Liverpool, and Chester. He then married and settled at Malton, but ere long he was induced to try London again, where he played for three seasons at the Haymarket. Returning to Ireland in 1777, he continued in poverty and ill health till his death, in Dublin, on the 21st December, 1784. Gentleman was a poet and dramatic author, as well as an actor. He wrote or patched about fifteen pieces, all forgotten, except "The Tobaccoist," altered from Ben Jonson's *Alchemyst*. As a poet he has considerable merit, his productions in verse being "Royal Fables," and other pieces.

"The Dramatic Censor" is his best work; and his worst—the worst on the subject—is his edition of Shakspeare.—J. F. W.

GENTZ, FRIEDRICH VON, a distinguished German political writer, was born at Breslau, September 8, 1764, and died at Vienna, July 9, 1832. He studied at Königsberg, and then entered the Prussian administrative service. But as his political views were adverse to those of the government, he resigned his office, and accepted an appointment in the Vienna Hof-und Staatskanzlei. Here he became a violent and active opponent of the French revolution and its offspring, Napoleon. Obligated to retire to Dresden in 1805, in the following year he was attached to the head-quarters of the king of Prussia. From his pen proceeded the celebrated Prussian and Austrian manifestoes against Napoleon; and afterwards in the congresses of Vienna, Aix-la-Chapelle, Laybach, and Verona, he acted as chief secretary. He was one of the most brilliant of the political writers, whose talents, unsupported by either moral or political principle, were wasted in the defence of Austrian absolutism. He is even said to have embraced the Roman catholic faith, in order to rise in the Austrian service. He commenced his literary career by a series of able translations, amongst which we note one of Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. His "*Essai sur l'état actuel de l'administration des finances de la Grande Bretagne*," translated from his *Historical Journal*; his "*Life of Mary Queen of Scots*;" and his "*Fragmente aus der Geschichte des politischen Gleichgewichts von Europa*," 1804, bear testimony to his thorough knowledge of political subjects, as well as to the vigour and elegance of his style. His "*Mémoires et Lettres inédits*" were published after his death by Schlesier.—K. E.

GEOFFREY IV., Duke of Anjou, commonly called Plantagenet, son of Foulques le Jeune, was born, 24th August, 1113, and died, 7th September, 1150. In 1129 he espoused Maud, daughter of Henry I. of England, and widow of Henry V., emperor of Germany. On the death of Henry in 1135, Normandy, which was claimed by Geoffrey in right of his wife, became the theatre of a protracted struggle between him and Stephen, earl of Blois. In 1147 he accompanied Louis VII. to the Holy Land, and shortly after his return had again to take the field in defence of his duchies. His son Henry was the first of the Plantagenet kings of England.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY II., Duke of Bretagne, third son of Henry II. of England and Eleanor of Guienne, was born in 1158. In his infancy a marriage was arranged for him by his father with Constance, daughter of Conan IV., duke of Bretagne, of which Henry soon took advantage to extrude Conan altogether from the government of the duchy. Geoffrey, though crowned in 1169, had no independent authority till 1182. The remainder of his brief career was passed principally in warfare with his father, in which he had the secret support of the king of France. Geoffrey established in Bretagne in 1185 the law of primogeniture. He was killed at a tourney held in his honour at Paris, 19th August, 1186. Constance, after the death of her husband, gave birth to the unfortunate Prince Arthur, the victim of the bloody ambition of King John.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY D'AUXERRE, a French monk, born at Auxerre about 1120, pupil of Abelard, and for thirteen years principal secretary to St. Bernard, was elected abbot of Clairvaux in 1161 or 1162. He resigned the dignity a few years afterwards. In 1168 he was sent to Normandy to attempt the reconciliation of Henry II. and the archbishop of Canterbury. He died in the first decade of the thirteenth century. His works relate principally to St. Bernard.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY DE VINSNAUF, author of an *Art of Poetry*, entitled "*Nova Poetria*," which attained extraordinary popularity in the middle ages, flourished in the twelfth century. He was born in England; and as envoy of Richard I., or in some similar capacity, resided for some time at the court of Innocent III. Some other works besides the "*Nova Poetria*" have been attributed to Geoffrey, particularly a Latin account of Richard's journey to the Holy Land. A translation of the latter work is included in a series of chronicles published by Bohn.—J. S., G.

GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH (GALFRIDUS MONMUTENSIS), one of the most famous and fruitful of our early historians, is supposed to have been born at the opening of the twelfth century, in the town from which he takes his designation, and to have been bred in its benedictine monastery, among the ruins of which tradition still indicates a little room as having been his study. He is said to have been afterwards archdeacon of Mon-



mouth, and in the intervals of his abstruser and professional studies, to have been distinguished by his love for, and cultivation of, the literature and language of Wales. It was on this account, presumably, that he received the literary commission which led to the composition of his "British History," as he himself has commemorated in it. His friend, Walter Calenius, archdeacon of Oxford, in the course of a visit to Brittany, had become possessor of a legendary history of Britain written in Armorican or Welsh (then probably identical); and on his return to England he requested Geoffrey of Monmouth to translate it into Latin for general edification. Geoffrey undertook the task, and was proceeding with it, when one of his patrons, Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, a notable encourager of literature, requested him to translate into Latin those prophecies of Merlin, which every way interesting, have played a distinguished part through the authority gratuitously assigned to them in the early history of Norman-England. Geoffrey suspended his prior task to comply with the request of Alexander of Lincoln, and intercalating the prophecies of Merlin as a seventh book of his "British History," proceeded successfully with the completion of the latter work. It was inscribed to another of his patrons, Robert, earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I., and also distinguished for his steady encouragement of learning and learned men. From circumstances connected with the biographies of these his two patrons, the earl of Gloucester and the bishop of Lincoln, the date of the publication, so to speak, of Geoffrey's "British History," can be fixed as having taken place in the autumn of 1151. One of its results is supposed to have been his subsequent elevation to the see of St. Asaph, of which he was consecrated bishop on the 23rd of February, 1151. He did not live long to enjoy his new honours, dying, according to the best authorities, in 1154. The appearance of Geoffrey's "British History" marks an era in the development of the imagination of Europe. It was at once enormously successful, and was translated not only into English, into Anglo-Norman, but back again into the Welsh, from which it was professedly derived. It incorporated the floating legends of contemporary Arthurian tradition; it gave them a local habitation, and a nucleus for expansion and assimilation. It was, in fact, to use the simile applied to it by Thomas Campbell, a grand "prose reservoir," receptive of Arthurian and early British legend, which "afterwards flowed out thence again in the shape of verse with a force renewed by accumulation." Ultimately, and through Geoffrey of Monmouth, the whole literature of Europe was inundated by the nursery tales of Wales and Brittany, as it had formerly been by the classical mythology. The traces of Geoffrey of Monmouth are abundant in Chaucer and Spenser. It was from him originally that Shakespeare, altering the finale of the old legend with exquisite taste, derived the story of King Lear, and Milton the Sabrina of Comus. The finest poetry of our own day bears the marks of the influence of the twelfth century bishop of St. Asaph; and those who turn over old Geoffrey's pages will recognize the names with which they have been familiarized by Mr. Tennyson's *Idyls of the King*. Three controversies connect themselves with Geoffrey of Monmouth's work—1. Are its historical facts authentic? 2. Had he really Welsh or Armorican originals before him when he composed it? 3. If so, are these originals now extant? To the first of these questions the general answer of scholars is decidedly in the negative. The affirmative, however, has been maintained with considerable skill as well as enthusiasm in the introduction to the first modern translation into English of Geoffrey's work, published by Mr. Aaron Thompson of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1718, —a version which, revised and corrected by Dr. J. A. Giles, the editor of an excellent edition of the Latin original, published at Oxford in 1848, figures among the Six Old English Chronicles, added by Mr. Bohn in 1848 to his antiquarian library. To the second question, the reply of those who have most closely studied the subject is decidedly in the affirmative, although they admit that Geoffrey added from contemporary tradition, and from his own invention, a great deal to the original submitted to him by his friend the archdeacon of Oxford. The third question is the most difficult of the three to be answered positively; but the weight of opinion seems to incline to the decision that any Welsh works now extant, which appear to be the originals of Geoffrey's work, are in reality retranslations from his Latin. To those of our readers who are desirous of prosecuting the interesting inquiries here hinted at, we can recommend the

perusal of the lucid section, devoted to Geoffrey, of Mr. Thomas Wright's *Biographia Britannica Litteraria* (vol. ii., Anglo-Norman period), and the instructive essay on the influence of Welsh tradition upon European literature, which obtained the prize of an Abergavenny literary society in 1838, and was afterwards printed for private circulation and anonymously. The author is understood to be Sir J. D. Hardinge, queen's advocate-general, and a copy of the essay is in the library of the British museum. Some other works have been attributed to Geoffrey of Monmouth, but all of them on insufficient or disputable authority. The most striking of these is a "Vita Merlini" in rather superior Latin verse, which has been republished; in 1830 by the Roxburghe Club, and in 1837 by two well-known literary archaeologists, French and English, M. Francisque Michel and Mr. Thomas Wright, the latter of whom has, in the section of the *Biographia Britannica Litteraria* already alluded to, demolished its claims to be considered the workmanship of Geoffrey of Monmouth. It is needless to catalogue the various editions of Geoffrey's "British History." Those, in Latin and in English by Dr. Giles, formerly mentioned, are at once the best and the most easily accessible.—F. E.

GEOFFREY GAIMAR. See GAIMAR.

GEOFFRIN, MARIE THERESE RODET, was born at Paris in 1699, and died there in 1777. The daughter of a valet de chambre in the employment of the court, she married in her fourteenth year a rich merchant of the name of Geoffrin, whose wealth enabled her to attempt, and, in spite of impediments in her husband's manners and position, to achieve the creation of a *salon*, at that time the crowning ambition of a Parisian lady of fashion. With wonderful art and perseverance she strove to make her establishment the resort of eminent personages of all kinds, men of letters, savans, philosophers, wits, artists; and, as the memoirs of many of the illustrious men and women of her time testify, in this line of ambition she attained an almost unexampled success. Among the French habitués of her salon were Diderot, D'Alembert, Marmontel, Raynal, Mlle. Lespinasse; among the names of distinguished strangers who made her house their chief resort in Paris we meet with those of Walpole, Hume, and Gibbon. Her liberality was not confined to the rich; and the worst quality which even envy attributed to her—that of vanity—did not mar her benefactions to the poor. Madame Geoffrin, on a visit to Vienna, was received with great respect by the Empress Maria Theresa.—J. S., G.

GEOFFROI, CLAUDE JOSEPH, was born August 8th, 1685, in Paris. He followed the business of an apothecary in that capital, at the same time cultivating the science of chemistry and also that of botany. He made investigations on alcohol, tartar emetic, borax, silica, prussian blue, alum, lime, &c. His publications comprise sixty-four papers in the *Mém. de l'Acad. des Sciences*, of which he became a member in 1705. His death occurred March 9, 1752, in Paris.—J. A. W.

GEOFFROY, ETIENNE FRANÇOIS, born in Paris, 13th of February, 1672; died 5th January, 1731; was by profession a physician, but he distinguished himself also as a chemist. After a course of study commenced in his twentieth year at Montpellier, he went to England as physician to the French ambassador. He subsequently visited Holland and Italy in a professional capacity, but it was not till his final return to France in 1704 that he graduated as M.D. He was chosen about 1704 to fill the chair of chemistry at the *jardin des plantes*, and afterwards he was appointed professor of medicine at the university of France. In 1726 he was elected dean of the Faculty of Physicians in Paris, and some time afterwards he became a member of the French Academy. As a chemist his researches were productive of results of some value. He was the author of several treatises and of various papers published in the proceedings of the Academy of Sciences.—R. V. C.

GEOFFROY, ETIENNE LOUIS, a French naturalist, son of the preceding, born at Paris in 1725; died in 1820. On the outbreak of the Revolution he retired from Paris, where he had long occupied a distinguished place among medical practitioners, to the village of Chartreuve, near Soissons. He wrote "Histoire abrégée des insectes qui se trouvent aux environs de Paris," and "Traité sommaire des coquilles."—J. S., G.

GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, ETIENNE, born at Étampes in 1772; died in 1844. This eminent naturalist belonged to an honourable but poor family which had already given three members to the Academy of Sciences. His father, who was

a provincial lawyer, and had a numerous family, resolved to educate his son Etienne for the priesthood. While pursuing his studies at Paris a fortunate train of circumstances directed his mind to the cultivation of natural history, in which he found his true vocation. During his preliminary studies he had the celebrated Brisson and Haüy for his instructors, and from his intercourse with them he imbibed a taste for zoology and mineralogy. In the meantime the Revolution was in full career, and the prisons were filled with victims, one of them being the Abbé Haüy, the friend and preceptor of Geoffroy. His exertions were successful in procuring an order for the liberation of the abbé seven days previous to the massacres of September, thus preserving its greatest mineralogist. By means of money and courage he succeeded also in delivering twelve unfortunate priests on the very morning of the massacre. The excitement attending his efforts, as well as the horrible scenes which he had witnessed, brought on a nervous fever, which obliged him to retire to the country for some months. His generosity and talents procured him friends, and he was soon after appointed professor of natural history at the jardin des plantes, a situation which he held during the rest of his life. Even in the fearful period during which he commenced his duties, he displayed the indefatigable energy of his character; besides publishing memoirs, he occupied himself in reorganizing the museum of natural history, and actually succeeded during the Reign of Terror in establishing the menagerie for the study of living animals. About this time Geoffroy St. Hilaire was brought into intimate relation with his future opponent Cuvier. The Abbé Tessier, who had taken refuge in Normandy, became acquainted with Cuvier, who then resided in the same province. The learned abbé had already detected in the young Delambre the future astronomer, and with the same happy tact he made the discovery of a great naturalist. He recommended him to Geoffroy St. Hilaire; a situation was obtained in the jardin des plantes, and a year had scarcely elapsed before the name of Cuvier had become European. At this period there was no divergence of views between Cuvier and Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and they carried on their labours in common. Soon after their fellowship was interrupted, Geoffroy St. Hilaire being chosen one of the scientific commission to accompany the French expedition to Egypt. With such a field for his exertions he was indefatigable; he visited every part of the country, investigated every branch of zoology, and made important discoveries in all, and even found time to prosecute his dissections, and to compose numerous memoirs of the greatest interest. The surrender of the French army put an end to his researches, and also placed his collections at the disposal of the victors. This, although sufficient vexation to a naturalist, was one of which, of all men, a Frenchman had the least reason to complain. After some negotiation, however, the collections were restored; and the bitterness with which Geoffroy St. Hilaire always referred to the misfortune can only be explained on the ground of a diseased nationalism. On his return to France he continued his publications on zoology and comparative anatomy until 1808, when the least creditable part of his history occurs. He had the weakness to accept of a commission from Bonaparte to visit and explore the scientific riches of Portugal, or, in other words, to ransack the libraries and museums of that unfortunate country. In the course of this very disreputable business he made havoc among the libraries and museums to enrich those of Paris, and what is worse, he made valuable collections on his own account, which were given up by his family to the French government in 1845. After the convention of Cintra, by representing the collections as his own property, he contrived to elude the terms of the treaty. In the words of General Napier, "Among the gross attempts to appropriate property, one of the most odious was the abstraction of manuscripts and rare specimens from the national museums." It is painful to enlarge on this topic; but, in the words of his biographer, the rights of history are imprescriptible. The remainder of the career of Geoffroy St. Hilaire was devoted to his favourite studies; he only mixing in politics, for which otherwise he had but little inclination, by becoming a member of the chamber of representatives during the Hundred Days. As Geoffroy St. Hilaire and Cuvier continued to prosecute their labours, the opinions of these eminent men became more antagonistic every year, until in 1830 it broke out in one of the most interesting scientific discussions which has taken place in the present century. On

the one side there was the genius of Cuvier, profound and solid, cultivating natural history in the spirit of Aristotle, the champion of final causes and of the permanence of species, who saw in nature differences as well as resemblances. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, on the other hand, saw nothing but identity in the parts of animals, and maintained that species were unstable and changeable. In the discussion he showed himself far inferior to Cuvier in logical power, and correct and lucid exposition. Like his colleague La Marck, Geoffroy St. Hilaire denied the principle of a final cause, and in harmony with this negation, he also refused to admit the permanence of species. As these naturalists were not singular in holding such opinions, they do not demand any special remark. It is, however, worthy of notice that, as Gibbon said of Lucretius, that he was a theist in spite of himself, so there are few authors who make more use of the doctrine of final causes than Geoffroy St. Hilaire. In reading his descriptions of the apes, the bats, and moles, &c., one would think he was reading a chapter of Paley. A doctrine more characteristic of Geoffroy St. Hilaire than the foregoing was what he denominates the unity of organic composition, or, in other words, that all animals are constructed on the same plan, and consist of the same parts. The doctrine, taken in all its extension, is obviously unfounded, as an oyster does not consist of the same parts as an elephant; when taken in a more limited sense, it is, as Cuvier observed, merely the old truth that animals, such as vertebrals and insects, were formed on different plans. In brief, the theory of Geoffroy St. Hilaire is nearly akin to that of the pantheistic school of Schelling, only French good sense prevented him from falling into the absurdities of Oken in its exposition. But notwithstanding the questionable nature of his theories, the exposition of them led to many important discoveries; as for instance, the comparison of the bones of the head in reptiles and fishes with those of the higher animals. It is also a merit of Geoffroy St. Hilaire that he was among the first who proved that those anomalous forms called monstrosities could be brought under the domain of science, and their nature explained.—[J. S.]

\* GEOFFROY SAINT HILAIRE, ISIDORE, born in 1805, professor of zoology and member of the Academy of Sciences, cultivates zoology under the influence of the principles of his father, Etienne Geoffroy St. Hilaire. His principal work is a treatise on teratology, in which he endeavours to ascertain the causes of monstrosities in the animal kingdom, to bring them under the general laws of organization, and to give a systematic exhibition of their various kinds. He is also the author of several memoirs of considerable merit. Of all his scientific projects, the most original is the attempt to popularize the use of horse flesh as an article of food. Such a proposal may appear ridiculous in this country, but it ought to be remembered that in France the high price of animal food puts it beyond the reach of multitudes.—[J. S.]

GEOFFROY, JULIEN LOUIS, a celebrated French critic, whose trenchant contributions to the dramatic columns of the *Journal des Debats* were for several years the terror and the delight of the theatrical world of France, was born at Rennes in 1743; and died at Paris in 1814. He was educated among the jesuits, and in early manhood was known as the Abbé Geoffroy. On the suppression of the order he obtained an appointment as tutor to the sons of a banker; and frequenting the theatre in the company of his pupils, became passionately fond of the dramatic art. In due time he produced a tragedy, "Cato," passages of which the malice of his enemies long afterwards occasionally reproduced to the great annoyance of the critic of the *Debats*. About 1775 Geoffroy was appointed to the chair of rhetoric in the college de Navarre, and shortly afterwards to that of eloquence in the college Mazarin. In the following year he became editor of *L'Année Littéraire*, which he conducted till 1792. In 1790, a copartnership of royalists, of which he was an active member, established the journal *L'Ami du Roi*; on the suppression of which, after the 10th August, 1792, Geoffroy took leave of Paris and the Revolution. He returned to the capital on the establishment of the consulate, and for want of a better, resumed his old trade of pedagogue. In 1800 the connection was formed with the *Journal des Debats*, which made Geoffroy for many years the monarch of theatrical criticism. Napoleon was hardly more absolute in the state than Geoffroy in the theatre; and they worked well together; for the critic, capricious and unmerciful in his treatment of authors and actors,



was outvied by none in obsequious flattery of the emperor. A selection of Geoffroy's contributions to the *Debats* was published in Paris in 1819-20, 5 vols.—J. S. G.

GEORGE: the kings and princes so named are here noticed in the alphabetical order of the countries to which they respectively belonged; the other celebrated persons of this name follow alphabetically in the order of the designations by which they are distinguished:—

GEORGE I., King of Great Britain and Ireland, or GÖRGE LUDWIG ESTE GUELPH, elector of Hanover, was born on the 28th of May, 1660. In 1681 he visited England with a view to a union with the Princess Anne, the death of whose children by her marriage with the prince of Denmark subsequently opened the path for George I. to the British throne. Had it been destined that he was to carry out his project of marriage with the princess, a great change in the subsequent history of the British empire would have been a part of the same destiny. He was recalled, however, by his father Ernest Augustus, who married him in 1682 to Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell. This union was signally unhappy. An impenetrable mystery shrouds the actual conduct of the two parties, and it is only known that heavy accusations were made against her, but they were never brought to any public ordeal, and she remained a secret prisoner. A proceeding so contrary to English practice and feeling was well calculated to excite dissatisfaction in Britain, and it was frequently and dexterously urged against the Hanover succession by those who secretly favoured the exiled house. George was early trained in arms. He fought in Hungary in the imperial war against the Turks. In the war of the Spanish succession he sided with Austria and Britain; and after the battle of Blenheim in 1707 he took the chief command of the army of the empire. He had the bravery which none of his race seem to have been without, and was doubtless a good soldier. But though occupying the high command which his rank introduced him to, it is evident that he was no great general, and he never had any critical enterprise committed to him. The time when he commanded the army of the empire was intentionally one of quiescence.

On the death of his father in 1698 he succeeded to his ancestral dominions, which were raised from a dukedom to the rank of an electorate in 1692. It was not until the year 1701 that he could have had any hopes of succession to the British throne. His political conduct previous to this period is part of the history only of his own small hereditary state; and even for some time afterwards his chances of the British throne were not so great as apparently to have much influence upon his conduct or that of his little court.

To understand the important epoch which the accession of the Hanover dynasty became in British history, it is necessary to keep in view the relationship of George I. to the exiled house of Stewart, and the conditions which pointed him out as the most suitable occupant of their vacant throne. On the death of the duke of Gloucester, the last of the Princess Anne's children, which happened shortly before that of her brother-in-law, King William, the Revolution settlement came to an end, and it was necessary to make another. After his daughters Mary and Anne, the nearest representatives of the exiled King James, would have been the children of his sister, the daughter of Charles I., who had married the duke of Orleans; but these were of the Romish faith, and it was a fundamental condition of the settlement that the monarch of England should be a protestant. Going back to a prior generation, it was remembered that James I. of England had a daughter who married the Elector Palatine, afterwards king of Bohemia. They had three sons, but the descendants of all these were liable to the objection of Romanism. Their daughter Sophia, however, who was alive when the act of succession passed in 1701, was a protestant, and the widow of the protestant elector of Hanover. The succession was consequently fixed on the Electress Sophia and her heirs, and on her death in 1712, her son George represented the right thus conferred on her. It was by no means certain, however, that he would mount the throne, and the correspondence of Queen Anne's reign, lately brought to light, shows that the Hanover succession ran far more risk than was generally supposed. Many of the leading statesmen of the reigns of William and of Anne were in communication with the exiled house. Among these were even men who professed to be firm friends of the Revolution, such as

Marlborough and Godolphin. When St. John and Harley displaced the whigs in 1710, their policy as ministers was directed to serve the interests of the Stewarts, with whom they were in communication, giving them great encouragement. They possessed a strong personal influence over the queen, the tendency of which was aided by her natural partiality for her brother's son, and it is supposed that she privately desired his restoration. On her death on 1st August, 1714, the ministers met in cabinet council at Kensington, and there is reason to believe that they were meditating some project inimical to the Hanover succession, when they were surprised by the entrance of the dukes of Somerset and Argyle, members of the privy council but not of the ministry, who insisted on the immediate proclamation of King George. In the meantime his own Hanoverian councillors were on the alert, to see that his cause suffered nothing from want of watchfulness; although by the terms of the constitution they dared not openly interfere in British politics. One thing it was deemed proper that the Hanoverian resident at the British court, Creyenberg, should do; he presented an instrument in which the king, in terms of the statute to that effect, named certain persons to act with the great lords of state as lords justices in the administration of the ordinary functions of the crown until his arrival. Parliament met instantly, and the oath of allegiance was taken by the members. Meanwhile George made arrangements for the administration of his dominions in Hanover by committing it to a council headed by his brother, Prince Ernest. He resolved to bring his son George along with him, to be trained in British politics.

His journey to Britain was procrastinated to an extent which caused much anxiety and speculation. Some said that etiquette caused the delay; others that it was part of a profound policy to enable the advisers of the new king to distinguish his friends from his enemies; others again attributed it to mere indolence and German phlegm. It was on the evening of the 8th September that the first of the Hanover dynasty landed at Greenwich. At that juncture trifles were often of momentous importance, and it was said that the mere hour of his arrival (six o'clock) had an influence on the events which followed. The ministers of the late queen, considering it their privilege and their duty to be foremost in receiving him, had made arrangements for doing so in a body; and they seem to have expected that the king, a perfect stranger to the British constitution and the habits of the country, must look with reliance and respect on those who were authorized by their position in the state to welcome him to his kingdom, and place, as it were, his new authority in his hands. But they made a blunder about the time of his arrival, and were not ready. All the approaches were crowded, so that there was no precedence for any one; and thus not only did they fail in obtaining the distinction they expected, but it even seemed as if through their culpability or negligence the royal stranger had been permitted to land without the proper courtesies and homage, and to find his way through an indiscriminate crowd.

Probably he was not sorry to miss the special attentions of the queen's ministry, for he had previously announced his hostility to them by appointing Townshend to supersede St. John, then Lord Bolingbroke, as secretary of state. The act was done without the ceremonious courtesy which attends a change of ministry in ordinary times. It was suspected that, pleading the sovereign's absence, he might exhibit some politic procrastination in giving up all the attributes of office—there might even be resistance; and so Shrewsbury, Somerset, and Cowper took the seals from his possession and locked the doors of his office, like the warehouse of a fraudulent bankrupt. This affront penetrated deeply into his proud heart, and he said with angry sarcasm, "To be removed was neither matter of surprise nor concern to me; but the manner of my removal shocked me for at least two minutes." This was followed up immediately after the arrival of the king by the almost equally rude dismissal of Ormond from the high office of captain-general. A ministry was immediately selected from the whig party, with Townshend at its head, and what afterwards was of more moment, it included as a subordinate Robert Walpole, who exercised so long and so powerful an influence on the government of the Hanover dynasty. Bolingbroke and Ormond, with others of inferior note, took guilt to themselves by flying from the country and entering the service of the exiled court. Harley, Lord Oxford, remained and stood his trial.

Another of Queen Anne's ministers, the earl of Mar, secretary of state for Scotland, had made fulsome offers of devotion to the new king, which he did not reciprocate. Mar had in his possession a memorial signed by a number of the chiefs of the Highland clans, in which they authorized him to offer their duty and allegiance to the king appointed by parliament. George, however, appears to have so sternly repulsed him that he never had a suitable opportunity of presenting the document. He still clung for some time about the court, and so late as the 1st of August, 1715, nearly a year after he had been dismissed, he attended a levee, where his reception seems to have extinguished his last hope. On the following day he went by sea to Scotland in disguise, and raised the well-known insurrection of 1715. As the outbreak did not happen at the time when it was natural to expect such an event—immediately on the queen's death; and as it waited, indeed, until the nation had experienced a year of the new dynasty, it has often been maintained that it is to the personal conduct and demeanour of George I., that the civil war and various other difficulties during his reign must be attributed. He was personally reserved, or as it was termed, ungracious; disliking popularity and repressing, rather than courteously receiving, demonstrations of loyalty. He never acquired the English language, and as French was not then universally used, as it afterwards was at all the European courts, Sir Robert Walpole, according to his son's account, transacted his business with the king in bad Latin. He had of course no knowledge or appreciation of the British constitution, nor could the sovereign of a petty despotism have formed distinct notions of the constitutional liberty which was typified in the fact of his promotion to the British throne. But what really gave its prevailing character to the Hanover succession was, that George I. and his son were unable personally to influence the current of political events. Supposing them to have been as willing as the Stewarts were to reign despotically, they could not have carried out such a project from ignorance of the machinery of the British constitution.

It is thus that the Revolution, which placed them on the throne, was the greatest step towards investing parliament with its present predominant control. The influence which had passed from the crown naturally fell to the body next in power, and this was the whig aristocracy. In them it was vested until the accession of George III. It then changed hands, without widening its base; but in later times the change begun by the accession of George I., has been consummated by the extension of the basis of political power.

It has ever been a complaint against the reign both of George I. and his son, that British interests were rendered subservient to those of Hanover. It was scarcely possible that one man could reign over the two states, without their being in some measure involved with each other. When the disasters of Charles XII. of Sweden began, and his empire was falling to pieces, the European powers of the north took possession of such portions of it as lay most conveniently to their hands. Hanover took that opportunity to assert a right to Bremen and Verden, which Charles XII. determined to dispute, and he prepared to retaliate by aiding the Stewarts in a descent on Britain. A step very unusual was taken on this occasion. Sweden was nominally in alliance with Britain, and a Swedish ambassador, Count Gyllenberg, resided in London. In January, 1716, a detachment of footguards was sent to apprehend him and secure his papers. This would have been deemed a flagrant violation of the law of nations, if it had not been established that Gyllenberg was using his privileges in plotting against the throne of King George. The death of Charles XII. soon afterwards removed the source of danger in that quarter.

On the other hand, the dynasty of Hanover owed its secure possession of the throne in a great measure to the position of affairs in France. Louis XIV., in his humbled condition, acknowledged the title of George I.; but it was obvious that he was no sincere friend of the new settlement. His death, which occurred during the insurrection in Scotland, greatly discouraged its promoters. The duke of Orleans, who governed for his nephew as regent, became a warm supporter of the Hanover succession. It is believed, indeed, that he felt a personal interest in the success of an arrangement, which afforded a precedent for departing from the strict hereditary system in the selection of a monarch, since he indulged the prospect of securing the throne of France in the same manner for his own dynasty. It is a curious fact

indeed, that this prospect was fulfilled, though long after his day, in the person of Louis Philippe, the late king of the French, his descendant, who was raised to the throne by a sort of imitation of the English settlement on the house of Hanover.

Parliaments being triennial, the house of commons elected on the accession of George I. would have come to a close in 1718. There had at that time, however, grown so much personal dislike of the king, and general discontent, that it was thought the settlement of the crown would be endangered by a general election. The existence of the parliament was consequently prolonged for four years more, and the act passed for that purpose established the system of septennial parliaments which has since continued. When the seven years were about to elapse there were various proposals for a further continuation of the existence of the parliament; but fortunately no attempt was made to carry them into effect. In the year 1722 the Hanover settlement was considered to be endangered by the active intrigues of the jacobites. The able and restless Bishop Atterbury was the sacrifice to these suspicions, the justice of which has been confirmed by a late publication of the letters of his party. While there existed a large body of men like the highlanders idle and impoverished, with arms in their possession, outbreaks were inevitable. To obviate them, there was a systematic disarming of the clans, which, however, the insurrection of 1745 showed to have been very imperfectly carried out. A far more effective step was taken in the construction of military roads throughout the highlands. The secret, however, of securing the attachment of the mountaineers by employing them as soldiers had not been discovered, or at least, though it had been pointed out by their neighbour Forbes of Culloden, had not been adopted by government; and to the end of his reign the greater portion of them were disaffected to the first Hanoverian king, and only watched an opportunity of outbreak. In pursuance of the same policy an act was passed, which became very offensive in Ireland by declaring that the Irish parliament was subordinate to the parliament of Great Britain.

The king was accused of again sacrificing Britain to the interests of his hereditary dominions by the treaty of Hanover in 1726. It was adopted in consequence of the alliance between Spain and the empire adjusted at Vienna in the year preceding, and there is no doubt that the apprehensions for the safety of the Hanover succession suggested by that alliance were well founded; as Cardinal Alberoni, the prime mover in it, was in communication with the jacobite leaders, and prepared to take advantage of the first opportunity for raising commotions in Britain. In following up the policy of the treaty of Hanover, an expedition was sent under Admiral Hosier to the West Indies. It was unfortunate, and became memorable by the terrible mortality which swept away the troops engaged in it. Like all unsuccessful expeditions, it created great discontent at home, and it was asserted with enhanced bitterness, that the poor soldiers and sailors of Britain were sent to rot in the tropics for the sake of the German king's dukedom of Hanover.

It was in little more than a year after his accession, that Walpole obtained that influence over George I., which he maintained to the end, and greatly strengthened by the adroitness with which he brought order out of the chaos created by the South Sea scheme. The policy and history of the country, during the greater part of the reign of George I., belong indeed to the biography of that minister, who established the sinking fund and followed out the two ruling principles, of parliamentary influence—or corruption, as it was called by his opponents—and external peace.

George I. is reputed to have had no taste for literature or art; but it deserves to be remembered that he founded a chair of history in each of the English universities. His court was considered decorous, compared with the example set by the later Stewarts. He brought with him two female favourites or mistresses from Germany—both of them remarkable for the want of all attractions. It was believed, indeed, that they were retained more as state appendages than as objects of personal affection—a mistress being almost a part of the regular establishment of a German court. To one of them, Erengard Melosine von Schulenberg, created Duchess of Munster, he is said to have been united by a morganatic or left-handed marriage. An anecdote of the day states that this lady was once in considerable danger from a London mob, who surrounded her carriage, charging her with impoverishing the people. She who



took the totally different view that her expenditure was a benefit to them, told them in her broken English that she had come over "for your goods." "Yes, and for our chattels too," cried a voice. This was a fortunate diversion for the lady; the mob had their laugh, and becoming good-humoured let her pass. The king's unfortunate wife died at the castle of Ahlen in Hanover, where she had been long a prisoner, in 1726. She bore to him two children; his successor, George II., and the Princess Sophia Dorothea, married to Frederic II. of Prussia. With the former his father had a long feud, as will be seen in the next article. In June, 1727, the king was in sufficient health to undertake a journey to Hanover; but he was seized with apoplexy at Osnaburg, where he died June 11, 1727.—J. H. B.-n.

GEORGE II. (GEORGE AUGUSTUS), King of Great Britain and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, the only son of George I., and his unhappy queen, was born at Hanover on the 30th October, 1683. In 1705 he married Caroline Wilhelmina, the daughter of the margrave of Anspach. He was early trained to arms, and distinguished himself at the battle of Oudenarde in 1708. On the accession of his father, in 1714, he came to Britain, and took rank as prince of Wales. Previously, in the year 1706, he had received patents of the dukedom of Cambridge, and other titles in the English peerage; but he had, for some constitutional reasons, never been called to serve in parliament by writ of summons until his father's accession. He was then not quite thirty years old, and there was all fair appearance of a cordiality between him and his father, which was confirmed by his being appointed, in 1716, guardian or regent during the absence of the king in Hanover. Scarcely another year elapsed, however, before there was public evidence that the father and son were in bitter contest. The origin of this feud is nearly as mysterious as the history of the prince's unfortunate mother. It broke out to public view on a small question of etiquette connected with the christening of a son born to the prince in 1717, but is now believed to have had some far deeper source. The king, acting under the notions he had imbibed and practised in his own German court, attempted to restrain his son's personal liberty; but there was no prerogative law for such a step in England. It was found, however, after solemn discussion, that the king was entitled to the personal custody and guardianship of his son's family, who were then pretty numerous. Those who gave any countenance to the heir of the throne were denounced as enemies by its occupant; and a regulation was established that any persons who communicated with the prince should be debarred his majesty's presence. It has been maintained that the father desired the prerogatives of the crown to be curtailed, that they might not pass into the hands of his son, and that this was the real object of the celebrated attempt to pass a measure for limiting the power of the crown in the creation of peers. This condition of matters presented a hard alternative to courtiers, who found it impossible to serve two masters, though the one was wearing off the stage, and the other was presently to be the source of all honour and emoluments. Walpole, who had no inclination of abandoning power if he could keep it, has the credit of having by his dexterity paved the way for its retention, by accomplishing a reconciliation between the king and prince. It is at all events certain that in 1720 their reconciliation was publicly announced, and accompanied by solemn ceremonials, which, however, only created suspicions of the sincerity of the union represented by them.

When his father died, on 11th June, 1727, George II. ascended the throne without a murmur of opposition. The Hanover dynasty seemed securely established, and the only question was what parliamentary party should rule in their name. Walpole had immediate reason to fear that he had failed in the accomplishment of his great object. When he waited on the new king to tender his duty and receive instructions, he was startled by receiving a peremptory order to "send for Compton." Spencer Compton was sent for. Being employed, however, preparatory to his appointment as prime minister, to draw up a declaration to the privy council, he had the simplicity to solicit Walpole's aid in his task. The old minister thus held the position of the experienced servant who is to be thoughtlessly dismissed to make way for a favourite, to whom, nevertheless, for the sake of the public good, he imparts the necessary assistance in the performance of his duties. The queen is said to have used her influence in favour of Walpole, and there was virtually no change; he remained prime minister until he was

driven from office in 1742. The policy and career of this remarkable minister belong to the account of his own life, and it need only be mentioned here that they were of a kind well suited to satisfy a prince not ambitious or not able personally to guide the politics of the state. It was the chief principle of his rule to postpone all great difficulties; to keep matters smooth in the meantime by the easiest and most effective mode, without testing it by any principles of morality; to make no enemies either at home or abroad; and to buy up all the assistance that could be bought. In 1739 the queen died. Though it was understood that she received but little kindness or even justice from her husband, she exercised a good influence over him, and her virtues endeared her to the nation. The expulsion of Walpole three years afterwards was a trying epoch to the king. He was driven to seek the counsels of his old adviser, indeed, at the time when the nation was demanding his blood, and the nominal ministry were pursuing him as a criminal. The king afterwards found a more genial element of exertion in the breaking out of the war which his old adviser had so long restrained. On the 19th of June, 1743, he reached the army of the allies on the Mayne, accompanied by his son, the duke of Cumberland. Lord Stair, the commander of the allied troops, was at feud with Aremberg, the German commander, who, belonging to a sort of monarchical house, would not yield to a mere subject. The king's rank at once subdued all disputes; and it is certain that, whether from his mere presence or from his military skill, he may be said to have gained the battle of Dettingen. "As the French approached," says Lord Mahon, "the horse of George II., frightened with the noise, ran away with his majesty, and had nearly carried him into the ranks of the enemy's lines, but was stopped in time. The king then dismounted and put himself at the head of the British and Hanoverian infantry, flourishing his sword, and addressing the British in these words—"Now boys, now for the honour of England; fire and behave bravely, and the French will soon run" (Hist. iii., 256). Stair was eager for a pursuit of the enemy, but was restrained by the king, and soon afterwards, discontented with the royal interference, retired from his command. This is the last occasion in which a British sovereign commanded troops under fire.

The king was still abroad when the insurrection of 1745 startled him into the consciousness that his throne was not so entirely secure as he supposed it. The only disputes at home had been to settle who should be his servants. The country seemed fundamentally in such perfect tranquility that he could spend his time in distant warfare, and leave the courtiers to dispute among themselves; when suddenly an army more foreign to the English people than the Hungarians and Pandours who fought in the German wars, had marched into the heart of England, and were little more than a hundred miles from London. The head of the government at home, the duke of Newcastle, was ill fitted for such a crisis, and could give but distracted and incoherent counsel. It was said that he shut himself up, meditating whether it would not be his safest policy to declare for the Stewarts. It was the time when monarchs were deemed the proper commanders of their own armies, and it was for consideration whether the king himself should lead his troops northwards. It was decided that his son, the duke of Cumberland, should go, although he had but just contributed to the misfortunes at Fontenoy, the only considerable victory which French troops have gained over British troops. Whether from the influence which royal rank still held in the command of armies, or from actual military skill, he put down the insurrection with a success which favourably contrasted with the reverses suffered by old and experienced generals of the ordinary military type. The insurrection was extinguished in 1746, and in 1748 the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle restored peace to Europe. In the meantime, however, the king was involved in a feud nearer home, which had been of long growth, and had increased rapidly since the death of the queen. Frederick, prince of Wales, born in 1707, was married to an ambitious woman, the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha. As his father advanced in years, and the probability of his succeeding to the crown seemed to approach, he established himself as the regular head of the opposition to the ministry. It has been doubted whether this feud between father and son arose from natural temperament on both sides, like the quarrel of the father with George I., or was the creation of the political schemes of the period. Of these schemes, and the proceedings of the rival court which the prince had estab-

lished at Leicester house, the correspondence of Walpole and the contemporary memoirs afford a curious picture. The feud was terminated by the death of the prince in 1751, an event which grievously disconcerted a large tribe of courtiers, and was an especial disappointment to Bub Doddington, afterwards Lord Melfort, who had almost settled himself in the place of prime minister to the coming king, and was tempted to set down his intrigues and mortifications in a diary which throws a curious light on the political morality of the times. During a considerable period of this dispute the king was in the hands of a safe and quiet minister, Pelham. He died, however, in 1754, and, on hearing of the event, the king emphatically remarked—"Now I shall have no peace." The influence of the elder Pitt, depending not on birth or territorial possession or court connection, but on totally distinct and self-constituted elements of power, was becoming so strong that it was necessary to have his services in the ministry. But he would not be a mere slave, selling his talents and influence to aggrandize others; he would be master or nothing. A stirring period of cabinet convulsions followed, and in 1757 he was admitted, not as sole minister—since the old interests were represented by his colleague Newcastle—but at all events as the actual wielder of British power in European politics. Thus began the greatest era of national aggrandizement which Britain has experienced—the conquest of French America—the acquisition of the chief colonies—the establishment of the mighty empire in the East. So stood the country when the king died on 25th October, 1760.—J. H. B.-n.

GEORGE III. (GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK), King of Great Britain and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, was born in 1738, on the 4th of June, which became afterwards a household day, from the many demonstrations of loyalty connected with it during his long reign. He was the grandson of George II., and the eldest son of Frederick-Louis, prince of Wales, and of the Princess Augusta, daughter of Frederic, duke of Saxe-Gotha. The prince of Wales died in 1751, an event which created consternation in a circle of politicians, who were scheming for the ascendancy when he should become king. Walpole, with unusual friendliness, says the young prince, "cried exceedingly" on hearing of his father's death. He says there was much fear that the duke of Cumberland would as regent, or in some other shape, rule the country if the king were to die soon; and illustrates, by a brief anecdote, the prejudice against his uncle inculcated on the young prince. "Prince George, making him a visit, asked to see his apartments, where there are few ornaments but arms. The duke is neither curious nor magnificent. To amuse the boy he took down a sword and drew it. The young prince turned pale and trembled, and thought his uncle was going to murder him. The duke was extremely shocked, and complained to the princess of the impressions that had been instilled into the child against him." With the court and the predominant political party, a dread of jacobitism was far more powerful than the passing prejudice against the victor of Culloden. That the mind of the heir-apparent himself might be poisoned by this influence, was, however strange it may seem, then a prevalent fear. It was considered that his mother was especially unworthy of confidence in this respect, from the character of the persons to whom she gave her confidence. By a careful selection, the earl of Harcourt was chosen the prince's governor, with Dr. Hayter, bishop of Norwich, as preceptor, and these had under them Mr. Stone and Mr. Scott as sub-governor and sub-preceptor. Harcourt, according to Walpole, was minute and strict in trifles; "thinking that he discharged his trust conscientiously, if on no account he neglected to make the prince turn out his toes." Under superintendence so careless in essentials, it was alleged that the leaven of jacobitism had been introduced by the subordinates. Stone lay under especial suspicion. It was stated that in his youth he had drank the Pretender's health on a public occasion—a charge in which Mansfield was believed to be so far involved with him that Chatham could frighten him in the house of lords by hinting at the revelations that might be made about it. The worst fears suggested by such a charge seemed to be confirmed when the bishop of Norwich found the prince reading Father Orleans' *Revolutions de L'Angleterre*—a book reported to have been written by desire of the exiled King James, in justification of the conduct which had lost to him the throne. The charge against Stone was pushed so strongly by Lord Ravensworth that a cabinet council sat investigating it for several days. Whatever real

ground there might be for the charge, it had become old; for twenty years had elapsed since Stone, Murray, and Johnston, made bishop of Gloucester, were said in their convivialities to have pledged the offensive toast. The affair, however, broke up the corps of governors and instructors placed around the prince, and he was put into the hands of Lord Waldegrave, who has left a very amusing volume of his experiences. As the prince advanced towards manhood, the earl of Bute had the chief influence in forming his mind, so far as it was not self-formed. This unpopular nobleman was deep in the confidence of the widowed princess. The letters and memoirs of this period, subsequently published, are full of malignant insinuations about the intercourse of Bute and the princess; and there is no doubt that the worst interpretation was put on it. Whatever their own conduct may have been, however—and indeed, whatever is insinuated, nothing against them is known—there is no doubt that they used all efforts to rear the prince in rigid virtue, and their efforts were seconded by his own natural disposition. There was strenuous rejoicing through the country on the 4th of June, 1759, when he became of age. There were several reasons for rejoicing. His grandfather's life had fortunately been so prolonged that no regent had been necessary. The prince had all the advantages of the parliamentary settlement, strengthened by three generations in hereditary descent in his favour. He was an Englishman, born and bred; and his good morals and even temper were well known and appreciated.

When his grandfather, therefore, died on the 25th of October, 1760, George III. ascended the throne with a general feeling of calm satisfaction, such as had scarcely been experienced on the accession of any monarch since King James went to inaugurate the dynasty of the Stewarts. There is a legend woven by Sir Walter Scott, into his romance of *Red Gauntlet*, that at the coronation some adventurous jacobites disturbed the equanimity of the court attendants by depositing a cartel of defiance in the name of the exiled house; but there was nothing of a serious character to cloud the prospect, which was brightened by the signal success which had attended the British arms both by sea and land. Clouds, however, soon began to gather. Pitt who was in power at the death of George II., held himself to be the author of the great triumphs of his country both in war and diplomacy. He soon felt, however, that there was another interest prevailing against him, and on being outvoted on the question of a war with Spain, he resigned. Lord Bute, succeeded him as prime minister. There could not be a more favourable opportunity for drawing a contrast between two rulers—the one a tried statesman, revered at home as the protector of his country, and feared abroad as its champion; the other, a mere courtier, whose name and rank were known only to the heralds and the pages of the palace. Lord Bute had not been trained to public business, and though an energetic and able man, he found the reins too heavy for his hands. His short administration, however, had a marked influence on British politics, and that influence arose from the fact of his being the personal favourite of the young king. His premiership broke up the powerful phalanx of great whig families, who had ruled since the accession of the house of Hanover. It is remarkable, indeed, that the change which was attacked as the reign of tyranny and arbitrary prerogative, inaugurated some of the most valuable of our constitutional safeguards. One of these was the direct doing of the young king and his favourite. Though the judges were no longer dismissable by the crown at pleasure, they held their commission only during the reign of the king who appointed them. By the special desire of George III. a measure was passed for rendering them entirely independent of the crown, and removable only on a representation by both houses of parliament. For the other constitutional improvements in his reign, he was not entitled to the same merit. They arose, indeed, from a reaction against the stretches of the prerogative, which were provoked by the conduct of Wilkes and other demagogues. The result of the conflict with these was an increased efficacy to the habeas corpus act; a powerful restraint on any remnant of arbitrary power remaining in the crown, by the prohibition of general warrants granted by the secretary of state, as things illegal; and the security of the right of representation by every constituency in the house of commons, however offensive might be the person elected by them.

The establishment of the newspaper called the *North Briton*, by Wilkes, in 1762, was an epoch, not only in public affairs, but



in the personal biography of the king, to whom it was the beginning of a long series of vexations and irritations. The climax of these came on the publication of the celebrated No. 45, the object of which was maintained to be virtually to give the king the lie. The professed object of the paper was to denounce the conduct of Bute in accomplishing the peace of Fontenbleau. After the strong political things that have been said during the century which has since elapsed, one will feel surprise in reading this paper, that it should have been deemed so offensive as to be almost treason against the sovereign. Its most offensive passage, indeed, praises the king, and calls his speech from the throne "the minister's speech"—"This week has given the public the most abandoned instance of official effrontery ever attempted to be imposed on mankind. The minister's speech last Tuesday is not to be paralleled in the annals of the country. I am in doubt whether the imposition is stronger on the sovereign or on the nation. Every friend of his country must lament that a prince of so many great and amiable qualities, whom England truly reveres, can be brought to give the sanction of his name to the most odious measures and to the most unjustifiable public doctrines, from a throne ever revered for truth, honour, and unsullied virtue." Then, a passage being quoted from the king's speech is thus characterized:—"The infamous fallacy of this whole sentence is apparent to all mankind," &c. Perhaps if the king and his advisers had shown less excitement and anger on this occasion, he might not afterwards have had to endure the far keener shafts of sarcasm and vituperation aimed at him in the Letters of Junius, whose relentless attacks he had to sustain without being able to find any protection or remedy.

It is proper, however, to go back from these events to state one of greater importance still in his personal history—his marriage. On this occasion it has been maintained that he sacrificed his own inclination to his sense of public duty, since his heart was already devoted to a fascinating subject whom he ought not to raise to the throne, and would not seek for his companion in a more unworthy fashion. She was Lady Sarah Lennox, sister of the duke of Richmond. It has been stated that her brother-in-law, the elder Fox, plotted to make her queen; and Walpole, in his recently published Memoirs of George III., describes her in the grounds of Holland house, near Kensington, "where she appeared every morning in a field close to the great road, when the king passed on horseback, in a fancied habit, making hay." The young king placed himself in the hands of his mother and the favourite to find a proper queen. A messenger was sent to search and report on the princesses in the several protestant courts. It was significantly remarked that the messenger, Graham, was a Jacobite who had been out in the '45; and people quoted a jocular remark made to him by Hume, that he would find it a better business making queens than making kings. At length the selection fell on Charlotte Sophia, the second daughter of Charles Louis Frederic, duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

The marriage was celebrated on the 8th of September, 1761. The queen was a person of very plain appearance; and it was remarked that the king at the first interview could not help allowing a shade of disappointment to cover his good-humoured face when his eye fell on her. But whatever may have been at first his secret feelings, he treated her with all honour and kindness, and subsequently became much attached to her. They were alike rigidly virtuous in their morals. She was trained to the painful and drudging etiquettes of a German court, and liked them; he, also, was a slave of etiquette when it was necessary, and went through the labours of a large levee with inconceivable patience and equanimity of temper. Hunting appears to have been his only relaxation and amusement. Neither of them had any relish either for frivolities or the objects of a higher taste; and Miss Burney the novelist, who held the extremely unpleasant office of firewoman to the queen, has left a thoroughly picturesque account of the moral, unamiable, tiresome court in which she found herself. The only occasion in which the name of George III. used to be connected with literature, was his celebrated meeting with Dr. Johnson in the royal library. Miss Burney's Diary somewhat startled people by adding to this his opinions on Shakspeare, in the following passage:—"Was there ever," cried he, "such stuff as great part of Shakspeare! only one must not say so! but what think you! What! Is there not sad stuff! What! what!" "Oh," cried he, laughing good-humouredly, "I know it is not

to be said, but it's true; only it's Shakspeare, and nobody dare abuse him." Then he enumerated many of the characters and parts of plays that he objected to; and when he had run them over, finished with again laughing, and exclaiming, "But one should be stoned for saying so."

Whatever appreciation he personally had, however, of literature, he encouraged it by pensioning authors and endowing chairs; and though he was a man of strong prejudices, it is noticeable that in no reign was the patronage of learning and genius more impartially administered. Nay, more, it is said on tolerable authority, that he was himself an author as a contributor to the periodical press. Arthur Young, the editor of the *Annals of Agriculture*, told Bentham that the king was the author of an article on Duckett's Husbandry, "by Mr. Ralph Robinson, of Windsor," published in the *Annals* for January 1, 1787, and of some other articles in that collection. George III. was simple and affable in his demeanour, and had the reputation of being easily accessible. In reality, however, his simple life and dislike of parade kept him within a comparatively narrow circle, seldom intruded on. He possessed, too, a very convenient instrument for making affability go far—a marvellous memory, which seemed to retain everything either seen or heard, however minute. So, he not only never forgot a face he had ever seen, but he remembered all the particulars he had ever heard of its owner. At the same time, as he had a fondness for personal gossip, he was apt to know a quantity of particulars about people before he saw them; and the abashed stranger presented at court was often astounded by a voluble commentary on the particulars of his obscure personal history, given out with a torrent of repetitions and expletives in the manner of the passage just quoted from Miss Burney.

Of the long and memorable history of Britain during the reign of George III., it is proper here only to refer to those portions in which he himself took a personal and prominent part. Of these the appointment of Lord Bute was one; but the result of this selection taught him that the appointment of a prime minister was ceasing to become the uncontrolled act of the crown, and that the strength of an administration must be found in parliament. This administration, so renowned in history, lasted little more than two years; it came to an end from unpopularity and a sort of general inanition, in April, 1763. It has often been said that the favourite retained his secret influence, and continued to make the cabinets, after he had ceased to belong to them. In the selections, whether they were his own or his favourite's suggestion, the king soon found himself thwarted in many shapes. George Grenville, Rockingham, and the duke of Grafton were successively placed at the head; but the man who really could, from his parliamentary authority and his popularity, keep a cabinet together, was Pitt. He was not passed over; on the contrary, earnest efforts were made to secure him. The king, however, found that when he spoke to the haughty commoner, he was not employing a servant, but rather conducting a treaty of alliance with an independent power. The leader stipulated for terms which the king would not at first grant. At length, however, in 1766, Pitt again became the head of an administration; but he was no longer the "great commoner;" and in the house of peers, as Lord Chatham, he was away from the sphere of his triumphs.

The American war soon followed; the seeds of it, indeed, were sown in a measure for taxing the colonies, brought in by Grenville during Chatham's administration. When this measure was revoked, and another fully more offensive afterwards carried, and there was actual civil war, the king took so strong an interest in pushing the contest that it was called "George III.'s own war." He looked, indeed, upon the revolting colonists, from the political notions in which he had been brought up, as criminals of an aggravated kind, on whom punishment must be inflicted, let it cost what it would. When he had to bend to force, it was with a severe pang that he agreed to the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States; but he did so in good faith, and without any of those secret reservations which monarchs have so often considered that they are entitled to retain towards revolted subjects.

There was another political occasion on which he showed great self-will—the bill on the government of British India, brought in by the Fox and North coalition ministry of 1783. This measure would have placed in the house of commons powers which were by the usage of the constitution vested in the crown.

The king announced almost publicly his desire that the ministry might be defeated, and their bill was lost in the house of lords. The memorable ministerial contest ending in the triumph of the younger Pitt followed. There was an overwhelming majority against the ministry in the house of commons; vote after vote was passed condemning it in the strongest terms; and the attempt to continue it was deemed both ludicrous and dangerous. Parliament was at length dissolved, and then it was no longer a battle between the royal prerogative and the house of commons. The cause of the king and his young minister became eminently popular, and a triumphant majority was returned in favour of the crown.

Again, after a considerable interval, the self-will of George III. became conspicuous in a great public question. He had adopted the notion that the oath established at the Revolution, by which the king bound himself to do nothing against the protestant religion, was not merely a restraint on the abuse of the royal prerogative, but a promise not to consent to any parliamentary measure in favour of the Roman catholics. Accordingly, when the ministry of 1806 brought in a Roman catholic relief bill, he intimated that he could not, in terms of his oath, give the royal assent to it, and the ministry resigned.

It remains only slightly to allude to some personal matters of a painful kind. In 1788 a mad woman named Margaret Nicholson attempted to kill him by stabbing with a knife, and was nearly successful. His conduct on the occasion, as described by Miss Burney, was marked by courage and humanity. Early in his reign he had shown a slight symptom of mental aberration, and in 1788 the disease returned with so much violence and apparent permanence that the measures for the appointment of a regency to be mentioned under the next article had to be seriously discussed. They were terminated by the king's recovery in the ensuing March, and the event was celebrated throughout the country with a kind of delirious joy. The conduct of his son clouded his latter days; and after some brief and casual returns, his malady settled down on him permanently in 1810, and accompanied with blindness, continued till his death on 29th January, 1820.—J. H. B.—

GEORGE IV. (GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK), King of Great Britain and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, the eldest son of George III., was born on the 12th of August, 1762. The day of his birth was one of great rejoicing, not only for that event, but for another which the populace naturally associated with it as a favourable omen. The spoil of the *Hermione*, the richest prize taken in the great war of the preceding reign, the value of which was estimated at not much less than a million sterling, was conveyed on that day in solemn procession through London to the Tower. Five days after his birth he was inaugurated as prince of Wales. When he was in his ninth year a staff of officers was appointed for his training and instruction, with Lord Holderness as governor at its head, and Dr. Markham, afterwards archbishop of York, as his preceptor. After five years this staff resigned in a body for some reason which has remained a mystery, though many conjectures about it were naturally circulated at the time. Lord Aylesbury and the duke of Montague became afterwards in succession his governors, and Hurd, bishop of Lichfield, his preceptor. He was brought up in great seclusion and a rigid observance of morality, while all available efforts were made to awaken within him a true sense of the obligations of religion. The character of his parents would have been at any time a guarantee that these essentials of good upbringing were not neglected. But it was remarked at the time, almost to the extent of remonstrance, and was significantly alluded to afterwards, that the extreme vigilance with which the young prince was secluded from all contact with the world and knowledge of its ways was unnatural, and a dangerous training to one who would have so much power, and would be subject to so many temptations. In fact, he was no sooner able to emancipate himself to any extent, and act the man, than the whole country rang with the scandal of his gallantries, greatly to the grief of his well-meaning parents. Among many female names early associated with his, the first that was possessed of any other distinction was Mrs. Robinson, an actress of great celebrity and a novelist, whose works were once read with interest. Her personal character rendered any sort of connection with the prince a great distinction, and she published her own version of their intercourse in her memoirs. Ideas about the morals and decorum of a British court have so utterly changed in later years, that as an excuse

for alluding to such matters it is necessary to say, that they are not only an important and undoubted feature in the personal history of Prince George, but that they unfortunately exercised a great influence on the politics of the day, and the course of European history. Passing over the other affairs with this general remark, it is necessary to make special allusion to one which was far more important, and at the same time far more respectable than any of the others. For a year or two previous to 1786 rumours were arising and growing into shape in the public mind about the connection of the heir-apparent to the throne with a certain Mrs. Fitzherbert. She has been described by indifferent persons, who had no motive for praising her, as endowed with singular beauty, such as arrested the attention of all casual passers by; as dignified in her deportment, and possessed of fascinating colloquial powers. What was still more remarkable, she was deemed a person of pure fame, notwithstanding the dubieties attending her position towards the prince, and she was held in respect, even by the older members of the royal family. She had no original rank to entitle her to such consideration. She was the daughter of a country gentleman named Smith, and while still in the bloom of youth, after losing a prior husband, was the widow of Colonel Fitzherbert. There is no doubt that the prince was long warmly attached to her. She was a Roman catholic. To have married her would not only have been a violation of the royal marriage act—for there was no chance of his obtaining the necessary license from the king—but would have altogether disturbed the parliamentary settlement of the crown on the house of Hanover. The prince, however, spoke to his familiars in the tone of one who would sacrifice all rather than the object of his affections, and said he would resign his pretensions to the crown, and go abroad with a small competency, rather than part with her. His friends were afraid of his committing some imprudence fatal to his prospects and theirs. But the affair was taken up by the public, and it was whispered everywhere that the heir-apparent of the protestant line had privately married an obscure papist. So strong was the impression of a marriage ceremony having taken place, that in the discussion in parliament in April, 1787, on the prince's debts, it was referred to even by Pitt. It was then that Fox got up and—referring to “that miserable calumny, that low, malicious falsehood which had been propagated without doors, and made the wanton sport of the vulgar”—said that “His royal highness had authorized him to declare that as a peer of parliament he was ready in the other house to submit to any of the most pointed questions, and to afford his majesty, or his majesty's ministers, the fullest assurance of the utter falsehood of the statement in question, which never had, and which common sense must see never could have happened.” Mrs. Fitzherbert expressed strong indignation against Fox for this statement, and it was with extreme difficulty that she could be kept from publicly contradicting it. That it was not justified, became afterwards known to Fox's friends; and his nephew, Lord Holland, in his History of the Whig Party, says, “In truth, that there was such a ceremony is *now* (I transcribe my narrative in 1836) not matter of conjecture or inference, but of history. Documents proving it (long in the possession of Mrs. Fitzherbert's family) have been since June, 1833, actually deposited by agreement between the executors of George IV. (the duke of Wellington and Sir William Knighton) and the nominees of Mrs. Fitzherbert (Lord Albemarle and Lord Staunton) at Coutts' bank in a sealed box.” To justify the step which his great relative had taken, Lord Holland prints two letters. The one is a long earnest eloquent remonstrance by Fox, describing to the prince the ruinous consequences of such a union, and urging among other considerations that a marriage with a Roman catholic throws the prince contracting it out of the succession to the crown. To this the prince wrote an answer with his usual easy seductive grace, beginning—“My dear Charles;” thanking him for this testimony of the regard and affection which it is not only his wish but the ambition of his life to merit; and continuing, “Make yourself easy, my dear friend. Believe me the world will now soon be convinced that there not only is not, but never was, any grounds for these reports which of late have been so maliciously circulated. I have not seen you since the apostasy of Eden,” &c. This refers to Sir Frederick Eden having left the whig party, and the prince goes on from that to enlarge on the necessity of all his friends keeping close together. It is remarkable of this letter, which is carefully dated “Carlton house,



Monday morning, 2 o'clock, 14th Dec., 1785," that there is no specific statement in it, or even a word that would show without explanation the important affair it refers to. There has at the same time been preserved in Lord Malmesbury's Diary a scene in which he strongly urged the propriety of a suitable marriage on the prince, who answered with much vehemence that he had made up his mind—he never would marry—*never*. There is reason to suppose that this dialogue occurred after the ceremony.

Following the precedent set by previous generations of his family, the prince became the head of the opposition. These, arising at first out of mere ministerial rivalry and a contest for power against Pitt's ministry of 1783, from the broader distinctions created through the influence of the French revolution, became the great whig party and the representatives of popular claims. Not only was opposition to his father's government his natural position, but the prince personally liked Fox, Sheridan, and the other leaders of the party, who were also the leaders of fashionable dissipation—a function in which they were still more at variance with the principles of the court than in their political opinions. It thus happened that in his younger days George IV. was considered the head of the liberal party; and he was looked on by old conservatives and a large portion of the nation as the champion alike of lax politics and of lax morality.

In 1788 the despondency of the nation on account of the mental illness of George III. was increased by the anticipation, that under the government of the prince the orgies of Carlton house would be transferred to the palace. The ministry found it necessary to bring in a regency bill. It was the inauguration of one of the greatest constitutional discussions in British history, and brought into existence a library of party pamphlets and constitutional treatises. Fox and his party took up the position that their favourite prince stepped by the rules of the constitution into the regency, just as he would have stepped to the throne on the death of the king. The government, on the other hand, proposed to invest the prince with the regency, but to do so by the parliamentary title of a statute, and they thus were enabled on that occasion justly to taunt the whig party with abandoning the very principles on which the throne was vested in the house of Hanover, and adopting those theories of divine indefeasible right which had been promulgated by the partisans of the house of Stewart. The speedy recovery of the king deferred to a future time the government of the country by a regency.

There was an occurrence in the year 1791, the importance of which it is difficult to see in the present day, and it will be still more difficult hereafter. The prince retired from the turf, and sold his great stud of horses. That this should be deemed a historical event is characteristic of the period; it created far more sensation in the country than the Indian mutinies of 1857 occasioned in the present day. It called up many insinuations and charges against the prince. He was said to have been expelled from the jockey club; and so strong was the language used about the atrocities which the records of that aristocratic body could reveal, that a foreigner reading the pamphlets of the day might suppose that the prince had caused some of its members to be secretly assassinated.

On the 8th of April, 1795, the prince was married to his cousin, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of the duke of Brunswick. It was not so much a political marriage as a marriage of necessity, driven on by the debts in which the prince found himself involved, and the necessity of repeated appeals to parliament for their liquidation. The arrangements for a suitable marriage, with the prospects it held out of a quiet domestic life and a family from whom an heir to the crown would arise, were a good opportunity for asking a liberal allowance. This miserable union began even with a revolting scene. The duke of Bedford, writing to Lord Holland in 1836, says—"My brother was one of the two unmarried dukes who supported the prince at the ceremony, and he had need of his support; for my brother told me the prince was so drunk that he could scarcely support him from falling. He told my brother he had drunk several glasses of brandy to enable him to go through the ceremony."—(*History of the Whig Party*, ii., 122.) Lord Malmesbury gives a nearly similar account of their first interview—"She very properly, in consequence of my saying to her it was the right mode of proceeding, attempted to kneel to him. He raised her (gracefully enough) and embraced her, said barely one word, turned round, retired to a distant part of the apartment, and calling me to him, said, 'Harris, I am not well; pray get me a

glass of brandy.' I said, 'Sir, had you not better have a glass of water?' Upon which he, much out of humour, said, with an oath, 'No; I will go directly to the queen;' and away he went."—(*Diary of Lord Malmesbury*, iii., 218.)

On the other hand, the same observers noticed from the first in the conversation and demeanour of the princess a coarse indelicate levity, which they thought could only be attributed to an aberration of intellect. On the 7th of January, 1796, she bore a daughter, the Princess Charlotte; but even before this event and ever after, she lived separate from her husband.

In 1806 was formed Fox's short-lived whig ministry. It was considered at the time, that as the prince was the head of the party, the ministry were his instruments, and their resignation was his defeat. But it has since come to light that they were less his instruments than he wished; and that he then began to feel the dislike of the whigs which afterwards grew to open hostility. Lord Holland, who took the privy seal, says, "The king and his household were, from the beginning and throughout, hostile to the ministry. The prince of Wales, who had been active in the formation of it, was neglected, or thought himself so. Some symptoms of his ill-humour had transpired before I was in office. That circumstance was an additional motive with me for making his approbation a condition in my acceptance of the office. His letter to me on the occasion was more than gracious; it was kind and friendly. But though he approved my taking office, and expressed some good-will to the ministry, he distinctly disclaimed all connection with them, and repeated above once his total indifference to politics since the death of Mr. Fox." Lord Holland then proceeds to explain that the prince was deeply occupied with a new amour, and apparently in very bad health—his method of assailing hearts. "With this view he actually submitted to be bled two or three times in the arm in a night, when there was so little necessity for it that different surgeons were introduced for the purpose unknown to each other lest they should object to so unusual a loss of blood." And then, going into particulars about the cause of his coolness to the whigs, Lord Holland continues—"His petty jobs were not only refused, but neglected. Little discussion and no intrigue accompanied the rejection of his direct or indirect applications; and he had not only the mortification of finding his dependents unrewarded, but that which perhaps he deemed a yet greater one, of not talking over their merits with the ministers, or affecting a share in some of the public appointments."—(*Hist. of the Whig Party*, ii., 69-70.) Heavy charges were in the meantime raised against the princess, and the country was inundated with indecorous anecdotes, which gave much disgust and annoyance to the respectable portion of the community. The whig ministry, as the princess' friends, issued a commission of inquiry, the result of which was her acquittal from some of the heavier charges. Her husband becoming, however, at enmity with the whig party, it became their function to defend her, while the Tories pursued her. On the renewal of the king's illness, in 1810, the arrangements so fully discussed at a previous time were put in effect, and the prince became regent. On the 29th of January, 1820, he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, but the change was little more than nominal, as his reign virtually began with the regency. He no sooner found himself on the throne, than he was appalled by the intelligence that his wife, who had been some years abroad, was returning to occupy her place and exercise her rights as queen-consort. There were no means of defeating her claims except by the one all-powerful procedure of an act of parliament. A "bill of pains and penalties" was introduced in the lords, as the proper house for the discussion of a matter of personal status and dignity. "The Queen's trial," as it was called, was a contest on which the eyes of all Europe were centred. It gave an opportunity for her zealous advocate, Henry Brougham, exhibiting his marvellous powers; and the intense interest felt in the august tribunal, where it went on day by day, was responded to by a wild excitement throughout the country. The people, irritated by the long harassing attacks upon her thus brought to a climax, took up her cause with characteristic blind generosity; and as the goddess of their idolatry, she was invested with all the attributes of purity and magnanimity suited to such a character. Though of the nature of a judicial proceeding, the bill against the queen went through the forms of a legislative enactment. It obtained a considerable majority on the first reading, a smaller on the second, and on the third, taken on the 10th of November, 1820, the numbers were 108 to 99. This

was considered a defeat, which rendered the passage through the commons hopeless. The abandonment of the measure was received with great popular rejoicing throughout the kingdom, and in some large towns with an illumination, not always countenanced by the authorities. The poor queen did not long survive her triumph, so far as it went. She died on the 7th of August, 1821. Meanwhile, to rescue the king from his unpopularity, it was thought judicious to revive the old practice of a royal progress through some of the provinces. With this view he was absent in Ireland when the queen died, and next year he went to Edinburgh, where he was received with wild enthusiasm, the visit being acknowledged not only by the capital but the nation, which poured multitudes thither to celebrate the occasion. There is little in which he was personally concerned in the subsequent history of his reign. He died on the 26th June, 1830, and was succeeded by his brother, William IV.—J. H. B.-n.

GEORGE, Duke of Clarence, was the second son of Richard duke of York, the head of the Yorkist party in the wars of the Roses, and brother of King Edward IV. After his brother's accession to the throne, and marriage with Elizabeth Woodville, Clarence, who is said to have disliked the match, became an object of suspicion to the queen, and was alienated from Edward. In 1464 he married Isabella, eldest daughter of the great earl of Warwick, the kingmaker; and when a quarrel broke out between King Edward and this powerful baron, Clarence fled with his father-in-law to France in 1470. A reconciliation soon after took place between Warwick and the Lancastrian party, which offended the duke, and made him willing to listen to overtures from his brother. He still, however, continued to act with his father-in-law, and accompanied him in his expedition into England, which terminated in the complete overthrow and flight of Edward, and the restoration of the imbecile Henry VI. to the throne. This step completed the dissatisfaction of Clarence, and when a few months later (1471) Edward returned from the continent for the purpose of recovering his crown, the duke suddenly deserted Warwick and went over to Edward, just as the hostile armies were about to join battle. This act of perfidy caused Warwick to retreat without fighting, leaving the capital open to his enemy. He soon recruited his forces, however, and advanced to Barnet, only twelve miles from London. In the bloody encounter which followed, Warwick was defeated and slain, and the greater part of his immense estates was bestowed upon Clarence. The Yorkists were now completely in the ascendant, but the royal brothers were jealous of each other, and fresh causes of alienation soon arose. In 1476 Clarence's wife Isabella died, it is alleged, by poison, and the widowed duke offered his hand to the only daughter of Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who had fallen at the battle of Nancy. Edward opposed his brother's suit, and caused it to fail. Clarence, indignant at this treatment, gave utterance to some unguarded expressions against Edward, which were eagerly laid hold of to bring about his destruction. He was tried before the parliament, 16th June, 1478, on the charge of having plotted to dethrone the king, and of having had recourse to magical devices to compass his ends. He vehemently denied the charges, which indeed appear highly improbable, but he was found guilty and condemned to death, 7th February. On the 18th of the same month he was found dead in the Tower, his brothers Edward and Richard having, according to popular belief, caused him to be drowned in a butt of malmsey wine. Clarence was a weak and unprincipled man.—J. T.

GEORGE OF DENMARK, Prince, husband of Anne, queen of Great Britain, and by this connection elevated into a sort of historical obscurity, was born on the 21st of April, 1653. He was as inconspicuous in Denmark, where his brother was king (though he had there approved himself a good soldier), as afterwards in England when his wife became queen; and it was perhaps this very mediocrity, or want of ambition, which, with his protestantism, induced Charles II. to select him for the consort of his younger niece. It was in the very throes of the discovery of the Rye-house Plot that George arrived in England, on the 19th day of July, 1683. The marriage itself took place in a week, the prince being shortly created Duke of Cumberland. A great merit of the bridegroom was, that he troubled himself but little with politics; his occupation consisted, indeed, mainly in listening to news, in hunting, and drinking. He had been well educated, especially in mathematics, and had picked up by travelling a clumsy knowledge

of the French, Italian, and German languages; but his real merit was the possession of a mild, patient temper, and freedom from vice. Even his panegyrists allow that he was "an amiable rather than a shining character," and "of a good sound understanding, but modest in showing it." Sir James Macintosh goes so far as to declare him a cipher. Not even Monmouth's rebellion, which prejudiced his own interests in common with the king's, roused him. Throughout these unsettled times he was entirely subservient to Anne, who herself was but an instrument in the hands of the Churchills. When the landing at Torbay actually took place, and defections of courtiers were daily reported, he found it necessary to remain for a time at court, but prudently confined his remarks on the tales of treachery to James to an "Est il possible?" When the tidings came that he had ridden off to Sherburne to join William, immediately on leaving the royal supper at Andover, on the 24th of November, his father-in-law hardly expressed surprise; his only observation was—"So *Est il possible* is gone too." In the new reign he was soon dragged into opposition by the Churchills, and was not employed in any business of importance. On his wife's accession in 1702, he received the high title of "generalissimo of all the queen's forces by sea or land," Marlborough being captain-general under him; and also the posts of warden of the Cinque Ports and lord high-admiral, with a council to assist. The goodwill of the Tory majority in the commons procured him, in addition to his actual income of £50,000, a like sum, in case of his surviving his wife. As high admiral he did nothing, though originally bred to the sea, except lend the weight of his name to screen dishonest subordinates. He anticipated a whig project for turning him out of the admiralty by dying on the 28th of October, 1708, of an asthma and dropsy, which had lately, after some severe attacks, been thought to have abated. The news was heard with indifference; even the queen, who had nursed him tenderly during his illness of several years, did not positively reject a request of the parliament that she would marry again (she had had seventeen children by Prince George—the last, the duke of Gloucester, dying in 1700); and her estranged friend, the duchess of Marlborough, malignantly reports that her grief did not, even on the day of her consort's death, interfere with her appetite.—(Bishop Burnet's *History of his own Time*; Knight's *History of England*; Mackay's *Characters of the Court of Great Britain*).—W. S., L.

GEORGE I., King of Georgia, of the family of the Bagratides, succeeded his father Bagrat III. in 1015. The most important feature of his reign was his revolt against Basil II., emperor of Constantinople. The contest was maintained for some years; but the Georgian prince was ultimately compelled to sue for peace. He died in 1027, and was succeeded by his son Bagrat IV.—GEORGE II., son and successor of Bagrat IV., ascended the throne in 1027. His dominions were attacked by Melek Shah, the sultan of Persia, to whom, after a spirited resistance, he made submission. Large bodies of the Tartars located themselves within his territories; but he was permitted to retain the throne as a tributary till his death in 1089.—GEORGE III., son of Demetrius I., usurped the crown of his nephew Temna, son of David III., in 1156. In the fifth year of his reign, and again in 1174, he attacked the Persian power in Armenia; and a fluctuating struggle with the Seljuk sultans was maintained by him till a revolt of his nobles compelled him to become a refugee. He died in 1180.—GEORGE IV., surnamed LASCHA, or LE LIPPU, succeeded his mother Thamar, daughter of George III., in 1198; he was her son by her second marriage, with a Caucasian prince of the Bagratid family. He repelled an invasion by the Mussulmans of Kandjah, made a successful inroad into Aderbijan, and checked in 1220 the encroachments of the Mongols. His death occurred in 1223.—GEORGE V., son of David V., succeeded his brother Vakh tang in 1304, being then a child under the guardianship of his relative, George son of Demetrius II., who succeeded him at his death in 1306.—GEORGE VI., assuming the sovereignty in 1306, set himself to compose the feuds by which the strength of the kingdom was wasted. He took advantage also of the troubles under which the Mongol empire in Persia was crumbling, and threw off the yoke which they had imposed on Georgia. He died in 1336, having won by his services to his country the surname of the Illustrious.—GEORGE VII., son of Bagrat V., succeeded him in 1394. In the preceding reign the country had been invaded and subdued by the famous Timur Shah, commonly called Tamerlane. George



made strenuous efforts to recover its independence, but was ultimately compelled to give up the struggle. He died in 1407, and was succeeded by his brother Constantine I.—Several of the later sovereigns of Georgia bore the same name; but it may be sufficient to notice the last of these, with whom not only the dynasty but the independence of the country ended.—**GEORGE XIII.** ascended the throne in 1798. His father Heraclius II., harassed by the encroachments of Persia, had thrown himself in 1783 under the protectorate of Russia, from which, however, he had derived only a feeble and ineffectual succour, when his territories were overrun by a powerful Persian army in 1795. George, having to cope not only with that evil, but with the inroads of the fierce Lesghian mountaineers, entreated the assistance of the Czar Paul I.; and after his death in 1800, his dominions were incorporated with the Russian empire.—**W. B.**

\* **GEORGE V.**, King of Hanover, son of King Ernest Augustus of Hanover, the fifth son of King George III. of Great Britain, was born at London, May 27, 1819, three days after the birth of Queen Victoria. The early education of the prince was taken in hand by his mother, Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, a highly accomplished lady, possessing many of the characteristics of her sister, the celebrated Queen Louise of Prussia, consort of Frederick William III. When, at the death of King William IV. in 1837, the government of the kingdom of Hanover passed to the duke of Cumberland, the prince accompanied his father to Germany. Unfortunately, soon after his arrival, a disease of the organs of the eye, under which the prince had been previously suffering, became much aggravated, and although the famous Dieffenbach employed all his skill to counteract it, and even performed an operation for the purpose in 1840, the prince became almost completely blind. A patent of July 3, 1841, ordered that the prince should be assisted in all political affairs by two responsible ministers, specially attached to his person; and it was on this condition that he accepted the regency of the country during the lengthened absence of his father in England in 1843. George ascended the throne at the death of his father, November 18, 1851. His government since that time has not been popular, on account of the undue influence exercised over his acts by the ultra-conservative party. The king personally, however, is not disliked: quiet and inoffensive in his manners, he appears to be more occupied with the study and practice of music than with political affairs. He married, February 18, 1843, Princess Maria of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has three children, the eldest of whom, Prince Ernest, was born September 21, 1845.—**F. M.**

**GEORGE I.**, Grand-duke of Russia, surnamed **DOLGOROUKI** (Longhand), son of Grand-duke Vladimir Wsewolodowitch, and distinguished as founder of the city of Moscow. He was born about 1100, and at the death of his father, in 1125, obtained a portion of the ducal estates, which were divided between him and his three elder brothers. This partition gave rise to manifold disputes, and after a while to sanguinary wars. It was during one of his campaigns that George founded the southern metropolis of the Russian empire. The story goes that the prince, riding along the banks of the river Moskva, was struck with the beauty of the country, as well as with that of a lady whom he saw promenading in the gardens of a country house. He entered upon the scene of the fair one's meditations, accosted her in terms of adoration, and hearing that she was married, summarily gave orders for the murder of her husband. In spite of this tragical proceeding, the bereaved lady held out firmly against the solicitations of the grand-duke, who on his part was so little inclined to accept denial that, in order permanently to prosecute his suit, he built houses for himself and his attendants, which in process of time became the centre of a thriving town. Such is the ordinary tradition respecting the foundation of Moscow, which if not supported is at least not contradicted by historical data. Having led a wild and adventurous life, in the course of which he was incessantly engaged in war with neighbouring princes, George died in 1156, when he was on the point of heading an invasion against the important city of Novogorod.—**F. M.**

**GEORGE II.**, Grand-duke of Russia, born about 1190. He ascended the throne in 1212, but after a reign of five years had to cede it to his brother Constantine, at whose death he again became sovereign. At the great invasion of Russia by the Tartars, under Genghis Khan, George put himself at the head of the Muscovite princes, and for a while successfully resisted the advance of the eastern hordes. But in consequence of disunion

among his allies, George was ultimately obliged to succumb, and had to witness the storming of his capital, and the assassination of his wife and children. Grasping his sword in wild despair, the grand-duke now advanced against the enemy at the head of a small force, but, overwhelmed by numbers, was killed in the battle on the Sila against Balu Khan in 1238.—**F. M.**

**GEORGE**, surnamed **THE BEARDED**, Duke of Saxony from 1500 to 1539, was born in 1471, a younger son of Duke Albert the Bold. Originally destined for the church, he was made abbot of the monastery of Meissen at an early age, but after a while had to leave this charge to undertake the government of the country during the absence of his father and brother, both of them engaged in an expedition against Friesland. In 1496 he married Barbara, daughter of King Casimir of Poland; and four years after, at the death of Duke Albert, entered on the government of Saxony; his elder brother, Henry, contenting himself with the possession of the newly-acquired Friesland. At the beginning of the Reformation, George showed himself a warm friend of Luther; but soon after went over to the opposite party, under the impression that the new movement was directed against the princes no less than the pope. He even prohibited, under severe penalties, the circulation of Luther's translation of the Bible within his dominions, in order, as he expressed it, to prevent the growth of the "great spiritual revolution." This brought much misery to the duke; and losing, in the course of these struggles, his beloved wife and eight children within a very short time, he imagined it to be a punishment from heaven, and sank into profound melancholy. He clothed himself in the coarsest linen, refused all luxuries, and let his beard grow down to his waist. It was this last-named circumstance which procured him the appellation of "*Der Bärtige*." He died in 1539, and was succeeded by his brother Henry.—**F. M.**

**GEORGE OF CAPPADOCIA**, **St.**, styled the Great Martyr and the Trophy-bearer by the Greeks, patron saint of England, and in an especial manner of the order of the garter, as also in ancient times of the kingdoms of Valencia and Arragon, the island of Malta, the city of Genoa, and the county of Barcelona, is said in his most ancient Acts to have suffered martyrdom under Diocletian. Unfortunately the oldest genuine Acts are not of an earlier date than the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, and even in these, in the opinion of Alban Butler, some portion of the falsehood and absurdity with which his history was so early overlaid, is inextricably interwoven. According to Metaphrastes, a Byzantine writer of the tenth century, St. George was born in Cappadocia of noble christian parents. After his father's death, he accompanied his mother to Palestine, of which she was a native, and where she possessed an estate. He became a soldier, and rose to posts of trust and eminence under Diocletian. But when the persecution against the christians was commenced, he threw up his public employments, and did not conceal his disapprobation of the conduct of the emperor. He was then cast into prison, and, after being cruelly tortured, was beheaded at Nicomedia about the year 304. From very early times he was a popular saint among the Greeks, and owing to the circumstance of a church—built over his relics, or a portion of them, which had been transferred to Joppa in Palestine—becoming a favourite resort of pilgrims, the devotion came to be propagated all over the West; and our martial ancestors, to whom his having been of the military profession was an especial recommendation, chose him for the patron saint of the kingdom of England. The council of Oxford, in 1222, commanded his feast to be kept as a holiday of the lesser rank. In modern times it has become customary to confound this saint with a certain George of Cappadocia, or rather of Cilicia, intruded by the Arians into the see of Alexandria during the exile of Athanasius, and murdered by the pagan populace in a street riot, in revenge for his insolence and fiscal exactions, in the year 361. Jurieu first started the hypothesis of this transformation, which was adopted by Ehard, paraded by Gibbon, in all the pomp of his gorgeous style, as almost indubitable, and is now constantly assumed by the compilers of dictionaries as a settled fact. Yet the Englishman who has investigated the subject most deeply, Dr. Heylin (in his *Life of St. George*), was of a contrary opinion; nor would it be difficult to show, did our limits permit, that upon no sound principle of criticism can the two Georges be identified. The grounds of this assertion shall be briefly indicated:—1. How could any devotion to George, the Arian, have possibly arisen? He was execrated by the catholics of Alexandria, and apparently disliked even

by the Arians, since Ammianus Marcellinus, a contemporary, declares, in describing his murder, that "all, without distinction, hated George"—*ni Georgii odio omnes indiscreté flagrant.* 2. In the council convened at Rome by Pope Gelasius in 494, certain apocryphal Acts of the martyrdom of George, Passio Georgii Apocrypha, were condemned, and forbidden to be received by Catholics. Had there not been a real martyr of the name honoured at that time by the church, we may be certain that the council would not have thought it necessary to condemn the spurious Acts. 3. But it is almost demonstrable that a George the martyr was so honoured in the time of Gelasius. In the Sacramentary of Pope Gregory, compiled about the end of the sixth century, there is an office, with collects, &c., for St. George's day, the 23d April. Now John the deacon, the biographer of Pope Gregory, distinctly states that the Sacramentary which goes by his name is substantially the same as the Sacramentary of Gelasius. We therefore have the devotion to St. George traced back to the latter part of the fifth century. 4. Is it then credible—is it even possible—that the Roman church, which, in the time of this very Pope Gelasius, broke off communion with that of Constantinople for not condemning Acacius, though Acacius was not a heretic himself, but had only communicated with heretics, should, in less than one hundred and thirty years after the death of George the Arian, have fallen into such a delusion as to receive from the Arian minority at Alexandria (for it could not have proceeded from the Catholic majority) a solemn devotion in honour of a man whose history and bad character were well known, whom there is not the slightest ground for supposing that any party, or section of a party, ever regarded as a saint; nay, who was even, as we have shown, at the time of his death universally detested? St. George the martyr is then a different person from George the Arian; and the universal tradition of East and West, though the original monuments which could have supported it are lost, remains in its general features unshaken.—T. A.

GEORGE OF CYPRUS, Patriarch of Constantinople in the thirteenth century, held the office of protopostolarius at the accession of Andronicus Palaeologus the elder in 1282. He was a man of considerable learning and eloquence. Under Michael Palaeologus he had been favourable to the reunion of East and West, separated since the schism of Photius; but as Andronicus was opposed to the union, George seems to have veered round; for upon the death of the patriarch Joseph, the emperor determined that, although a layman, he should be raised to the vacant see. The inconveniences arising from the schism caused by the deposition of the patriarch Arsenius in 1266, joined to the exigencies of the standing controversy with the Latin church upon the procession of the Holy Ghost, seem to have been the circumstances which influenced the emperor's choice. Several bishops having been gained over, George was hurried through the minor grades of monk, reader, deacon, and priest, and finally consecrated patriarch in April, 1283, taking the name of Gregory. He succeeded at first in conciliating the Arsenians by proposing a curious kind of ordeal. It was agreed that two books—one containing the views of the Arsenians, the other those of the Josephites—should be committed simultaneously to the flames, and that the book which remained unconsumed should be taken as embodying the truth in the dispute. Both books were consumed; however, the Arsenians, who must have been exceedingly sanguine as to the result, acknowledged themselves to be in error, and received communion from the hands of Gregory. It was not long, however, before they relapsed into schism. Soon after this the patriarch wrote a work on the procession of the Holy Ghost, but its dubious soundness provoked much debate and censure, and, either from a feeling of disgust or through constraint, he resigned the patriarchate in 1289, and retired into a monastery. He died in 1290. He is the author of several works, particularly an autobiography, and a "Discourse concerning the great and triumphant martyr, St. George."—T. A.

GEORGE OF LAODICEA, first comes into notice as a priest of the church of Alexandria in the time of Arius, whose cause he espoused, while pretending to mediate between him and the bishop, St. Alexander. Being excommunicated, he was obliged to leave Alexandria, and proceeded to Antioch; but Eustathius, the bishop, would not receive him. Coming to Arethusa in Syria, he was received there, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the vacant see of Laodicea. At the councils of Antioch (330) and of Tyre (335) he joined himself to the Arianizing followers of Eusebius of Nicomedia. In the council of Sardica (347)

sentence of deposition was passed against George and seven other bishops, on account of their heretical opinions. Yet he does not appear to have been actually ejected from his see. We next find him heading the semi-Arian party, and condemning the anomeanism of Aetius and Eudoxius. In 359 he headed the semi-Arians at the important council of Seleucia. In 361 he took part in the consecration of St. Meletius to the see of Antioch. After this we hear no more of him, so that the exact year of his death is unknown.—T. A.

GEORGE PETROVITCH, called KARA or CZERNI (the Black), the son of a Servian peasant, born between 1760 and 1770. Compromised by his connection with an insurrection against the Turkish authorities, he fled into the Austrian territory, and for a while served in the Austrian army. He returned to Servia in 1791, and followed the business of a dealer in swine, a most profitable and respectable employment in that country. The oppression exercised by the janissary generals led to a rising of the Servian population, at the head of which George Kara placed himself. In 1806 he defeated two Turkish armies, and in 1807 the emancipation of the Servians was completed by the expulsion of the last of the Turkish authorities. The new government was based on the principles of military organization, each district being under its hospodar, or lord, with a general diet (*skupschitina*) to meet annually under the presidency of George Kara, now recognized as prince, who was assisted by a senate (*sowieh*) of twelve members. The jealousies and contentions which followed led to the exclusion of the hospodars from all share in the government (1811), and these, naturally discontented, refused to support the president when the Turks invaded Servia in 1813. Kara was obliged to abandon his country and retire first to Austria and then to Bessarabia. From this he was invited by partisans connected with the Greek league (*Hetæria*) to attempt the rescue of Servia from Turkish rule, but was murdered by his host by direction of Milosch, who acted under constraint of the Turkish pacha, in 1816. The grandson of Kara (Alexander) was afterwards placed at the head of the Servian government.—W. B. B.

GEORGE OF PISIDIA, so called from his birth-place, was a deacon of the church at Constantinople in the seventh century. He appears to have enjoyed, not only the favour of Sergius the patriarch, but the esteem of the Emperor Heraclius; and probably accompanied the expedition of the latter against the Persians in 622. His office as keeper of the records drew his poetic tastes and literary labours into the domain of history, and the two works in which he chronicled the expedition above mentioned and the subsequent repulse of the invading Avars from the walls of the imperial city in 626, won for him a high reputation as an author among his countrymen. They were written in the iambic measure of the old Greek dramatists, and would have merited the encomiums which they have received, if the liveliness of the narrative and the force of the descriptions had equalled the grace and harmony of the versification. His industry, if not his genius, were attested by many other compositions, among which his poems on the "Six-days' work of Creation," on the "Resurrection of Christ," and on the "Vanity of Human Life," are worthy of being mentioned.—W. B.

GEORGE SYNCELLUS, a monk of the eighth century, obtained his surname from his office as the syncellus or confidential attendant of the patriarch Tarasius. He was a diligent student of history; and few men of that era were better qualified by talent and learning to undertake a "Select Chronicle," which was intended to embrace the annals of the world from the creation to his own times. He did not live to complete the task. His work, however, extended to the reign of the Emperor Diocletian; and a continuation of it to the close of the eighth century was subsequently executed by a Greek historian named George Theophanes.—W. B.

GEORGE OF TREBIZOND, was born in Crete, in the year 1396; his surname TRAPEZUNTUS being given to him because Trebizond was the seat of his ancestors. In 1428 he came to Venice, to teach Greek there, at the invitation of Francisus Barbarus, a Venetian noble. His fame soon spread throughout Italy; and he was called to Rome, where he was appointed professor of literature and philosophy, and afterwards secretary to Pope Eugenius. Here his lectures were attended by students from all parts of the civilized world. Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, and Spaniards thronged to him; and he was reckoned the first literary man in Rome. His position remained uncontested



for some years, until a variety of circumstances induced his decline. He engaged in a conflict with Valla, who defended Quintilian against George's attacks. So high did the quarrel rage, and so personal did it become, that George was obliged, in 1450, to give up his public teaching. The influence of Gaza, too, contributed to his loss of influence. Gaza had published a translation of the Problems of Aristotle, which was thought to be superior to that which George had made; and he was consequently neglected, for his more powerful rival. He was accused, also, of being so anxious to receive payment for what he did, that he did it very carelessly, so much so that entire pages were omitted or slurred over; and in a translation from Eusebius, it is declared to be very difficult to discover anything of the original remaining; whilst the whole of one book is omitted. In another translation, from Cyril, there are numberless interpolations, transpositions, and errors of every kind. From these and other causes George lost the favour of the pope, and was obliged to return to Naples. He was afterwards, however, reconciled, and returned to Rome in 1453. In 1465 he visited Crete; and on his return to Rome was very nearly shipwrecked. In his danger he made a vow to a saint, that if he should be spared, he would commemorate in Latin his patron's martyrdom. He was saved; and fulfilled his promise by the treatise, "*Acta beati Andreæ Chii*," which has been reprinted in the *Acta Sanctorum*. In his old age George lost the use of his intellect, and was reduced to great distress. According to some his idiosyncrasy was occasioned by illness; while others ascribe it to the mortification he felt at receiving so little reward for his literary labours. The latter account is not improbable, for we know that he was a man of ungovernable temper, and one who would be likely to feel very keenly any disappointment. It is said of him, that he once was so indignant at the pitiful sum he received from the pope in return for something he had done, that he threw the money into the Tiber, saying, "My labours have perished; let the thankless recompense of them perish too." He died in Rome, at the age of ninety, in the year 1486. He was irritable and violent in his behaviour; and on one occasion he boxed his antagonist's ears in the presence of the pope's other secretaries. His works are very numerous; but none of them are now of any repute. His "*Rhetoric and Dialectics*" have been very frequently reprinted; and his translations from Eusebius and Cyril, already mentioned, have gone through several editions, although they are almost worthless as faithful renderings of the originals.—W. H. W.

GEORGE. See ACROPOLITIS.

GEORGE. See CEDRENIUS.

GEORGE. See CHRYSOCOCCIUS.

GEORGE. See CODINUS.

GEORGE. See MANIACES.

GEORGE CADOUAL. See CADOUAL.

GEORGE SCHOLARIUS. See GENNADIUS.

GEORGET, JEAN ETIENNE, a French physician, was born at Vernon, near Tours, in 1795, and died at Paris in 1828. After a remarkably brilliant academical career, he received his doctor's degree in 1819. Attached for some time to the department allotted to insane females at the Salpêtrière, he had his attention principally directed to diseases of the mind. The results of his studies in this direction were given to the world in 1820 in his "*Théorie de la Folie*." Within a year afterwards appeared his "*Physiologie du Système nerveux et particulièrement du Cerveau*." Other works on the same subject were afterwards published by him at short intervals. He contributed to the *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, and edited the *Archives Générales de Médecine* from 1823 till his death.—R. M., A.

\* GEPPERT, KARL EDUARD, a learned German, born at Stettin, May 29th, 1811. His father was able, after the usual elementary training in his native town, to afford him the advantage of the higher educational courses given in philosophy and philology at Breslau, Leipzig, and Berlin. These Geppert turned to the best account, applying himself especially to the investigation of the metres of the Greeks and Romans. The fruits of his study appeared in his work, "*De Versu Glyconeo*," published at Berlin in 1833, which exhibits great industry and learning, and is remarkable for the originality of its views. This subject he followed up by various other publications, in which he discusses the poetry of the Greek and Latin dramatists, as well as of Homer, on the origin of whose poems he also published a monograph in 1840. Geppert is also well skilled in music, which he learned from Löwe, an able composer then settled at

Stettin. In addition, he is a good theatrical critic, and revived the representation of the ancient Greek drama, organizing the corps in which he played successfully himself. His works are numerous, embracing history, criticism, and philology.—J. F. W.

GERALDINI, ALESSANDRO, first bishop of Hispaniola, a Neapolitan by birth, but early attached to the household of Isabella of Arragon; born in 1455. He accompanied his brother to France, and remained there until 1488, when he returned to Spain, took orders, and was appointed preceptor to the princesses. He was sent to England to attempt the reconciliation of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, which he failed to accomplish. He was one of the first to appreciate the plans of Columbus, and his influence with Ferdinand and Isabella is said to have had great weight in inducing them to fit out the expedition. In 1520 he was appointed the first bishop of Hispaniola, and laboured for five years, until his death, in his diocese. He has left a narrative of his voyage, dedicated to Clement VI.; a life of Catherine of Arragon; some sermons, letters, and theological treatises.—F. M. W.

GERANDO, M. J. See DEGERANDO.

GERARD, ALEXANDER, an esteemed divine of the Church of Scotland, was born at Chapel-Garioch in Aberdeenshire, of which his father, Gilbert Gerard, was parish minister, February 22, 1728, and was educated at the parish school of Foveran and Marischal college, Aberdeen. In 1748 he was licensed to preach, and in 1750 was chosen assistant to Mr. David Fordyce, professor of philosophy in that college, whom he succeeded in the chair in 1752. In 1759 he was ordained to a pastoral charge, and in the following year was appointed professor of divinity in Marischal college, in both of which offices he continued till 1771, when he was removed to a similar professorship in King's college, on which occasion he resigned his pastoral charge. In this chair he continued till his death, which happened on his birthday, February 22, 1795. He was for several years in early life a member of a literary society in Aberdeen, which enrolled among its members many men who afterwards rose to high distinction, including Drs. Reid, Blackwell, Gregory, Campbell, and Beattie—and from the discussions and essays of which several of their most famous works took their rise. Among these were Gerard's two essays on "Taste" and on "Genius," the former of which was first published in 1759, and obtained for him the distinction of a gold medal from the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The work was afterwards enlarged and republished in 1780. His other works were "*Dissertations on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity*," published in 1766; two volumes of sermons; and a posthumous volume on "*The Pastoral Care*," edited by his son, Dr. Gilbert Gerard.—P. L.

GERARD, ALEXANDER P., brother of Dr. James Gilbert Gerard, and his companion in his scientific travels in India, was born at Aberdeen about 1795, and died there, December 15, 1839. He entered the military service of the East India Company in his sixteenth year, and was employed in surveying Malacca, and the frontiers of Chinese Tartary. Engaged under Captain Herbert in exploring the course of the Sutlej among the Himalaya mountains, he measured a great number of the peaks of that stupendous range, and was indefatigable in collecting specimens of plants and animals. The account of this extensive survey was compiled by Gerard at the fort of Sabbathou, where he spent two years. He was raised to the rank of captain, and for twenty years afterwards was employed on the most important of the Company's scientific missions. Unfortunately, after his return to Scotland, the state of his health did not permit him to give to the world the results of his arduous and extensive researches. Mr. George Lloyd edited in 1840 a work entitled "*A Narrative of a Journey made by Sir William Lloyd, and Captain Gerard's account of an attempt to penetrate by Bukhur to Gorroo and the lake Manasarouara*."—J. S., G.

GERARD, BALTHAZAR, born in 1558 at Vuillafans in Franche-Comté, of humble parentage but well educated, obtained his place in European history by the assassination of the prince of Orange. Excited by the rewards which Philip II. of Spain had offered for the destruction of his energetic rival in the Low Countries, and by a bigoted attachment to the Roman catholic religion, he cherished the design for six or seven years; and though it was communicated to several French jesuits, and also to the secretary of the prince of Parma, their influence only confirmed the criminal purpose. Assuming a false name, and professing himself a protestant refugee, Gerard obtained from his intended victim an appointment in the train of the embassy

to France; and having stationed himself near the door of the prince's apartment on the pretext of requiring a passport, shot him with an arquebuse which he had concealed under his cloak. He was seized in attempting to escape, examined by torture, and condemned to a painful death, which he endured, 15th July, 1584, with the constancy and self-congratulation of a fanatic. A few years afterwards the king of Spain conferred patents of nobility on the nearest relatives of the murderer.—W. B.

GERARD, FRANÇOIS, Baron, one of the most distinguished of the modern painters of France, was born at Rome in 1770; his mother was Italian, but his father was French. He commenced his career in Paris by the study of sculpture under Pajou, but subsequently renounced sculpture for painting, and entered the school of David. Gerard commenced his career in the antique classical taste of his master, and some of his earlier works are statuesque and formal, and are too highly elaborated, resembling, as in his "Cupid and Psyche," rather painted statues than legitimate pictures. He acquired the public notice for the first time in 1795 when he painted his "Belisarius," now in the Leuchtenberg gallery at St. Petersburg; and he continued to add to his fame until in 1817 he produced one of the most remarkable pictures of modern times, in his "Entry of Henry IV. into Paris," now at Versailles; there is a smaller copy of it in the Louvre. In this work, alone sufficient to immortalize him, he forsook the morbid classic taste of his master, and produced a genuine historical picture. Its dimensions are immense, and it is one mass of life and character, well composed, well drawn, and well coloured; it is further a perfect school of the costume of the period. This work procured Gerard his title of Baron from Louis XVIII. for whom it was painted; it has been engraved by Toschi. In 1822 he painted his admirable small picture of "Thetis bearing the armour of Achilles," which was purchased by Prince Pozzo di Borgo; there is a print of it by Richomme. Gerard executed many beautiful cabinet pictures, and some other great works, as the "Battle of Austerlitz," the "Coronation of Charles X.," &c., but these are little more than square yards of costume. He was, however, an excellent portrait painter; Pierre Adam has etched a collection of eighty full length portraits by him, in which are comprised most of the illustrious persons of his time. He died January 11, 1837, having earned a European reputation. He was member of seven foreign academies.—R. N. W.

GERARD, JAMES GILBERT, M.D., son of Gilbert Gerard, professor of divinity in King's college, Aberdeen, was born in that city in 1795. Entering the military service of the East India Company in the capacity of surgeon, he took part with his brother, Captain Alexander P. Gerard, in the explorations of Malacca, Thibet, and the Himalaya mountains, and in 1832 accompanied Lieutenant (afterwards Sir Alexander) Burnes in his expedition to the east of the Indus. He was engaged in preparing an account of his travels when he died at Sabbathou, Bengal, March 31, 1835.—J. S. G.

GERARD, JEAN IGNACE I. See GRANDVILLE.

GERARD, JOHANN. See GERHARD.

GERARD, MAURICE ETIENNE, Comte, a French military officer, who rose to some of the highest honours which his country had to bestow, was born in the department of the Meuse in 1773. He entered the army at the age of eighteen; in two years he had won his captaincy under Jourdan on the Rhine; and by the end of the century he was in command of a regiment of cavalry. He distinguished himself at Austerlitz, and was rewarded with the cross of the legion of honour. Having been raised to the rank of brigadier-general in the following year, he served against the Archduke Charles, till the battle of Wagram and the armistice which followed it suspended hostilities in that quarter. The war in Spain then gave him employment till the close of 1811; and in 1812 he accompanied the expedition into Russia. His services in that ill-fated enterprise added to his military reputation; during the retreat especially, being attached to the division in the rear, as second in command under Marshal Ney, he did his duty ably in checking the pursuit and saving the remains of the fugitive French army. The genius and energy of Napoleon protracted the struggle for nearly two years longer; and Gerard won new laurels at Weissenfels, at Bautzen, and at Leipsic, where he was severely wounded; at Montreau, where he and General Pajol carried off the principal honours of the day; and at Troyes, where he saved Oudinot. After the return from Elba, he commanded on the Moselle, and took part in the operations which

closed the struggle at Waterloo. During the next two years he resided in Belgium, and then returned to his native country, where in 1830 Louis Philippe gave him the baton of a marshal and the portfolio of the war-office; but his health did not admit of his retaining the latter more than a few months; and the same reason shortened his tenure of the presidency of the council in 1834. He was also chancellor of the legion of honour, under the provisional government of Lamartine. He died in 1852, and his ashes rest beneath the chapel of the Invalides.—W. B.

GERARD, PHILIPPE LOUIS, born at Paris in 1737; died in 1813. Educated at the college of Louis le Grand. After he had left it he seems to have passed a disreputable life for some years. He called himself a philosopher, and sported a system of his own. He then got ordained, and the last we know of him in the church is that he was appointed one of the canons of St. Louis du Louvre. He published several books which were popular in their day, and some of which are still occasionally reprinted. One is a novel, "The Count de Valmont," which is supposed to give the history of his own early life.—J. A., D.

GERARD, surnamed THOM or TENQUE, born about 1040, on the coast of Provence—some say at Amalfi—was led by his early commercial pursuits to visit Jerusalem, where he renounced the world and consecrated himself to works of devotion and charity. His zeal in promoting the comfort of pilgrims procured for him the superintendence of an hospital erected for their benefit in the Holy City; and towards the close of the century, when the crusaders landed in Palestine, he was thrown into prison on suspicion of favouring their enterprise. Their successes having restored him to freedom and to his office, he founded in 1100 the order of the knights hospitallers, who assumed as their cognizance the cross of eight points, and bound themselves to holy service under a vow of poverty, chastity, and obedience. The grand-mastership of the order was held by Gerard till his death in 1121.—W. B.

GÉRARD DE NERVAL, or more properly GERARD LABRUNIE, born at Paris in 1808; died in 1855; son of a French officer. Gerard's mother, from whom he inherited some property, died while he was yet an infant, and the boy was brought up by an uncle. At an early age he published a translation of Faust, which was highly praised by Goethe, and which was adopted by Berlioz in his musical work, *Le Démon de Faust*. Gérard fell distractedly in love with an opera singer, then of great eminence, Jenny Colon; and in a piece called "La Reine de Saba," had sufficiently interested Alexandre Dumas to obtain his consent that she should appear in it, and sing Meyerbeer's music. A squabble between the manager and the maestro led to the abandonment of his project, and Gérard sought in travel to forget his disappointment. Gérard had the absurd passion of purchasing whatever in what is called art comes to sale by auction; and while he had nothing that could be properly called a house to reside in, was obliged to find house-room for heaps of pictures, china, old bottles, and other descriptions of lumber. Jenny Colon's apartments were in truth his home. She died, and he fell into low dissipation. Gérard was no doubt in some degree insane. In 1841 he was found naked in the public streets, and excused his conduct by a supposed revelation from the world of spirits. The last access of madness was in 1855, on the eve of the anniversary of Jenny Colon's death, when it was found that he had hanged himself. A phrase of his in a work published in 1830 was now remembered, which was regarded as proving that such termination of his life had been long premeditated—"Est ce que vous tenez absolument à mourir d'une mort horizontale?" Such of Gérard's works as we have seen make us think favourably of him. He lived in an inoffensive dream, of which ordinary ambition formed no part. He had the kindest feelings, and his irregularities had the melancholy excuse of actual insanity.—J. A., D.

GERARDE, JOHN, an English botanist, was born at Nantwich in Cheshire in 1545, and died in 1607. He was educated as a surgeon, and practised in London. He was patronized by Lord Burleigh, whose garden he superintended for twenty years. He lived in Holborn, where he had a large physic garden of his own, a catalogue of which was published by him. He became master of the Apothecaries' Company. In 1597 he published his celebrated "Herbal, or general history of plants," after the model of the herbal of Dodons or Dodonæus. He comprises the history of the vegetable kingdom in three books. A genus of Scrophulariaceæ has been named Gerardia after him.—J. H. B.



GERARDO DI CREMONA was born, according to Pipini's Chronicle, at Cremona in 1114. In pursuing the study of philosophy he went to Toledo, where he studied under Moorish teachers. He acquired a good knowledge of Arabic, and translated into Latin various works on astronomy, medicine, and mathematics, the best of which is that of Ptolemy's great work, *Μαθηματικὴ σύνταξις, Μεγαλὴ σύνταξις*. His chronicler, Pipini, does not give any further account of Gerardo, except that he returned to his native city, where he died in 1187.—A. C. M.

GERARDO DI SABBIONETTA: so called from the little borough, near Cremona, where he was born in the first half of the thirteenth century. His parentage is the subject of conjectures which it would be useless to detail. He studied Latin, Greek, and Arabic; and having acquired as much knowledge of those languages as was afforded by the imperfect teaching of the age, he availed himself of it in the cultivation of medical and astronomical studies. He translated into Latin the works of Avicenna and of Almansor, and attained great celebrity both as a physician and an astrologer. He was highly trusted, and often consulted as an expounder of hidden things and a foreteller of future events by Eccellino da Romano, Pelavicino, and other powerful lords; he was spoken of with admiration by his contemporary and fellow-astrologer, Guido Bonatti of Forli, and was held in esteem by the Emperor Frederick II. himself, as appears from the commission given by the latter to Gerardo to translate the works of Avicenna. Flavio Biondo, Ghilini, Sarti, and other historians of science and literature, give some interesting details respecting the man and his times.—A. S., O.

GERAUD, PIERRE HERCULE JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, born at Cailar in 1812; died in 1844. Geraud was expelled from the college of Rodez for satirical poems against the masters, and then placed in an attorney's office. He wrote some patriotic songs which were praised by Béranger, who got him employment as a clerk. Guizot afterwards found occupation for him in editing some volumes of the *Documens inédits*. Geraud's character as a historian was very high when his studies were interrupted by pulmonary disease, which ended in death.—J. A., D.

GERBAIS, JEAN, an eminent French divine, was born at Rupois, in the diocese of Rheims, in 1629. He studied at Paris, and became doctor of theology in 1661. After holding various important ecclesiastical and academical appointments, he was made principal of the college of Rheims in Paris. Gervais wrote with elegance and force both in Latin and French, but his works relate principally to questions of ecclesiastical discipline, and are of little general interest. He died in 1699.—J. B. J.

GERBER, ERNST LUDWIG, author of a greatly-esteemed biographical dictionary of musicians, was born at Sondershausen, in the principality of Schwartzburg, September 29, 1746; and died there June 30, 1819. He was the son of a musician, Heinrich Nicolaus Gerber, who was born in 1702; was a pupil of J. S. Bach; was a skilful organist, and excelled also on the harp; wrote very extensively for both these instruments, composed likewise some motets and harmonized a large collection of chorals; was appointed organist to the prince of Schwartzburg, at Sondershausen, in 1781, which office he held till his death by apoplexy, August 6, 1775. E. L. Gerber was designed by his father for the church: but having a great distaste for theology, he was allowed to change the pursuit of this profession for that of jurisprudence, to study which he went to the university of Leipsic in 1765. With an early fondness for music, the occupation of his father afforded him easy opportunity for the cultivation of his taste. He took advantage, while at the university, of the proficiency he had thus acquired to write the music of a ballet, in order that he might obtain free admission to the theatre, and to be engaged as violoncellist in the opera and concert orchestra. In this capacity he made the friendship of J. A. Hiller, the director of the concerts, by whose advice he benefited greatly in his favourite musical studies. After a few years, he returned to Sondershausen to assist his father, upon whose death he was appointed his successor, and he turned his attention to the literature of his art, and occupied his leisure in making additions to Walther's celebrated Musical Lexicon. He sent his MS. to his friend Hiller to read, who, being greatly interested by it, showed it to Breitkopf, the great Leipsic publisher, who offered to print the work if the author would extend it so as to be complete in itself, independent of the book of Walther. Gerber gladly undertook the commission, to enable him to fulfil which, the publisher sent him a large number of

valuable reference books, and these were the only recompense he received for his pains. They formed a nucleus of the extensive library of works upon music, which it became as much the pride as the pleasure of Gerber to accumulate, and which was purchased from him in its entirety for the Conservatorium of Vienna, under the provision that he was to retain it during his life. The "Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler" appeared in two successive volumes in 1790 and 1792. With great merits this book has great defects, such as inaccuracies of dates and names, and omissions of important articles; and the author at once began to busy himself upon another work, which should supply what was here wanting. In 1810 the first volume of the "Neues Historisch-biographisches Lexicon der Tonkünstler" was at length issued; and it was succeeded by the three other volumes in 1812, 1813, and 1814. This is a book of great authority in its account of the musicians of Germany, particularly of those of the half century preceding its production; but it is far less complete in respect to those of other countries. Gerber contributed essays to the German musical periodicals, and he published some unimportant instrumental music.—G. A. M.

GERBERGE, Queen of France, was born in the year 913; she was a daughter of Henry the Fowler, emperor of Germany. Her first husband, Giselbert, duke of Lorraine, died soon after the marriage, and she was soon afterwards united to Louis d'Outremer, king of France. Her brother, Otho the Great, received the imperial crown at Rome; her sister, Hedwige, was the wife of Hugh the Great, and mother of Hugh Capet. Another brother was St. Bruno, archbishop of Cologne, and duke of Lorraine. By Louis, who died in 954, she had five sons, the eldest of whom, Lothaire, was crowned king of France; but, as he was a minor, the government of the kingdom was carried on by Gerberge, as regent. Aided by the counsels of St. Bruno, she fulfilled her difficult duties with ability. She died in the year 970.—T. A.

GERBERON, GABRIEL, a French benedictine, one of the most ardent and intrepid defenders of jansenism in the controversy which embroiled the French church in the seventeenth century, was born at St. Calais, Maine, 12th August, 1628, and died at St. Denis, 29th March, 1711. An injunction on the part of the church to abate somewhat of his zeal in this controversy, was followed by persecution on the part of the king, which obliged Gerberon to take refuge in Flanders. After much wandering he was sent back to France by the bishop of Malines, and was confined at Amiens, and afterwards at Vincennes, where he went through a form of retractation, which procured his release. Gerberon's works relating to jansenism are exceedingly numerous.—J. S., G.

GERBERT. See SYLVESTER.

GERBERT, MARTIN, Prince-abbot of the convent of benedictines, and of the congregation of St. Blaise in the Black Forest, was born in 1720 at Horb, a small town in Wurtemberg. He was educated by the jesuits at Friburg in Brisgau, and subsequently studied theology and philosophy at St. Blaise. He entered the order in 1736, and eight years afterwards was appointed professor of theology. In 1764 he was chosen prince-abbot. He united to extensive learning the most elevated mind, and simple and amiable character. Having frequently in his youth had opportunities of hearing excellent music in the chapel of the duke of Wurtemberg at Ludwigsburg, and even of occasionally singing himself, he imbibed that affection for music to which we are indebted for his learned and toilsome researches into the history of that art. With a view to render these researches more profound and useful, he undertook to travel for three years in France, Germany, and Italy, and was enabled, through his authority in the church, to discover the most secret treasures of musical literature, by obtaining admittance into the libraries of the convents, and thus collecting from the fountain-head the materials for his history of church music. At Bologna he became intimate with the Abbé Martini. They agreed to communicate to each other their different knowledge, and that Martini should write the history of music in general, while Gerbert confined himself exclusively to that of the church. The number of seventeen thousand authors that Martini had collected, certainly astonished Gerbert, but he says that he acquainted him with a still greater number existing in the German libraries. In 1762 he announced his intention of writing a history of church music, by a printed prospectus, and soliciting any information that could be given on the subject. This prospectus is to be found in the critical letters of Marpur-

He finished this work in six years, though, in the interval (the 23rd of July, 1768), the abbey and valuable library belonging to it became a prey to the flames, occasioning the loss of a great part of his materials, and likewise of his time, which he was obliged to employ in giving directions for the construction of a new edition. This work is in two volumes, and contains many prints. It is entitled "De Cantu et Musica sacra, a prima Ecclesiæ ætate usque ad præsens tempus," &c.; Typis San-Blasianis, 1774. Gerbert divided his history of church and state music into three parts—the first finishes at the pontificate of St. Gregory; the second goes on as far as the fifteenth century; and the third to his own time. But the work which has given the prince-abbot the greatest title to gratitude from artists and literati, is one of far more importance, published in 1784, under the title of "Scriptores ecclesiastici de Musica sacra potissimum. Ex variis Italia, Gallia, et Germaniæ codicibus manuscriptorum collecti, et nunc primum publica luce donati, a Martino Gerbert," &c. This is a collection of all the ancient authors who have written on music since the third century to the invention of printing, and whose works had remained in manuscript. The learned amateur has by this work rendered an immortal service to the science of music. M. Forkel has given an extensive analysis of it in his *Histoire de la Musique*. The Abbot Gerbert kept up a constant correspondence with Glück. He died in his seventy-third year, May 13, 1793.—E. F. R.

GERBIER, PIERRE-JEAN-BAPTISTE, a juriscounsel, was born at Rennes, 29th June, 1725, and died March 26th, 1788. His family had long been well known at the bar, and were wealthy. His early education was intrusted to masters brought expressly from Holland, and he afterwards continued his studies at the Collège de Beauvais at Paris. He could afford to wait, and thus it was not until his twenty-eighth year that he appeared at the bar. He soon obtained wide practice and much renown, and was more especially successful in cases where appeals to the feelings were required. Amongst his most famous pleadings were those for the Brothers Lyancy against the jesuits, and for the comte de Bussy against the Company of the Indies.—W. J. P.

GERBIER D'OUVILLY, SIR BALTHASAR, a distinguished miniature-painter and architect, born at Antwerp about 1591, and settled in this country in the household of the duke of Buckingham as early as 1613. Gerbier was much more a courtier than an artist, and, like Rubens, was employed by his patrons as diplomatist, as well as painter; he accompanied the duke to Spain, and painted a portrait of the Infanta Maria for James I.; he was employed in the treaty of marriage between Prince Charles and that princess, though acting ostensibly only as a painter. He was employed also in Flanders after the accession of Charles I. to negotiate a private treaty with Spain, Rubens being employed in England on the same business on the part of the Spanish government. The duke of Northumberland possesses a miniature of the duke of Buckingham on horseback, which was painted by Gerbier in 1618. His own portrait by Dobson, in the same picture with Dobson himself and Sir Charles Cotterel, is in the same collection. Gerbier's pictures seem very scarce; in the Pepys library at Cambridge, there is a collection of robes illuminated by him; and he is said to have designed the triumphal arches which were erected on the restoration of Charles II. in 1660. Gerbier returned with Charles to England, from which he was absent during the Commonwealth. He was master of the ceremonies to Charles I., and in 1628 entertained the king and the queen with a supper, which cost him about £1000. He was knighted by Charles this year. He died in 1667 at Hempsted-Marshall, the seat of Lord Craven, which was then being built by Gerbier himself. Gerbier was the author of some very curious works, which are noticed at considerable length by Walpole. His last was a small manual entitled "Counsel and Advice to all Builders," London, 1663, which contains no less than forty dedications. An account of prices in it is of some value.—(*Anecdotes of Painting*, &c.)—R. N. W.

GERBILLON, JEAN FRANÇOIS, a celebrated jesuit missionary, born in 1654, became jesuit in 1670, and was sent to Pekin in 1686. He published "Historical Observations on Great Tartary," and an account of his travels, which Du Halde inserted in his *History of China*. He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Chinese emperor, for whom he drew up a system of geometry. The emperor allowed Gerbillon to preach the christian religion in all parts of his dominions, and to employ assistants. He died in 1707 at Pekin.—W. H. P. G.

GERDIL, GIACINTO SIGISMONDO, born at Samoëns in Faucigny, Savoy, in 1718, studied science, literature, and theology in the Barnabite convent of Thonon, and soon became known as a religious philosopher and a fervent supporter of the church. He was elected in 1749 to the chair of philosophy in Turin, and later intrusted by King Charles-Emmanuel III. with the education of his grandson, afterwards Charles-Emmanuel IV. Clement XIV. had destined him for the cardinalate; it was conferred upon him by Pius VI. He went then to Rome in 1777, and was appointed to several of the most important offices in the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. At the time of the French invasion he left Rome in extreme poverty, followed the pope to Sienna, and then retired to the abbey of Clusa, which had been granted to him previous to his elevation to the rank of cardinal. At the conclave of Venice after the death of Pius VI., there were several cardinals present who had thought of him for the papal chair, but, owing to his great age, the majority of votes was not in his favour. Gerdil died in 1802. Among his many works the following deserve special mention—"L'Immaterialité de l'âme démontrée contre Locke, et la défense du sentiment du P. Malebranche contre ce philosophe;" "Introduzione allo studio della religione," &c.; "Anti-contrat social;" and "Anti-Emile." He wrote several treatises on physical subjects, and many learned theological and ecclesiastical dissertations.—(See Tipaldo, *Biografia degli Italiani illustri*).—A. S., O.

GEREE, JOHN, an English divine of the puritan party, was born in Yorkshire in 1600, and received his education at Oxford. Having entered into holy orders, he held his first charge at Tewkesbury, and was suspended by Bishop Goodman. But the authority of the parliament restored him; and he subsequently ministered at St. Albans, whence he was translated to one of the metropolitan churches. He died in 1649.—STEPHEN GREE, also a puritan minister, was an elder brother of John; and the names of both are in the catalogue of English authors. Stephen wrote against the antinomians; and John published eight works, chiefly controversial.—A later writer, of the name of John Gere, published in 1706 an assize sermon on the excellency of a public spirit.—W. B.

\* GERHARD, EDUARD, a distinguished German archaeologist, was born at Posen, November 29, 1793, and completed his education at Breslau and Berlin. In 1819 and 1822 he travelled in Italy, and for fifteen years resided at Rome. Here he concentrated all the energies of his mind, and all his literary ambition, on the systematic excavation, description, and explanation of the monuments of ancient art. Conjointly with Bunsen and Platner, he wrote the well-known "Description of Rome," and collected ample materials for the "Scriptores de regionibus urbis," which were afterwards published by Professor Ulrichs. The greatest service he rendered to archaeology, however, was the founding of the Institute for Archaeological Correspondence at Rome, 1828, which, under the protectorate of the king of Prussia, has become a sort of head-quarters of the study for all Europe. After his return to Germany, Gerhard was appointed archaeologist to the Berlin museum, and a professor in the university. He has since published a series of important and splendidly executed pictorial works, among which we mention—*Antike Bildwerke*; *Neapels Antike Bildwerke* (conjointly with Panofka); *Anserlesene Griechische Vasenbilder*; *Etruskische Spiegel*, and others. His numerous archaeological treatises and monographs, several of which are written in Italian, have not yet been published in a collective form.—K. E.

GERHARD, JOHANN, whom Tholuck characterizes as "of all the heroes of Lutheran orthodoxy the most learned and the most pious," was a native of Quedlinburg, where he was born 17th October, 1582, and was educated at the universities of Wittemberg, Jena, and Marburg. In his twenty-fourth year he became superintendent of Heldburg in the duchy of Coburg; and in 1615 was appointed to the senior professorship of theology in Jena, to the duties of which he devoted the rest of his life. He died on the 20th August, 1637. So great was his celebrity that he received no fewer than twenty-four invitations to settle elsewhere during his stay at Jena, all of which he declined; and that even during the Thirty Years' war, the attendance of students at Jena not only did not fall off, as in most of the other universities, but actually increased. He took a prominent and authoritative part in the ecclesiastical affairs of his day; was the leading man in many theological conventions; and "for a whole train of princes," as Tholuck says, "was



an oracle in all matters connected with churches and schools, princely marriages, baptisms," &c. But his chief merit lies in the great works which he produced. These were his "Doctrina Catholica et Evangelica, ex Romano-Catholicorum scriptorum suffragiis confirmata;" his "Locis Communes Theologici;" and his "Harmonia historiarum Evangelicarum de passione et resurrectione Christi." His "Meditationes Sacrae" passed through numberless editions; and several translations of it have appeared even at the present day.—P. L.

GERHARD, JOHANN ERNST, son of the above, was born at Jena, 15th December, 1621, and became first a professor of history, and afterwards of theology, in the university of which his more eminent father had been so long the illustrious ornament. Having devoted much attention to oriental languages and history, he published two works on these subjects—"Harmonia linguarum orientalium," and "Consensus et Dissensus religionum profanarum Judaismi, Samaritanismi, Muhamedisismi, et Paganismi." He died in March, 1707.—P. L.

GERHARD, THE MASTER. When the first cathedral of Cologne was destroyed by fire in 1248, the archbishop, Conrad of Hochstaden, resolved to build a new church, which should not merely excel that which had just been burned, but "be the glory of the Christian world." The chroniclers dilate on the zeal with which the bishop organized his machinery, and the pomp with which he laid the first stone of the new building. But no mention occurs of the maker of the designs. Some years later, however (1257), it is stated in the still extant records of the cathedral, that the chapter "in consideration of the great services rendered by Master Gerhard, the master mason, who had directed all the works, presented him with the piece of ground upon which he has built for himself a large house of stone." Master mason was then, and for more than a century later, equivalent to our term architect; and Boisserée, who has devoted a large amount of time and labour to the elucidation of the early history of Cologne cathedral, is of opinion that Master Gerhard was the author of the designs from which Cologne cathedral was erected, as well as being during many years the superintendent of the works. Consequently, as Cologne cathedral is the typical example of German Gothic architecture, and one of the very finest mediæval buildings in existence, it follows that Gerhard, if really its builder, was one of the greatest architects of the middle ages. And this is the view that German authorities adopt. But of Gerhard himself little has been related. Boisserée and others have made the most diligent researches, without finding more than a few incidental references in the civic archives. They have discovered that he was married, that his wife's name was Guda, that he had four children, three sons and a daughter, and that he was dead in 1302; for in that year his children, who had all adopted a religious habit, caused to be registered the gift for pious uses of the stone house of their late father. Boisserée also concludes that the "Work-Meister vom Dom," entered in the records of the senate as one of the founders and benefactors of the hospital of St. Ursula at Cologne, was the Master Gerhard. Gerhard lived to see but little of his cathedral raised. Archbishop Conrad died in 1261; his successors quarrelled with the citizens, removed the seat of the archbishopric to Bonn, and wasted their revenues in military expenses. The works do not appear to have ever been wholly discontinued, but it was not till 1322, about seventy years after its commencement, and twenty after the death of Master Gerhard, that the choir was sufficiently finished for consecration. From the great similarity in plan and general style, Gerhard is believed to have been the architect of the beautiful contemporary abbey church of Altenberg, three leagues from Cologne; and tradition, says Boisserée, has always attributed the construction of the much plainer church of the Franciscans at Cologne to the workmen of the cathedral; and this is also now placed by German writers among the works of Master Gerhard. Cornelius has given Gerhard a prominent place among the worthies of Germany in his *Munich Loggia*; but it may be doubted whether Gerhard is more than the German form of the French name Gerard; it is at least certain that, if the designer of Cologne cathedral was not a Frenchman, he must have diligently studied French architecture, since there is a close resemblance in its leading features to the earlier, but nearly contemporary cathedrals of France.—J. T.-e.

GERHARD GROOT (THE GREAT), founder of the Society of Brethren of the Common Life (*Fratres Vitæ Communis*), was born at Deventer in the province of Overijssel, Holland, in 1340.

He studied in Paris at the college of the Sorbonne; and after taking his degree of M.A. commenced lecturing on philosophy and theology at Cologne. He was provided with a canonry at Utrecht, and one at Aix-la-Chapelle; but these benefices he did not long retain. After a seclusion of some length in a Carthusian monastery, he betook himself, in the coarsest of clothes, to the work of preaching in the streets. His success was greater than could have been anticipated, but it did not satisfy Gerhard. He saw the necessity of a great effort for the diffusion of the scriptures and of the writings of the Fathers. Accordingly, in his residence at Deventer, he employed a number of persons as copyists. They were the original members of the society which Gerhard founded. It was formally approved by Pope Gregory XI. in 1376. Out of it grew, after the death of the founder, the institution of the canons regular of Windesheim, whose rule was adopted by a vast number of conventual establishments in Germany and the Low Countries. Its members were divided into two classes, the literate and illiterate; the former supporting themselves by the labours of copyist or teacher, the latter by manual toil. Gerhard Groot died in his native town in 1384. He left a number of works in MS., some of which have been printed.—J. B. J.

GERHARDT, CHARLES FREDERIC, an eminent chemist, was the son of Paul Gerhard of Berne and Henrietta Weber. He was born on the 21st August, 1816, at Strasburg, and received his earlier education at the protestant gymnasium of his native town. When about fifteen years of age he was removed to the polytechnic school in Carlsruhe, where he entered the class of Professor Walchner, whose lectures are said to have made a deep impression upon his mind. From Carlsruhe he removed to Leipsic, where he attended the lectures of Erdmann, to whom he became warmly attached. On his return home he reluctantly entered upon the business of his father, who was a manufacturer of chemical products, and who desired his son to tread in his footsteps. Commercial pursuits, however, little accorded with young Gerhardt's disposition, and in disgust he enlisted in a regiment of chasseurs. His military career was but short. After three months' service he managed to borrow money from a friend, purchased his discharge from the army, and at once set out for Liebig's laboratory in Giessen. In 1838, having worked diligently for eighteen months, he left Giessen and went to Paris, where he was cordially welcomed by Dumas. In Paris he rose rapidly, making numerous friends. He delivered lectures and gave private instruction in chemistry. In 1844 he was made professor of chemistry in Montpellier, and the same year he married Miss Sanders of Edinburgh. About this time he published his "*Précis de Chimie Organique*," in which the "organic series" were foreshadowed. A year subsequently, in conjunction with Laurent, he started the *Comptes rendus des Travaux de Chimie publiés en France et à l'étranger*. In carrying on this publication he was not content merely to record the labours of others, but often was led to criticise the evidence adduced in support of chemical formulæ. In 1848 Gerhardt resigned his appointment at Montpellier and repaired to Paris, where he established at his own risk a private laboratory. Between 1849 and 1855 he developed his views on the homologous series and the theory of types. He published likewise his splendid researches on the anhydrous acids and on the amides. He became the recognized leader of a new chemical school, endeavouring to effect a fusion between the molecular type theory of Dumas and the compound radical theory of Berzelius and Liebig. In 1855 he was appointed professor to the Faculty of Sciences in Strasburg. He had just completed his great "*Traité de Chimie Organique*," and been elected a corresponding member of the Academies, when he died August 19, 1856.—J. A. W.

GERHARDT, PAUL, the famous sacred poet, was born at Graefenhainichen in Saxony in 1606. From his first cure at Mittenwalde he was summoned to Berlin, and officiated for some time at the Nicolai-kirche in that city; but on account of the interference of the court with what he reckoned the free and faithful discharge of his pulpit duties, he left the capital, and ultimately died as archdeacon at Lübben in 1676. He was the most gifted of the hymn writers of Germany. During the awful times of the Thirty Years' war, Rist, Altenburg, and Von Löwenstein had published their stirring hymns—one of Altenburg's compositions being often called the battle song of Gustavus Adolphus, and indeed it was sung by him and his army on the eve of the battle of Lützen. But the hymns of Gerhardt are higher in tone

and richer in sentiment, mostly subjective in character, combining simplicity and depth, the faith of a saint and the ardour of a seraph. Some of his finest hymns are translated by Catharine Winkworth in the *Lyra Germanica*, London, 1856. As a divine Gerhardt held fast by the Lutheran dogmas, and, with a peculiar idiosyncrasy, composed the driest of theses, and urged the hardest polemical assaults against the reformed or Calvinistic divines.—J. E.

GERICAULT, JEAN LOUIS, a distinguished French painter, was born at Rouen in 1790, and became the pupil, first of Charles Vernet, then of the celebrated Guérin. His name appears first in the Louvre catalogues in 1812, his works being generally of a military character; but he painted also a few so called genre pictures. Géricault obtained two golden medals, one in 1812, and the other in 1819, when he exhibited his masterpiece, "A Scene from the Wreck of the Medusa." Guérin, Géricault's master, was of the school of David; but he was himself never engrossed by that singleness of purpose which characterizes the painters of this school, and he was the first to decidedly throw over the art of David, and is perhaps the greatest of the French painters yet represented in the Louvre, where his "Medusa Wreck" is now one of the principal attractions of the French portion of the gallery. The composition and execution are in the highest degree effective, though it may be wanting in colour as a work of pictorial art; but, for real dramatic effect, the colour is probably the most judicious that could have been adopted. S. W. Reynolds has engraved a mezzotint of this work, which is quite worthy of the picture. It is a triumph of the art, and shows better than anything else could the masterly chiaroscuro developed by the painter in this wonderful composition. Géricault died in 1824.—R. N. W.

GERING, UDALRICUS, by birth a German, was one of the three printers who were brought to Paris about the year 1470, by the prior of the Sorbonne. For a few years after his coming to the French capital, he laboured along with his companions Crantz and Friburger, and was afterwards associated with Maynyal and Remboldt. Gering acquired wealth, which he dispensed in a noble and liberal spirit. His charities were munificent, and at his death in 1510 he left valuable legacies to the colleges of Sorbonne and Montaigu, in the chapel of the latter of which he was buried.—J. B. J.

\* GERLACH, FRANZ DOROTHEUS, a German philologist, was born in the duchy of Saxe-Gotha, July 18, 1793, and studied at Göttingen. In 1820 he was appointed to the chair of classical philology in the university of Basle, where he has gained a considerable reputation not only by his excellent editions of Sallust, the Germania of Tacitus, and Nonius Marcellus, but also by his historical writings—"Historische Studien," "Geschichte der Römer," and "Schweizerisches Museum für Historische Wissenschaften."—K. E.

GERLACH, STEPHEN, D.D., a German divine of the Lutheran persuasion, was born at Knitlingen in Suabia in 1546, and received his education at Tübingen. The reputation which he acquired in his university career procured his appointment as chaplain to the embassy which Maximilian sent to Constantinople in 1573; and on his return from his five years' residence in the Turkish capital, he published "A Journal of the Embassy," in which he embodied the results of his careful observation. The remainder of his life, which terminated in 1612, was spent at Tübingen, where he held the chair of theological professor, and the inspectorship of the university. Two or three volumes of theological disputations were written by him.—W. B.

\* GERLACHE, ETIENNE CONSTANTIN DE, president of the Belgian cour de cassation, was born at Luxemburg in 1785. He practised at the cour de cassation of Paris during the reign of Napoleon I. At the return of the Bourbons he settled at Liège, and, distinguishing himself as an able writer, was chosen a deputy to the second chamber of the states general, where in a short time he became one of the chief leaders of the opposition. At the revolution of 1830 he was named president of the congress, and in this capacity stood at the head of the deputation, which went to offer the crown of Belgium to Duke Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Two years after, on the reorganization of the Belgian code of law, he was nominated president of the cour de cassation. He is besides director of the Belgian Academy of Sciences, and president of the Historical Society. He has repeatedly been intrusted with political missions, among others to the conference of London in 1839.—F. M.

GERMAIN, SOPHIE, a French female mathematician of great eminence, was born in Paris on the 1st of April, 1776; and died there on the 17th or 18th of June, 1831. She commenced the study of mathematics at the age of thirteen, and by degrees rose to the highest order amongst the cultivators of that science. Her most remarkable researches were directed to the theory of the internal equilibrium and motion of elastic solid bodies; and subsequent writers on that subject are much indebted to her. Her principal writings are—"Théorie des surfaces élastiques," Paris, 1821; "Recherches sur les surfaces élastiques," Paris, 1826; "Examen des principes qui peuvent conduire à la connaissance des lois de l'équilibre et du mouvement des solides élastiques."—W. J. M. R.

GERMAIN D'AUXERRE, Sr., was born in that city about the year 380. His parents, Rusticus and Germanilla, were of noble birth. After receiving the best education which the schools of Gaul could afford, he was sent to Rome to study law. Returning to his own country, he practised with great distinction as an advocate, and having passed into the civil service, he rose to the office of duke, or commander of the forces, in his native province, St. Amator, bishop of Auxerre, feeling himself to be dying, summoned all the people into the cathedral, and going up to Germain, he invested him with the religious habit, and told him that he was to be his successor. This was in 418. St. Amator died a few days afterwards, and Germain, though with extreme reluctance, submitted to be elected bishop. Immediately he broke altogether with the world, and commenced that life of penance and mortification which he inflicted on himself with unvarying rigour during the next thirty years. He endowed his cathedral with the ample estates which constituted his patrimony. In 430 he was sent by Pope Celestine into Britain to check the progress of Pelagianism. He was accompanied on this mission by St. Lupus, bishop of Troyes. Every reader of Bede will remember the striking account which he gives of the effects produced by St. Germain's apostolical eloquence in confuting and silencing the Pelagians, and also the well-known story of the "Alleluia" victory over the Saxons. In 446, attended by St. Severus, he paid a second visit to Britain. After his return to Gaul, he undertook to obtain from the Emperor Valentinian III. the pardon of the people of Bretagne, who had revolted. He accordingly travelled to Ravenna, where the emperor and his mother Placidia resided, and where he died on the 31st July, 448.—T. A.

GERMANICUS, CÆSAR, the Elder, was born B.C. 15. On his father's premature death he assumed the name of Germanicus; and on Augustus' adoption of his uncle Tiberius in A.D. 4, was himself adopted as a son by the latter at the command of the emperor, and so received into the Julian house. The great glory of his life was his career in Germany from 14 to 17, in which he fully vindicated his own right to bear his father's title. Already, in 7-10, in Pannonia and Dalmatia, as quæstor, and as proconsul, in 11, in Germany, where the prestige of Rome had been recently tarnished by the annihilation in the valley between Osnabrück and Paderborn of Varus' legions, he had served with distinction under Tiberius, and had shared with him a triumph for the former successes. The news of Augustus' death, in 14, reached him while in Gaul. It was quickly brought to the legions in Pannonia, and on the Upper and Lower Rhine; and they at once took the opportunity to demand certain relaxations in the authority of the centurions, a diminution of the time of service, and an increase of pay. The former seem to have risen first, and they were with difficulty appeased by Drusus, Tiberius' own son. Their mutiny was quickly followed by that of the first, fifth, twentieth, and twenty-first legions (the Lower Rhine division). Germanicus immediately hurried to the camp, and pacified the tumult. A like danger in the quarters of the Upper Rhine army was warded off in a great measure by the private liberality of the general and his friends. Even then the pacification was dubious in the Lower Rhine army. But at length the plotters of the riots were massacred by their own fellows, and thus the general's fame for gentleness was not sullied; nay, it was even increased by his open sorrow on learning the promiscuous character of the vengeance. These internal disturbances were succeeded by a period of furious warfare against the natives. His mildness and equity seem to have been qualities displayed only among his own countrymen, for on the plea of the expediency of a policy of general hostility, much in the same spirit with Charlemagne in his Saxon campaigns, he proceeded to massacre the Marsi on the other side of



the Rhine. In the next spring the Catti experienced the same treatment. Aid was sent to Segestes, an ally of Rome, who was besieged by his son-in-law, Arminius, another Cheruscan chieftain. Germanicus' boldness, however, sometimes, as on this occasion, trenched upon rashness. He successfully laid waste the valleys of the Ems and Lippe, and performed funeral ceremonies over the bones of Varus' legions in the Lippische Wald, conducting a detachment by water up the Ems; but advancing yet further, he received somewhat of a check from Arminius. In 16 he carried his troops by water in a thousand boats to the mouth of the Ems. He landed on the left bank, and after some difficulty crossed that river and the Weser, on which Arminius was posted. In the night before the engagement he traversed his camp in disguise, like our own Henry V. in Shakspeare, and was cheered on every side by hearing praises of his kindness, affability, and noble birth and person. After two victories he returned by the ocean to the Rhine, though with the loss of several of his transports. This was his last year in Germany; for he had now to yield to his adoptive father's jealousy of his popularity. To compensate for the disappointment, he was allowed to celebrate in May, 17, a splendid triumph for his reduction of Germany as far as the Elbe. He had also the government of the East, with full prerogatives, assigned to him. But to watch his movements, Cneius Calpurnius Piso was appointed to the subordinate administration of Syria. In 18 the young prince had journeyed along by Dalmatia, where he had paid his adoptive brother Drusus a visit, to Actium, and so on by Athens, where he was received as the representative of the Drusi and other great Roman houses, by Ilium, by the oracle of Colophon, and by Rhodes—in which island he chanced to rescue Piso when in danger of shipwreck—to Armenia. He had there enthroned Zeno, in place of the ejected Vonones or Arsaces, and returned to winter in Syria, and exchange discourtesies with Piso. In the next year, 19, we find him exciting the emperor's suspicions by making a progress up the Nile. This was his last progress. On his return to Syria he was seized with a gradual decline. His malady was aggravated, there is little doubt, by the quarrel with Piso, whom he suspected of having had a slow poison administered to him. He died in October, 19, in his thirty-fourth year. Germanicus was gentle, of winning manners, though stern in his war policy. In addition to a graceful person and popular and almost democratic demeanour, he was possessed of literary abilities, and composed various comedies in Greek, besides translating Aratus. The senate, the whole nation, and even foreign states testified their sorrow at his death. Germanicus left by Agrippina six children, of whom were Caius Caligula, and Agrippina, wife to the Emperor Claudius, and Nero's mother.—(Tacitus' *Anal.*; Merivale's *Hist. of Rome under the Empire*).—W. S.

GERMANUS, SAINT, Patriarch of Constantinople, was born about the year 650. From the see of Cyzicus he was transferred, in 715, to the patriarchal throne of Constantinople. When Leo, the Isaurian, became emperor, and warmly espoused the views of the iconoclasts, Germanus resisted his zeal, and in several remarkable letters to bishops, which are still extant, defended the practice of the church. Pope Gregory II. wrote to him on this occasion a letter of sympathy and encouragement. Leo sent for the patriarch at various times, hoping to overcome or weaken his resolution; but the old man was immovable, and the emperor at last caused him to be forcibly ejected from the patriarchal palace. This occurred in 730. After his deposition, Germanus retired to his paternal mansion, at a place called Platanina, where he died in 740. His principal works are—"A Treatise on the first six Ecumenical Councils," "A Defence of the Orthodoxy of the Writings of St. Gregory of Nyssa," "A Collection of Sermons and Hymns."—T. A.

GERMANUS II., whose surname was NAUPLIUS, was elected Greek patriarch, during the Latin occupation of Constantinople, at Nicæa, in 1226. He was a native of Anaplus on the Propontis. In 1232, urged on by the Greek emperor, who wished by courting negotiations with the Holy See to stave off a threatened attack from the Latin emperor at Byzantium, Germanus wrote to Gregory IX. bringing forward the question of the re-union of the churches. The pope accordingly sent four nuncios to Nicæa in 1233, but nothing came of the negotiation at that time. Germanus, who is the author of many sermons and epistles, some printed, some in MS., died in 1244.—T. A.

GERMANUS III. was translated in 1264 from the see of Adrianople to the patriarchate, on the occasion of the deposi-

tion of Arsenius. The emperor, Michael Palæologus, who had procured his election, became soon afterwards dissatisfied, and contrived by adroit machinations to induce Germanus in 1266 to resign the see. In 1274 he was one of the deputies who represented the Eastern church at the council of Lyons, at which the schism was abjured, and the double procession of the Holy Ghost acknowledged by the Greeks. We have not discovered the precise date of his death.—T. A.

GERMON, BARTHELEMY, a French jesuit, born at Orleans in 1663, is remembered chiefly on account of the part which he took in the celebrated controversy respecting the authenticity of ancient charters, occasioned by the treatise of Mabillon, "*De Re Diplomaticâ*." Against the views of the learned Benedictine and his followers, Germon published three successive works, "*De veteribus regum Francorum diplomatibus*," &c., displaying considerable erudition and ability. At a later date he wrote "*De veteribus hæreticis Ecclesiasticorum Codicum corruptoribus*;" and the treatise on the papal bull Unigenitus, which bears the name of Cardinal Bissy, is believed to have been his composition. He died in 1718.—W. B.

GERMONIO, ANASTASIO, of the noble family of Ceva, a Piedmontese canonist, born in 1551; died in 1627 at Madrid. He was much honoured at the court of Rome under Sixtus V. and his successors, and was commissioned by Pope Clement VIII. to annotate the decretals, an office the result of which were his "*Paratitla in libros quinque Decretalium*." He is highly praised by Panciroli.—A. S., O.

\* GÉRÔME, JEAN-LÉON, a French painter, was born at Vesoul, in the department of Haute-Saône, May 11, 1824. A pupil of Paul Delaroche, he entered the École des beaux-arts in 1842, and gained a second-class medal in 1843. In 1844 he accompanied Delaroche into Italy, whence he returned the following year. His first picture, "Young Greeks Fighting Game Cocks," appeared at the Salon in 1847. For the next few years he exhibited sacred and classical subjects, which attracted a certain amount of attention. In 1853, and again in 1856, he visited Turkey and Egypt, and his pictures have ever since shown marks of his eastern studies. Among directly oriental subjects he has exhibited "Egyptian Recruits," and "Memnon and Sesostris." The work which secured him an acknowledged position among the leading painters of France was a picture of enormous size, exhibited in 1855 under the title of "*Le Siècle d'Auguste, et la naissance de Jésus Christ*." This picture was designed to symbolize the decline of paganism and the birth of christianity. It excited much attention, and was purchased by the government; the painter receiving also the cross of the legion of honour. A work of less ambitious character, however, exhibited in 1857, has rendered the painter far more famous. This was the "*Duel after a Bal-masqué*." The subject was conceived in a thoroughly dramatic spirit, and treated poetically; and if there were technical deficiencies, they were overlooked in the terrible reality of the scene. At the Exposition of 1859 M. Gérôme exhibited another picture, somewhat similar in spirit, but larger in size, more elaborate in composition, and more complex in subject, "*The Gladiators*." This is admitted on all hands to be his chef d'œuvre.—J. T-e.

GERRITSZ, DIRK, a renowned Dutch sea-captain, was born at Enkhuisen, Holland, about the middle of the sixteenth century. While a boy he made repeated voyages to China and India, and subsequently he served as mate under the bold James Van Mahu. In 1598 he set sail in the *Bljde Booschap*, one of a squadron of five vessels commanded by Mahu, and equipped for adventure in the Southern Seas. In this tiny vessel (one hundred and fifty tons) Gerritsz was carried by a tempest from the Straits of Magellan to latitude sixty-four degrees south, where he sighted a mountainous country; the description he gave of which was found by Mr. William Smith in 1819 to answer the New South Shetlands, then for the first time brought under the notice of geographers. Gerritsz afterwards found his way to Valparaiso, where, on landing, he was attacked by the Spaniards, wounded, and imprisoned.—F. M.

GERSON, JEAN CHARLIER, was born at Gerson, in the diocese of Rheims, on the 14th December, 1363. He was the son of Arnulph Charlier, and took the name by which he is so well known from the place of his birth. Of Arnulph Charlier's twelve children Jean was the eldest. Three of his brothers and four of his sisters embraced the monastic life. In 1378, while he was a student at Paris, broke forth that famous schism which

did so much to destroy the authority of the pope. From the first Gerson took the deepest interest in this schism, and one great object of his life was to put an end to it, and to the scandal and the shame which it caused. The university of Paris at the end of the fourteenth century played an active and ambitious part, not only in matters philosophical, theological, and ecclesiastical, but also in affairs political. At that time, however, the philosophical, the theological, the ecclesiastical, the political, were more strangely mingled than ever they are likely to be again. After holding subordinate offices and fulfilling many functions in the university, he was in 1395 chosen chancellor of it and of the church of Notre Dame. He had already been almoner to the duke of Burgundy, and owed much to his protection. Gerson aspired to be a reformer in the church, a reformer in the social condition of the world, and a reformer in philosophy. Though educated in the scholastic fashion, he assailed the subtleties of scholasticism, and was opposed to prevalent superstitions. A reform in the social condition of the world was not easy at a moment when France was plunged in anarchy, and when every lawless passion raged; and to reform the church was impossible till the schism ceased. The tendency of Gerson's mind led him to contemplation and pious retirement. Men of this stamp are apt to believe that peace, however much troubled, can easily be restored, and then when they find their efforts vain, they fall into disgust and despair. So it was with Gerson. He had been deputed by the university of Paris to the schismatic popes; he had been present at councils called together to deal effectually with the flagrant and fatal quarrel. At last in November, 1414, the council of Constance was opened, and Gerson was one of the principal figures. Pope John XXIII. and the Emperor Sigismund were present. The chief feat of the council was burning John Huss, whom the emperor meanly betrayed. No louder voice for the condemnation of John Huss than Gerson's; the main objection of the latter to Huss being that he was a realist, that is, that Huss did not agree with Gerson on a fantastic point of philosophical doctrine. It is too common now-a-days to ascribe such monstrous murders as that of Huss to the spirit of the age. Thus there have never been any persecutors, but only the insane fanaticism of persecution, and no one is to blame. We cannot, and we ought not, so to excuse Gerson. In another circumstance we deem his conduct indefensible. The duke of Orleans had been assassinated by the duke of Burgundy. A Franciscan preacher, Jean Petit, justified, nay, eulogized the foul deed. For a season every one was silent, and it was not till the duke of Burgundy, as the ally of the English, became unpopular that Gerson fulminated his indignation against him. Gerson had the joy of seeing the schism, after raging for forty years, brought to a close. But he was disenchanted with the world, and he hungered for repose all the more that a real reform in the church seemed as far off as ever. He therefore, on leaving Constance, took the pilgrim's raiment and the pilgrim's staff, and wandered through the forests and mountains of Germany. By the duke of Austria he was received with honour, and for a time settled at Vienna. In 1419 the murder of the duke of Burgundy, whom he dreaded and detested, enabled him to return to France. His brother, the prior of the monastery of the Celestines at Lyons, offered him a place of refuge. Within the walls of the monastery his last years calmly passed, divided between pious exercises, the composition of learned works, and the instruction of little children. He died on the 12th of July, 1429. His tomb in the church of St. Paul long attracted the multitude, for there miracles were said to have been performed. From his zeal for practical religion he obtained the name of Doctor Christianissimus—the most christian doctor or teacher. As a writer he was decidedly, though not extravagantly, mystical. His works have been collected in five folio volumes; they are mostly in Latin, but many of those in French are still unpublished. The French would fain claim Gerson as the author of the divine book on the Imitation of Christ. But though it may not be easy to demonstrate that we owe this manual of the sublimest devotion to Thomas à Kempis, there is scarcely a tittle of evidence in favour of Gerson. Probably the Imitation of Christ is the solitary utterance of a sad and sinful soul that knew earth not through its stirring public scenes, but through passion only; and perhaps it is well that a veil of doubt should ever rest on the authorship.—W. M.-I.

\* GERSTAECKER, FRIEDRICH, a German traveller and

novelist, was born at Hamburg, May 16, 1816, and was bred to the mercantile profession. Disliking this career, however, and having imbibed in childhood a love for a wandering life, he resolved to emigrate to America, and with this view served a two years' apprenticeship with a farmer. In 1837-1843 he roamed through the United States in the most various characters, as a farmer, a pedlar, a stoker on board a Mississippi steamer, an innkeeper, and a trapper in the far west. On his return to Germany, on a visit to his relations, a bookseller offered to publish his diary, and this offer led to his embarking in literature. His "Streif-und Jagdzüge durch die Vereinigten Staaten" found great favour with the public, and was rapidly followed by a number of novels and sketches, in which American life and scenery were delineated in a novel and graphic, though by no means classical style. At the same time Gerstäcker translated kindred works from the English. When the public began to tire of his Mississippi and backwood scenes, he undertook a voyage round the globe, 1849-1852, which furnished him with materials for a new series of travels and tales, some of which were written and published in English. Gerstäcker has displayed great energy and courage in exploring unknown tracts of country, and his writings have greatly contributed to the amplification of our knowledge of several parts of the globe. In the course of 1860 Gerstäcker again set out for South America.—K. E.

GERSTENBERG, HEINRICH WILHELM VON, a German poet and litterateur, was born at Tondern, Schleswig, January 3, 1737. Having completed his education at Altona and Jena, he entered the Danish army, but afterwards found a more suitable employment in the civil service, which, however, he likewise resigned in 1812. He died November 1, 1823, at Altona. He did good service to German literature, not only by his "Brieft über Merkwürdigkeiten der Literatur," his translation of Beattie's Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, and other prose works, but still more by his tragedy, "Ugolino," which was one of the principal forerunners of the classical period of modern German literature.—K. E.

GERSTNER, FRANZ ANTON VON, a German mathematician and engineer, son of Franz Joseph von Gerstner, born at Prague on the 11th May, 1793; died at Philadelphia on the 12th April, 1840. From 1818 until 1825 he was professor of practical geometry at the polytechnic institute of Vienna. His chief engineering works were the railway from Budweis to Linz, and that from St. Petersburg to Czarskoelslo. He died during a visit to the United States, made for the purpose of examining the railways and canals of that country. He wrote a treatise on practical geometry, a work on the internal communications of the United States of America, and a paper on "The Solidity of Bodies" (in Poggendorff's Annalen for 1832), and edited his father's Handbook of Mechanics.—W. J. M. R.

GERSTNER, FRANZ JOSEPH VON, an illustrious German astronomer and engineer, and promoter of scientific education for practical men, was born at Komotian in Bohemia on the 23rd of February, 1756; and died at Mladiegov, near Gitschin, in the same kingdom, on the 25th of June, 1832. In 1779 he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy, after which he engaged in the practice of civil engineering. In 1784 he was appointed assistant astronomer at the observatory of Prague. In 1787 he assisted in the government survey of Bohemia. In 1789 he was appointed to the professorship of the higher mathematics in the university of Prague, which office he held until 1823; and from 1795 till 1823 he held the office of director of that university. In 1795 he took a leading part in projecting and establishing a school of practical science at Prague. In 1811 he was appointed chief hydraulic engineer (Wasserbaudirector) of Bohemia. He conceived the idea of a railway to connect the rivers Moldau and Danube, and published an account of that project in 1825; but he did not live to see it executed. Of his other writings the principal are the following—"Einleitung in die statische Baukunst" (an Introduction to statical Architecture), Prague, 1789; "A Handbook of Mechanics" (edited by his son), Prague, 1831; "The Mechanical Theory of Waterwheels," Prague, 1811; "A Treatise on Suspension Bridges," Prague, 1825; and "Astronomical Observations, having reference to the transits of Mercury in 1785 and 1789, and to the motions of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus."—W. J. M. R.

GERVAISE, FRANÇOIS ARMAND, elder brother of Nicolas Gervaise, was born at Paris in 1660. Educated among the jesuits, he became a Carmelite friar, but afterwards joined the monks



of La Trappe, and in 1696 was appointed abbot of that institution. His restless and troublesome temper, however, speedily compelled him to withdraw from it, and latterly his denunciation of the Bernardines in his "Histoire de la Reforme de l'ordre de Cîteaux," brought him into disgrace; the book was prohibited, and its author consigned to an abbey in the diocese of Troyes, where he died about the middle of the century. Besides the work above mentioned and his "Apology for leaving La Trappe," he wrote a number of biographies, comprising St. Cyprian, Irenæus, Epiphanius, Rufinus, Abelard, and others.—W. B.

GERVAISE, NICOLAS, a French ecclesiastic, born at Paris in 1662, spent four years of his early life as a missionary in Siam. After his return he held the curacy of Vannes in Brittany, and was provost of St. Martins at Tours. He had passed the age of sixty when he was consecrated bishop of Horren, and sailed on a mission to the West Indies, where he was murdered by the Caribbees in 1729. A "History of Siam," a "Historical Description of Macassar," a "Life of St. Martin," and some other works were published by him.—W. B.

GERVASE OF CANTERBURY, a diligent and judicious chronicler, who flourished during the second half of the twelfth century, was a monk of the priory of Christ's church, Canterbury. The earliest specimen which survives of his historical efforts was due to the burning of Canterbury cathedral in 1174, an event of which he was an eye-witness. It was naturally with a deep interest that he saw the conflagration, and watched the rebuilding of the magnificent structure, an operation completed so far in 1184, when he wrote his "Tractatus de combustione et reparatione Duobermensis ecclesie," of which an English translation, by Mr. Alfred John Dunkin, the Kentish archæologist, is published in the report of the proceedings of the British Archæological Association, at the first general meeting, held at Canterbury in the September of 1844. His other principal works are, a "Narrative of the dissensions between Archbishop Baldwin and the monks of Canterbury;" a "History of the Archbishops of Canterbury, to the accession of Hubert in 1193;" and a curious "Chronicle of the Reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard Cœur-de-Lion"—all of which are printed in Twissen's *Decem Scriptores*. Of the works of Gervase which survive in MS., the most interesting is the "Mappa Mundi," containing a topographical account of England, divided into counties, with a list of the episcopal sees and monasteries in each. All of Gervase of Canterbury's works are written in Latin.—F. E.

GERVASE OF TILBURY, chronicler and miscellaneous writer, is supposed to have been born at the place from which he is called, but his biography is involved in considerable obscurity. He is said to have been a near relative of Henry II., and to have studied in France and Germany; certain it is, that through the patronage of the emperor, Otho IV., he was appointed marshal of the kingdom of Arles. It was to amuse the leisure of his imperial patron that he composed his best-known work, indeed the only one which can be ascribed to him with certainty, his "Otia Imperialia," dedicated to the Emperor Otho. Of this compendium of universal history and geography one book is devoted to the wonders of the world, and contains a good deal of legendary matter, of which Gervase appears to have been a diligent collector, and the presence of which lends the work considerable value as a contribution to the history of the popular superstitions of the middle ages. The "Otia Imperialia" is printed entire in Leibnitz's *Scriptores Rerum Brunsviciensium*. The curious and well-known *Dialogus de Scaccariis* has been ascribed to Gervase of Tilbury; but this authorship of it is denied by Madox, who printed the work in his *History of the Exchequer*. Madox's arguments have been deemed insufficient by Mr. Thomas Wright, who devotes to Gervase of Tilbury a section of his *Biographia Britannica Literaria* (Anglo-Norman period), where will be found an instructive account of this amusing writer, and some specimens of his style.—F. E.

GERVILLE, CHARLES-ALEXIS-ADRIEN DU HERRISSIER DE, born at Gerville near Coutances in 1769; died in 1853. In the early days of the Revolution he emigrated, was enrolled in a foreign regiment, and we soon find him seeking to support himself as tutor in England. In 1801 he returned to France, where he gave himself up to the study of antiquities, chiefly those of Normandy. In politics Gerville was an ardent supporter of the elder house of Bourbon, and refused from the government of 1830 the cross of the legion of honour. He enjoyed a high reputation, and was member of many learned societies.—J. A., D.

\*GERVINUS, GEORG GOTTFRIED, an eminent German historian, was born at Darmstadt, May 20, 1805; and was bred to the mercantile profession. He abandoned this uncongenial pursuit, however, and turned to the study of history, which he began in 1826 under Schlosser at Heidelberg. After having travelled for some time in Italy, he was appointed professor-extraordinary at Heidelberg in 1835, and in the following year, was called to the chair of history and literature at Göttingen. When, however, in 1837, he signed the celebrated protest of the Seven Professors against the constitution announced by King Ernest Augustus, he was dismissed and banished the kingdom. He returned to Heidelberg, where he has since devoted himself to literary pursuits. In 1847 he originated the *Deutsche Zeitung*, which under his editorship did great service to the national cause. In 1848 he was chosen a member of the Frankfurt national assembly, where he sided with the centrum or constitutional party, but from which he seceded as early as August of the same year. In 1850 he was sent to London by the provisional government of Schleswig-Holstein on a diplomatic mission, in which, however, he did not succeed. In his public conduct as well as in his writings, Gervinus has always sustained the character of a true patriot, an enlightened politician, and a faithful and loyal defender of constitutional liberty. His voice has been heard at every turn of politics in Germany; and not a few times has he drawn upon himself the animadversion of governments. On account of his "Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century" an action was brought against him; he was, however, acquitted. His three most important works are—his "History of German Poetry;" his "Shakspeare;" and his "History of the Nineteenth Century." In these works, he has struck out a new vein in political and literary history; he has taken his subjects out of the hands of chroniclers and commentators, and raised them to the dignity and interest of philosophical narration. To him both political and literary history are organic structures. The great charm of his history of the present century consists, according to a distinguished American critic, in its not being written in the interest of any one party, but in the interest of mankind. It excels by a brilliant combination of research and philosophy, a matchless style, and a world-wide range of thought and political views.—K. E.

GESENIUS, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH WILHELM, the great reviver of Hebrew philology, was born at Nordhausen, on the 3rd of February, 1785. After leaving the gymnasium of his native town, he studied at the universities of Helmstädt and Göttingen. In the latter university he became a private teacher, and afterwards a repetant in 1806, and remained in it for about three years. He used to relate that one of his first students of Hebrew was Neander. Various circumstances, along with the influence of Eichhorn, had determined him to the study of Hebrew and the interpretation of the Old Testament—a field of labour which he never forsook during the many years of a laborious and uneventful life. In 1809 he was elected professor in the gymnasium of Heiligenstadt in Westphalia. The following year he was translated to Halle, and there, in 1811, installed ordinary professor of theology, an office which he held till his death on the 23rd of October, 1842. Göttingen offered him Eichhorn's chair, but he would not quit Halle. In 1820, along with his colleague Thilo, he visited Paris and Oxford for the purposes of learned research. In 1827 he was raised to the dignity of Consistorialrath. For thirty-two years he taught each returning session a numerous class of students. Such was his popularity, that while his first class numbered only ten, for many years his prelections were annually attended by above four hundred students from all the countries of Europe and from America, and to them he lectured on Genesis or the Psalms, on archæology, or on Introduction to the Old Testament. The mind of Gesenius was eminently practical, and not given to abstract theorizing or useless speculation. Lamenting the low state of Hebrew study, he saw that its revival necessitated a new and improved method of treating the language. He felt that the departments of the grammar and lexicon must be distinctly separated—that attention must be paid to the sources of lexicography—that the primary significations of the roots must be carefully investigated, and the derivation and successive meanings historically traced and logically deduced; no little light being got, not only from the cognate or Syro-Arabian tongues, but also from the analogies of the great Indo-Germanic family of languages. Accordingly, in 1810-12, and at the age of twenty-

four, he published his first lexicon, "Hebräisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch des Alten Testament." This work, combining such sobriety and research, and such a mass of materials so well worked up and applied, gained for its author immediate and extensive popularity. But Gesenius was alive all the while to the rapid progress of philological study around him, and he readily and thankfully profited by the labours of others. In 1815 appeared another Hebrew lexicon, "Neues Hebräisch-deutsches Handwörterbuch," Leipsic, 1 vol. 8vo. This form of his lexicon was highly appreciated, and was often reprinted, each succeeding edition being greatly improved, as in 1823 and 1828; and again, in a Latin form, as a "Lexicon Manuale," in 1833, and the same in German, 1834. The first two lexicons were translated into English—one by Leo, and the other by Gibbs in America; and there are also two English translations of his last manual—one by Tregelles in Britain, and another by Robinson of America. The idea of a Thesaurus of the Hebrew language had early occupied the thoughts of Gesenius, and he spent many years in preparing materials for it. The first fasciculus appeared in 1827, and the work left unfinished at his death, was completed by Professor Rüdiger in two thick quarto volumes. Besides the ordinary philological instruments in the preparation of this great work, Gesenius had the assistance of three Oxford MSS.—Abulwalid's Book of Roots, Tanchum's Commentary on the former Prophets, and Bar-Bahlul's Syro-Arabic Lexicon. His first Hebrew grammar, "Hebräisch Grammatik," was published in 1813, and was in its thirteenth edition at the time of the author's death; and it has also been done into English by Professor Conant of America. His fuller and more systematic grammar, "Lehrgebäude der Hebräischen Sprache," was published in 1837. Two years before he had written his history of the Hebrew language and writing, "Geschichte der Hebräischen Sprache und Schrift." His grammars, however, are not equal in point of merit to his lexicons; they take notice of the facts, but do not develop the laws or principles which guide the forms and structure of the language. Occasionally a canon in the grammars seems to be created on purpose, and as if by collusion, to sustain a statement hazarded in the lexicon. In 1820-21 appeared his commentary on Isaiah, "Der Prophet Iesaja übersetzt und mit einem Commentar begleitet." The commentary is marked by the author's learning, industry, and skill, but, unhappily, tinged with rationalistic views as to the authorship of the latter portion of the book, and as to the nature of prophecy generally and Messianic prophecy in particular. His "Scripturæ Linguæque Phœnicæ Monumenta" appeared in 1837, and in this quarto his genius evoked the Phœnician tongue from the obscurity of ages. Indeed his earliest publication, in 1810, was of a somewhat similar kind—a treatise on some Maltese inscriptions. Gesenius also contributed several biblical articles to Ersch and Gruber's Encyclopædie. At various periods in his life he turned his attention to Samaritan literature, as in 1815, in a disquisition on the Samaritan Pentateuch, when he obtained his doctorate; in his treatise upon the theology of the Samaritans, from unprinted sources, in 1812; and in his "Carmina Samaritana," in 1824. Hebrew philology is indebted more to Gesenius than to any other person since the days of the Buxtorfs. Whatever he wrote was clear, manly, and decided, honestly based, too, on whatever investigation he had been able to make or whatever evidence he could adduce. He was still open to light, and not opinionative, as if elated by his position and success. The last parts of his Thesaurus are a decided improvement on the early ones; and there now needs some scholar to do for this storehouse what Rost and Palm have done for the Greek lexicon of Passow. As Gesenius was unlike so many of his scholarly countrymen in his broad and vigorous thinking and style, so he was unlike them in his dress and appearance, and would have been taken by a stranger "rather for a gentleman and man of the world," than for the first Hebraist of his age.—J. E.

\* GESNER, ABRAHAM, M.D., a Nova Scotian geologist and chemist. His father, Colonel Gesner, was an adherent of the British government in the struggle between the American colonies and the mother country, and he settled in Nova Scotia after the memorable 4th July, 1776. Dr. Gesner's early life was marked by an ardent attachment to natural science, and the extensive knowledge which he acquired in mineralogy and geology procured for him some time ago a commission from the local governments of Lower Canada to report on the minerals of

that province. His work "On the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia," has earned the praise of Sir Charles Lyell, and has in some degree directed the attention of colonists and of the imperial government to the workings in coal, iron, copper, clay-slate, and other minerals still awaiting development in our North American possessions. Another of his works treats specially of the industrial resources of Nova Scotia. Dr. Gesner has distinguished himself as a chemist by the discovery and manufacture of the kerosal gas.—R. V. C.

GESNER, CONRAD, surnamed the Pliny of Germany, a prodigy of general erudition, as Hallam has justly styled him, was born at Zurich, March 26, 1516. Being the child of poor parents, he would have been left without a competent education, but for a maternal uncle, a clergyman, who took charge of the promising boy. Death, however, deprived him of this protection, and as his father was slain in the battle of Zug, 1531—the same in which Zwingle lost his life—he was in early youth obliged to provide for himself. He betook himself to Strasburg, and thence to Bourges and Paris, where the assistance of kind patrons enabled him to continue his studies. In 1536 he was appointed to a mastership in the Zurich grammar-school, which, however, he resigned in the following year, in order to study medicine at Basle, in which undertaking he was assisted by the magistrates of his native town. In 1538 he obtained the chair of Greek literature in the newly-founded academy of Lausanne, which he occupied for three years. Urged by an insatiable thirst for knowledge, he then proceeded to the celebrated university of Montpellier, and after a short residence there, he settled as a physician at Basle, whence he was called back to Zurich as professor of natural philosophy. Here he died of the plague, 13th December, 1565. "Endowed," as Hallam says, "with unwearied diligence, and with a mind capable of omnifarious erudition, Gesner was probably the most comprehensive scholar of his age." He combined a profound knowledge of ancient and modern languages and literatures, with an equally profound knowledge of the various branches of natural history, and was no less distinguished by minute researches and investigations, than by original views and discoveries. He had already written several minor works, when, in 1545, he published his renowned "Bibliotheca Universalis"—"the earliest general catalogue of books with an estimate of their merits"—which was many times reprinted, abridged, and augmented. He himself gave a continuation in his "Pandectæ Universales," 1548. In his "Mithridates, sive de Differentiis linguarum," he even tried to classify the languages; according to Hallam this is the earliest effort on a great scale to arrange the various languages of mankind according to their origin and analogies. But however great Gesner's merits were in the field of literary history, yet his fame chiefly rests on his works on natural history. His "History of Animals," 5 vols. with woodcuts, "may be considered," says Cuvier, "as the basis of all modern zoology. Copied almost literally by Aldrovandus, abridged by Johnston, it has become the foundation of much more recent works, and more than one famous author has borrowed from it silently most of his learning; for those passages of the ancients, which have escaped Gesner, have scarce ever been observed by the moderns. He deserved their confidence by his accuracy, his perspicuity, his good faith, and sometimes by the sagacity of his views. Though he has not laid down any natural classification by genera, he often points out very well the true relations of beings." Gesner's favourite study, perhaps, was that of botany. From his very childhood, he gathered and painted plants, and as early as 1542, he published a "Catalogue of Plants" in four languages, Latin, Greek, German, and French. By numerous journeys, he continually enriched his botanical knowledge, and by his own scanty means founded a botanical garden at Zurich. He classified plants according to the organs of fructification. A genus Gesneria is named after him. The commonly cultivated tulip is called Tulip Gesneriana. His "Opera Botanica" existed only in manuscript till the middle of the last century, when they were published by C. C. Schmiedel, Nuremberg, 1758-59, 2 vols. He published also a general history of plants and numerous botanical treatises. In private life, Gesner excelled by that amiable and modest behaviour, which accompanies true greatness, by the simplicity and purity of his character, and above all by his almost incredible energy and assiduity in the service of science. Besides the immortal works mentioned above, he has written a great number of no less important treatises



and monographs, especially on subjects of medicine and natural history, some of which were published after his death. His life has been written by Josias Simler, 1566; by C. C. Schmiedel in his edition of the "Opera Botanica;" and by Hanhart, Winterthur, 1824.—K. E.

GESNER, JOHAN, was born at Zurich on 28th March, 1709, and died on 28th March, 1790. He belonged to the family of the famous Conrad Gesner. He studied anatomy and surgery in the school of Esslinger. His fondness for natural history showed itself very early. He made excursions, for the prosecution of natural science, to the mountains of Switzerland. He also spent some time at Leyden following the prelections of Boerhaave, and visited Paris, making the acquaintance of Jussieu. In 1728 he received the degree of doctor of medicine, and he subsequently lectured at Zurich on anatomy and natural history. He assisted Haller in his History of the Plants of Switzerland. He was chosen professor of botany at St. Petersburg, but the state of his health prevented him from accepting the office. In 1733 he became professor of mathematics at Zurich. In 1757 he founded the Physical Society of Zurich; and this town owes to him also the formation of its botanic garden. He wrote various dissertations on physical and natural sciences, such as on the parts of vegetation and fructification, on a botanical thermometer, on cold, on the principles of natural philosophy, on the motions and powers of the body, and on the plants of scripture.—J. H. B.

GESNER, JOHANN MATTHIAS, a celebrated German humanist, was born at Roth, near Nuremberg, April 9, 1691; and studied at Jena. As early as 1715 he became professor and librarian at Weimar; in 1728 he was appointed headmaster of the gymnasium at Anspach; two years later of the renowned Thomas-school at Leipsic, and in 1734, professor and librarian at Göttingen, where he died, August 4, 1761. He edited the Latin Thesaurus by Faber, and continued it in his "Novus linguae et eruditionis Romanæ Thesaurus;" he published editions of the Scriptores De Re Rustica, and the Letters of Pliny, and wrote many Latin opuscula and letters.—K. E.

GESSNER, SALOMON, known alike as a poet and a painter, was born at Zurich, April 1, 1730. Designed by his father for business, the taste of the youth rebelled; and, thrown on his own resources, he sought the means of subsistence at Berlin, and afterwards at Hamburg, by the painting of landscapes. Returning to Zurich, he adopted landscape painting as a profession, but devoted his spare hours to poetry. In each calling he acquired sufficient eminence to secure permanent fame. As a poet, he formed himself, as he tells us, on Theocritus; and his celebrated "Idyllen," 1758, and "Daphnis," 1754, are somewhat tame imitations of the pastorals of his great master. "The Death of Abel" (Tod Abels) is in a higher strain, and acquired vast popularity. It belongs to a class of poetry that died with the century which gave it birth; yet if it be wanting in strength, it contains many passages of great tenderness and pathos. He wrote several other poetical, or semipoetical pieces. He also published "Letters on Landscape Painting" (Briefe über die Landschaftsmalerei), 1772. A collected edition of his poems appeared in 4 vols. 8vo, in 1762; and his miscellanies and correspondence were printed after his death. Gessner's paintings were in spirit much like his poems. He studied nature, but formed his style on the earlier masters of the art—Claude and Poussin on the one hand, and the Flemish painters on the other. His ideal landscapes, though most admired in his own day, are least valued now. Most of them are executed in body colours. His etchings are superior to his paintings. They are graceful in style, and carefully executed; but, like all his works, their delicacy borders on feebleness. Many of them illustrate his writings. Gessner died at Zurich, March 2, 1788. He was a man of singularly amiable character and simple habits, and was universally popular with his countrymen and the many foreigners who visited him.—J. T.-e.

GESUALDO, CARLO, Prince of Venosa, a principality of the kingdom of Naples, was born about the middle of the sixteenth century. He was the nephew of Cardinal Gesualdo, archbishop of Naples. The prince is distinguished as a musician, the instructions in which art he received from Pomponio Nenna. The first five books of his madrigals were published in parts in 1585, by Simon Molinaro, a musician and chapel-master of Genoa. In 1595 the madrigals of the prince of Venosa (six books) were published together by the same person. The pieces contained in this edition were upwards of a hundred in

number. The writers of all countries give to this prince the character of being an extremely learned and ingenious musician. The Italian poet, Tassoni, in the tenth book of his *Pensieri Diversi*, 1620, observes—"We again may reckon among us moderns, James, king of Scotland, who not only composed many sacred pieces of vocal music, but also of himself invented a new kind of music, plaintive and melancholy, different from all other, in which he has been imitated by Carlo Gesualdo, prince of Venosa, who, in our age, has improved music with new and admirable inventions." Ever since this passage was first publicly noticed by Lord Kaimes in his *Sketches* in 1774, and commented upon by Mr. Tytler in his *Dissertation* in 1779, it has been hailed as the most unanswerable proof which could be adduced of the ancient celebrity of the Scottish melodies, and it has ever and anon given rise to the most triumphant ebullitions of national congratulation. But we are inclined to think that the passage has been entirely misunderstood. Dr. Burney examined a portion of the works of the eminent dilettante, namely, six books of madrigals, and, after a very attentive perusal of them, he says—"I was utterly unable to discover the least similitude or imitation of Caledonian airs in any one of them, which, so far from Scots melodies, seem to contain no melodies at all; nor, when sacred, can we discover the least regularity of design, phraseology, system, or, indeed, anything remarkable in the madrigals, except unprincipled modulation, and the perpetual embarrassments and inexperience of an amateur in the arrangement and filling up of the parts." But, besides these six books of madrigals, Serassi, in his *Life of Tasso*, remarks that there were twenty-five others preserved in MS. in one of the principal libraries of Naples, so that the prince's imitation of the Scottish music may possibly be contained in these; and the doctor's reasoning upon that point, which proceeded on the assumption that Gesualdo had produced no more than the printed works which had fallen under his observation, is altogether inconclusive, and must fall to the ground. But has not Tassoni's real meaning been entirely misunderstood? He did not mean that Gesualdo had imitated the melodies of King James, but only, to use Burney's words, "that these princely dilettante were equally cultivators and inventors of music." Tassoni, it will be observed, is not here expatiating upon the history and progress of the art; he is enumerating, in a chapter of his work, entitled *Musici Antichie Moderni*, the illustrious persons in ancient and modern times by whom it has been cultivated and adorned; and it is in this way that he alludes to the prince of Venosa, who, contrary to the views of Burney, has been described by his own countrymen, and after them by Hawkins, as an author "admirable for fine contrivance, original harmony, and the sweetest modulation conceivable," as a fit parallel to James I. of Scotland, whom he considered to have invented the music of that country. This is the view of the subject advocated by Mr. Daune in his charming *Preliminary Dissertation* to the *Skene Manuscript*, 4to, 1838.—E. F. R.

GETA, PUBLIUS SEPTIMIUS ANTONINUS, born about 190, was the younger son of the Emperor Severus by his second wife, Julia, whose mild and amiable disposition Geta seems to have inherited, while his elder brother Caracalla displayed the suspicious and cruel temper which clouded the character of their father. In 208 both the princes received the title of Augustus, and were nominally associated with Severus in the imperial dignity, which by his will they were to inherit jointly and equally after his death. But the antipathy and discord which had characterized their intercourse from childhood, gave little promise for the future; and it did not require the spirit of prophecy to anticipate, what their father is said to have predicted, that the younger would perish by the hand of the elder, and the elder by his own vices. After the death of Severus in Britain, they speedily abandoned the war in that country and returned to Rome, where they took up their residence in the palace; but each had his own separate apartments strictly sentinelled, and they met only in public surrounded by their guards. A partition of territory was also projected, and Geta was willing to fix his capital in the East; but their mother's affection for both opposed this desirable arrangement, and in 212 she saw her younger son assassinated by some of his brother's officers in her own apartments, where Caracalla had requested to meet with him on pretence of desiring a reconciliation.—W. B.

GETHIN, LADY GRACE, the daughter of Sir George Norton of Abbotsleigh in Somersetshire, wife of Sir Richard Gethin of

Gethin-grott in Ireland, was born in 1676. Gifted with fine talents and liberally educated, she early attained in a wide circle of acquaintance a reputation for very remarkable literary ability. That this reputation was not undeserved is evident from the collection of essays which was published a few years after her death, under the title of "Reliquiæ Gethinianæ," &c. This volume consists of short discourses and fragments upon topics of moral and social interest, written at various times, and probably without any intention of publication. In the perusal of these the reader is not unfrequently reminded of the pregnant phrases and felicitous allusions, the profound sagacity and genial wit of Bacon, with whose writings Lady Gethin was familiar. Lady Gethin died in 1697, and was buried at Hollingbourne in Kent. A monument was erected to her memory in Westminster abbey.—J. B. J.

GEULINX, ARNOLD, a celebrated Cartesian philosopher, was born at Antwerp in 1625, and became professor at the university of Löwen in 1646. The study of Luther's works made such an impression on him, that he became a protestant in 1658. He soon after obtained the chair of philosophy at the university of Leyden, where he died in 1669. His works on physics, logic, and metaphysics are numerous. Many of them were printed after the author's death. Geulinx lived for many years in the most abject poverty; according to some of his biographers he died of absolute starvation.—F. M.

GEVARTIUS, JOHANN CASPAR, a distinguished Belgian philologist and historian, was born at Antwerp in 1593, and educated at the jesuit colleges of Löwen and Douay; resided for several years at Paris, occupying himself with historical studies; and on his return became town-clerk of his native city. Ferdinand III. elevated him in 1641 to the rank of imperial councillor and historiographer, and conferred on him various other honours. He died at Antwerp in 1666. Of his very numerous works the most notable are—"Lectiones Papinianæ;" "Electorum libris;" "Elogia Imperatorum Austriacorum;" and "Imperatorum Romanorum Icones."—F. M.

GEYER, KARL ANDREAS, was born at Dresden on the 30th November, 1809, and died on the 21st November, 1853. His natural abilities excited the attention of Mr. Mark, who caused him to be instructed in Latin. He used to prosecute his study of the language while sitting in the market at Dresden selling the produce of his father's garden. In 1826 he entered the garden at Zabelitz as an apprentice, and in 1830 he was removed to the botanic garden at Dresden. He attended the lectures on botany given by Professor Reichenbach. In February, 1834, he left Dresden for North America, in order to explore its botanical treasures. Here he led a very chequered life. During summer he collected plants, and during winter he engaged in various employments. In 1835 he visited the plains of the Missouri, and in 1836 the country between that river and the Mississippi. In 1840 he investigated the flora of St. Louis; in 1841 he visited the lower Iowa country; in 1842 the territory of Illinois; and in 1844 the Oregon district. On 13th November, 1844, he left Vancouver's Island, and, touching at the Hawaiian group, he reached England in May, 1845. He spent several months at Kew arranging his collection of plants, and returned to Dresden in September. He commenced a nursery near Dresden, and during his leisure hours gave instructions in botany and on the English language. During the last three years of his life he edited a horticultural journal. The account of the plants collected in his American travels, is given in Hooker's *London Journal of Botany*.—J. H. B.

GEZELIUS, GEORGE G., born in 1736; died in 1789; royal chaplain and parish priest of Lillkyrka in Nerike. He edited the "Biographiskt Lexikon öfver namnkunniga äch lärde Svenske Män," 1778, 3 vols., with a supplement, 1787.—M. H.

GEZELIUS, JOHAN, Bishop of Abo, born of peasant parents on 3rd February, 1615, at Gesala in Vestmanland, whence he took his name. He first studied at Upsala, and afterwards at Dorpat, where in 1641 he became professor of Greek and the oriental languages. In Dorpat he published his "Grammatica Græca," 1647—16th edition, 1813; which, for upwards of half a century maintained its place in the Swedish and Finnish schools. In 1649 he removed to Skedvi in Dalecarlia, as parish priest, and in 1660 was appointed superintendent at Riga, whence he returned to Livonia, and occupied himself with a new Lettish catechism, and in subduing the disorders which, during the previous war, had crept into the church. In 1664 he was appointed bishop of Abo, and now laboured with unabated zeal for all that

concerned the spiritual and educational advancement of Finland. He wrote in Finnish a larger and lesser catechism, which are still in use in northern Finland; and also published a revised hymn-book. In 1670 he commenced, assisted by his sons, a new Swedish translation of the Bible, which, however, he did not live to complete, dying on the 20th January, 1690.—M. H.

GEZELIUS, JOHAN G., son of the preceding, born September 6, 1647, became superintendent of Narva in 1681, and bishop of Abo on the death of his father, whose translation of the Bible he completed. He himself published the New Testament, 1711—13; but it was not till after his death, 18th April, 1718, that the Old Testament was given to the public, 1724—28.—M. H.

\* GFROERER, AUGUST FRIEDRICH, a German theological writer, was born on 5th March, 1803, at Calw, kingdom of Wurtemberg, and studied theology at Tübingen. In 1830 he was appointed librarian at Stuttgart; in 1846 professor of history at Freiburg; and in 1848 was elected a deputy to the Frankfort national assembly. He embraced the Roman catholic faith in 1853. Among his works, the "History of Gustavus Adolphus," third edition, 1852; and the "History of the Christian church," 4 vols., enjoy the greatest esteem.—K. E.

GHAZAN KHAN, one of the descendants of Gengis Khan, born in 1274, was the seventh Mongul sovereign of Persia. This western portion of the great empire seems to have become virtually independent under Hulaku Khan, about the middle of the thirteenth century. Argoun Khan, grandson of Hulaku and fourth monarch of that dynasty, was succeeded by one of his brothers; and the assassination of the latter placed on the throne the representative of another branch of the family. But Ghazan, who was a son of Argoun and governor of Khorassan, took the field against the usurper, and with the aid of the Emir Newrooz, secured the sovereignty in 1294. Newrooz was soon afterwards put to death on suspicion of traitorous designs in Khorassan, of which province he had been appointed governor. The vizier also was condemned and executed; the confiscation of his great wealth, it is said, rather than his mismanagement of the finances, being the motive of his arrest and sentence. The administration of Ghazan, however, seems to have been characterized by much equity and wisdom. History records in illustration of this, that he was accustomed to hold in person supreme courts of justice, where his subjects might bring under his own cognizance whatever complaints they had against his deputies and officers. Towards the close of his reign he invaded Syria, defeated near Hems the troops of the Egyptian sultan under his son Nasser, and occupied the country. After his departure the inhabitants massacred the garrisons which he had left in the principal towns; and in a second expedition which he undertook for the purpose of recovering his former conquest, his army was routed by Nasser in the vicinity of Damascus. He did not long survive the disaster, his death having occurred in 1303.—W. B.

GHAZI-HASAN. See GAZI-HASSAN.

GHEIAS ED-DIN BULBUN, King of Delhi, ninth of the first Tartar dynasty, died in 1286 (685 of the Hegira), at the age of more than eighty. After a romantic youth, in which he was sold for a slave, he rose into favour at Delhi, and became governor of the Punjab. In 1266, the king of Delhi dying, Gheias ed-Din was unanimously called to succeed him. His government, though terribly cruel, was just and sagacious. He was at one time violently addicted to wine, but on ascending the throne he renounced its use, and carried out a kind of Maine law in his dominions.—W. J. P.

GHEIAS ED-DIN TOGHLUK, King of Delhi, founder of the third Tartar dynasty, was the son of a Turkish slave. Under the name of Ghazi Beg Toghluk he obtained such renown in war, that the people of Delhi called him to the throne in 1321. He assumed the name of Gheias ed-Din (Friend of Religion), and conducted the government with much energy and wisdom. He repaired ancient buildings, constructed new ones, encouraged commerce, patronized the learned, and promulgated a new code of laws. His death, which was caused by the fall of a wooden building, took place in 1325 (725 of the Hegira).—W. J. P.

GHELEN. See GELENIUS.

GHERAL. See DEWLEET.

GHERARDESCA, UOLINO DELLA, a member of one of the noblest families of Tuscany. A selfish and cruel tyrant, he is indebted for immortality to the records of the horrible punishment inflicted by the Ghibelines of Pisa on him and his children,



and to the sublime episode that relates to it in the poem of Dante. The lords of the Gherardesca had for a long period served faithfully the republic of Pisa. Ugolino was one of the leaders of the Ghibeline party in that town. Impatient of the rivalry of some members of his own party, he entered into alliance with the Guelphs, and particularly with Nino Visconti, judge of Gallura in the island of Sardinia, and descended from one of the most ancient families of Pisa, in order to raise himself to supreme power in the republic. The plot being discovered, Ugolino was imprisoned; but he succeeded in recovering his freedom through the aid of the Florentines and some Pisans who were favourable to him, and whom he attached more and more to his person by bribes. Intrusted in 1284 with the chief command of the fleet manned by the citizens of Pisa against the Genoese, he betrayed the confidence which had been placed in him, by acting at the naval battle of La Meloria in such a way as to enable the enemy to gain a complete victory. Nevertheless, so great was his influence with the Guelph party, whilst he was yet nominally a chief of the Ghibelines, that the Pisans finding themselves in a difficult and dangerous position between the rival factions, had recourse to Count Ugolino as a mediator, and he was consequently elected captain-general (an office analogous to that of dictator) for ten years. He then took off the mask, and openly declared himself a Guelph, and proceeded to inflict summary vengeance on his personal and political enemies. To secure himself against external attacks, he gave up some of the best strongholds of the state to the people of Lucca, and offered to the Genoese the possession of Castro in the island of Sardinia in exchange for the prisoners of Pisa, who had been in their hands since the time of the battle of La Meloria. These unfortunate Pisans, however, nobly refused to accept freedom at the cost of their country's interest and honour, and the intended bargain succeeded only in injuring the reputation of Count Ugolino with all parties in Pisa. Outraged by his misgovernment and by the treacherous policy which he pursued with regard to the external relations of the republic, Guelphs and Ghibelines leagued for his overthrow; but, though stripped of power for a time, he availed himself of a popular tumult to recover it, and to take vengeance on his enemies, the Gualandi, Sismondi, Lanfranchi, &c. These potent families, and at their head the archbishop of Pisa, Ruggieri degli Ubaldini, waited for a favourable opportunity to renew the struggle with the tyrant; they excited, meanwhile, by every means in their power a spirit of insurrection among the populace, and at length having defeated his guards, seized Count Ugolino, his innocent sons Gaddo and Ugucione, and his nephews Brigata and Anselmuccio, and threw them all into a dungeon at the bottom of a tower in Pisa, styled ever since the Tower of Hunger (la Torre della Fame). Archbishop Ruggieri and his associates, partly to satisfy personal revenge, partly to rid their faction of a powerful foe, determined to put Ugolino to death, and his children and nephews with him. The means adopted by them to achieve their object were even more atrocious than the object itself. Archbishop Ruggieri ordered the keys of the prison, in which the doomed family were languishing, to be thrown into the Arno—this was done, and Ugolino and his companions were left to their fate. The moral and physical tortures of their situation, upon which history was silent, divined by the great heart of the poet, were described by Dante in the 33d canto of the *Inferno* with such depth of grief and horror as places that passage of the *Divina Commedia* beside the Laocoon and the Niobe of the ancients among the chief sublimities of art. Dante, although a Ghibeline, banishes the city of Pisa, for the cruel doom of Ugolino, from the pale of humanity, in the terrible lines which end the episode of Count Ugolino, but he at the same time condemns the latter as a traitor to his country, together with Archbishop Ruggieri, to the frozen lake at the bottom of hell.—A. S. O.

**GHIBELINES or GIBELINES.** See **GUELPHS**, &c.

**GHIBERTI, LORENZO**, a famous Italian sculptor and bronze founder, and one of the great pioneers of the Italian renaissance, was born at Florence in 1381; his stepfather, Bartoluccio, who was a working jeweller, brought up his son to his own art; but Lorenzo seems to have also studied painting at the same time. In 1400 Florence was visited by the plague, and Ghiberti fled to escape it to Rimini, where he entered the service of Pandolfo Malatesta. In 1401–2, however, he returned to Florence, being induced to enter into the competition for the new gates of the Baptistery of Florence, to correspond with those of Andrea

Pisano, made in 1330. The original contract for the first set of gates made by Ghiberti, was given to him and to his stepfather, November 23, 1403, but they had several assistants, among whom was Donatello; but his chief assistant appears to have been Michelozzo di Bartolommeo, who was engaged at seventy-five florins the year, or about thirty shillings a week, in our money at the present time. Ghiberti himself received from the beginning to 1407 about nine hundred florins, and there remained still due two hundred florins. These gates, Ghiberti's first pair, but the second of the Baptistery, were fixed in their place, 19th April, 1424, their subjects being from the Life of Christ, or the New Testament and accessory church history, in twenty-eight compartments. They were put opposite the cathedral, in the place of those of Andrea Pisano, representing twenty-eight subjects from the life of the Baptist; Andrea's being moved to the side entrance opposite to the Bigallo. It was now decided to have a set of gates for the third entrance into the Baptistery, the subjects to be taken from the Old Testament. On the 2nd of January, 1425, Ghiberti received his commission for this third pair. The ten principal panels were finished in 1447, and for these Ghiberti received one thousand two hundred florins. The entire gates, comprising the enriched architrave, were finished and gilded in 1452, and fixed in their place on the 16th of June of that year. These are the gates in all their golden splendour, which were afterwards pronounced by Michelangelo as worthy of being the gates of Paradise. As works of art, these gates are remarkable for novelty of treatment, as well as their skilful modelling and casting. There are casts of them in the school of art at South Kensington and at the Crystal Palace. They are 18 feet 1 inch high, by 12 feet 5 inches wide, exclusive of the cornice. The ten principal subjects of the panels are treated as pictures; that is, the figures are in high, middle, and low relief; but Ghiberti has managed his materials so skilfully that the portions in high relief do not cast their shadows on the distant parts in low relief. These gates were put in the place of Ghiberti's first pair in the Baptistery, which were removed to the side. The two sets occupied Ghiberti altogether forty-nine years, from 1403 to 1452. They were therefore literally a life-work, although, of course, Ghiberti executed many other commissions in the meanwhile; among them several metal works of considerable importance, and still in good preservation at Florence and at Siena. His son, Vittorio Ghiberti, assisted him in his later works; he died at Florence in 1455. In 1821 a folio volume was published on these Florentine gates, with engravings by Lasinio, *Le tre Porte del Battistero di Firenze*. In 1833 August Hagen published at Leipzig a remarkable story built upon the life of Ghiberti, under the title *Die Chronik seiner Vaterstadt vom Florentiner Lorenz Ghiberti*, 2 vols. 12mo, professing to be from the Italian; it is a historical romance. Ghiberti did leave a chronicle, and the second part of it is inserted in the beginning of *Le Monnier's* edition of Vasari, published at Florence in 1846; but it is very brief, and of no great importance.—(Vasari, ed. Le Monnier, vol. iii.)—R. N. W.

**GHIKA**, Family of: a celebrated princely house, which has given numerous hospodars to Moldavia and Wallachia. The ancestor of the family was GREGOR GHIKA, a peasant's son, born in the beginning of the seventeenth century, at the village of Kiuperli in Albania. Getting into the service of the governor of Moldavia, Stephen Burduze, he went with him to Constantinople, and there, by dint of intrigues, succeeded in procuring his master's demission, and in obtaining for himself, in 1658, the hospodarship of the Danubian provinces. The dethroned prince fled into Hungary, and from thence tried to reconquer his province by force of arms; but the attempt failed, and in the battle of Turkul Frumos Gregor Ghika all but annihilated the army of his rival. Stephen now sought help from the voivode of Wallachia; but, a new campaign ensuing, Ghika was once more victorious, and in consequence became hospodar of the united provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, November, 1659. He ruled till 1662, when his son, GREGOR II., rose against him, and usurped the princely dignity. The latter, in his turn, was driven from the government at the end of a few years, and though reinstated soon after, lost it again in 1673, when he finally fled the country. He died of poison at Constantinople about 1680. The family, after his death, continued to be amongst the most influential in the Danubian provinces; but it was not till 1726 that another Ghika, GREGOR III., became

hospodar of Moldavia. He ruled till 1733, when he was nominated hospodar of Wallachia for three years. On the expiry of this period he returned to Moldavia, and in 1747 again assumed the government of Wallachia. He was succeeded by his son, MATTHIAS GHICA, who likewise held the governorships of Moldavia and Wallachia alternately for a period of eight years. He was superseded by his brother, SKARLAT GHICA, who reigned, including intervals of war and exile, till 1767. His son and successor, ALEXANDER GHICA, maintained himself only about a year in the perilous dignity, and was succeeded by his cousin, GREGOR IV. The latter had the misfortune to displease the czar of Russia, and in consequence was made a prisoner in his own palace by a Muscovite colonel, and sent to St. Petersburg. Released some years after, he found the governorship of Wallachia occupied by the scion of a rival family, the Ypsilanti. He, however, succeeded in obtaining the post of hospodar of Moldavia in 1774, but held it only for three years, being assassinated by a special envoy from Constantinople, Kapidshi Pasha, in 1777. The latest and most celebrated of the family—

\* GHICA, ALEXANDER, born in 1795, was hospodar from 1822 till 1825, was then exiled, but returned in 1836 and governed till 1842, when the court of St. Petersburg once more obtained his dismissal from the sultan. Alexander, during his period of government, proved himself an enlightened reformer; he encouraged agriculture, established manufactures, and brought the country into a more flourishing condition than it had ever before attained under Turkish dominion. But the plan of uniting the two provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia into an independent state provoked against him the deadly animosity of the Russian court, and ultimately brought about his dismissal. He has lived since 1842 chiefly at Dresden in Saxony, devoted to literary and scientific pursuits.—F. M.

GHILINI, GIROLAMO, born at Monza in 1589, studied law at Padua, but finally entered the church, and became prothonotary canon of the cathedral of Milan, and abbot of Saint James of Cantalupo in the kingdom of Naples. He passed his last years at Alexandria, where he published the *Ateneo di Picinelli*. His principal works are the "Teatro d'Uomini letterati," "Annals of Alexandria," and some ascetic treatises. He died about 1675.—A. C. M.

GHIRLANDAJO, DOMENICO, or correctly DOMENICO BIGORDI, called Ghirlandajo from his father, who was a goldsmith much skilled in the manufacture of children's garlands. He was born at Florence in 1449, and was brought up by his father as a goldsmith; but he early took to painting, and earned the reputation of one of the chief masters of his time in Florence. Ghirlandajo surpassed all his contemporaries in the precision of his drawing and the delicacy of his execution; and in 1488 he acquired the distinction of being chosen the master of Michelangelo, who, then in his fourteenth year, was bound to Domenico for three years; but contrary to the usual custom, the master agreed to pay the apprentice an annual stipend for the value of his labour. The payment, however, seems to have been rather nominal than real, as Michelangelo received only twenty-four florins for the whole term of three years. Ghirlandajo was one of those employed in the Sistine chapel at Rome by Pope Sixtus IV. in 1484; but his chief works, both in fresco and in tempera are in Florence, as the "Life of St. Francis" in the Sassetti chapel in the church of the Trinity, painted in 1485; and the "Life of the Virgin," and other subjects, in the Tornabuoni chapel in the church of Santa Maria Novella, completed in 1490. Ghirlandajo's tempera pictures on wood are very rare; there is an "Adoration of the Magi" in the Uffizj gallery, and a "Nativity" in the academy at Florence; in the Louvre a "Visitation of the Virgin;" and a very beautiful "Madonna and Child with Angels," attributed to him, in the National Gallery. Ghirlandajo died young, about 1498; his last known work is dated 1492. His merits were considerable, his works combining much of the styles of Fra Angelo in sentiment, and of Masaccio in vigour of form. The "Death of St. Francis," in the Sassetti series, and engraved by Lasinio, is considered by some the painter's masterpiece.—RIDOLFO, the son of Domenico; was born at Florence in 1482; and having acquired the principles of his art from his father, he entered the school of Fra Bartolommeo, and there made the acquaintance of Raphael during the visit of that painter to Florence. Ridolfo made some impression on the great Roman painter; for when Julius II. commenced the redecoration of the Vatican apartments in 1508, Ridolfo was one of those

invited to Rome by Raphael to assist him, though it does not appear that he ever joined Raphael at Rome. Ridolfo, however, completed a picture of Raphael's for one of the churches of Siena. He was a good painter for his time; but coming so close upon the great masters of the fifteenth century, his reputation was obscured by them, and his taste for the art in which he was educated prevented his ever adopting the enlargement of style of the so-called Cinquecento school. Ridolfo was, however, much employed; and he had an eminent assistant, known as Michele di Ridolfo; he died about 1560. The Louvre possesses a "Coronation of the Virgin" by him. David and Benedetto Ghirlandajo were brothers of Domenico.—(Vasari).—R. N. W.

GHISI, a family of artists of Mantua. It has, indeed, recently been doubted whether any but Giorgio really bore the name of Ghisi, that of the others being Scultori (see Passavant, *Peintre-Graveur*, 1860, i. p. 251); but it by no means follows, because one of them signed himself Adam Scultore, that that was the family name. At any rate, Ghisi is the name by which they are usually known:—

GHISI, GIAMBATISTA, called BERTANO, the head of the family, born about 1500, is described by Italian writers as painter, sculptor, engraver, and architect. A scholar of Giulio Romano, he made some designs in the manner of his master, from which paintings were executed for the cathedral of Mantua; but he painted little, if at all, himself. His sculpture was probably confined to modelling. Several of his engravings are extant, some from his own designs; but the best is a "David with the head of Goliath," after G. Romano. Having been appointed to succeed Giulio Romano as superintendent of all the ducal buildings, his later years were devoted to architecture. His chief building was the fine church of Sta. Barbara at Mantua, commenced in 1565. According to Milizia (*Vite d. Arch.*) he published some architectural writings. He was alive in 1568.

GHISI, ADAMO, or ADAM OF MANTUA, son of the above, born about 1530, was a very able engraver. Among his more celebrated plates are a series of mythological subjects after Giulio Romano; the "Dead Christ," after Michelangelo, &c. He was alive in 1573.

GHISI, DIANA, daughter of Giambattista, born about 1536, engraved so admirably that Vasari declared her to be a perfect marvel. "For my own part," he adds, "who have seen herself (and a very charming and graceful maiden she is), as well as her works, I have been utterly astonished thereby." Two centuries have since passed away, and though her skill is not now regarded as exactly miraculous, her works to a great extent justify the good old biographer's enthusiasm. Some fine examples of her burin are in the print-room of the British museum; and one of the best, "The Virgin and Child, with the archangels Michael, Gabriel, and Raphael," is exhibited to the public in the king's library, along with prints by Adam and Giorgio Ghisi. After her marriage with Ricciarelli of Volterra, she frequently signed herself in her engravings "Diana civis Volaterrana." Her earlier plates are signed "D. Mantuana." She was alive in 1588.

GHISI, GIORGIO, born in 1524, is generally regarded as a brother of the preceding; though, as said above, this has been recently doubted. In any case, Giorgio Ghisi is the greatest engraver of the name—one of the very greatest of his time. He studied design under Giulio Romano; engraving under Marc Antonio Raimondi. His prints, which are from the chief painters of Italy, are among the most prized by collectors, and are consequently very scarce. He had a masterly style, great power of expression, and drew well, but is not free from mannerism. His most famous plates are the grand series from the frescoes of Michelangelo in the Sistine chapel. The "Last Judgment" alone occupies ten large plates. His plates after Raffaele—especially the "School of Athens," in two sheets; and the "Dispensation of the Sacrament"—are also much admired. Giorgio Ghisi died at Rome about 1590.—J. T.-e.

GHISLERI. See PIUS V.

GIAFAR or DJAFAR, surnamed SADEK, or the Just, a Mussulman doctor, was born at Medina in the year 83 of the Hegira, and died there in 148 (764). His doctrines are regarded by orthodox believers as of absolute authority, and he is recognized as the sixth lawful imam. He is reputed to be the author of the lesser Gefra and of the Ketab Corraat, or Book of Lots, which is followed by the mussulmans in their divinations. His chief reputation, however, rests upon his Traditions, which have consecrated his memory among the faithful.—W. J. P.



**GIAFAR, DJAFAR, or GAFAAR.** See **BARMEKIDES.**

**GIAHEDH or DJAHEDH** (the Large-eyed) is the surname by which the learned Mussulman doctor, Abu Othman Amud, or Amru Ben Mahbub, is best known. A native of Bassora, he removed from thence to Bagdad. He was chief of the sect called the Motazales, who were famed for their subtility in scholastic theology. He studied the Greek writings on philosophy, and composed some treatises on kindred subjects. The large-eyed doctor died at Bagdad in 840.—W. J. F.

**GIAMBERTI.** See **SANGALLO.**

**GIANNI, FRANCESCO,** an Italian improvisatore, was born at Rome in 1759. He was originally a tailor. His singular gift introduced him to the notice of Napoleon, who bestowed on him many marks of his favour, ultimately appointing him imperial improvisatore. Many of his compositions, especially those in which he celebrated Napoleon's victories, were translated into French, and went through several editions. He was appointed a member of the legislative council of the Cisalpine republic. In 1815 Gianni fixed his residence at Paris, where he died in 1822.—A. C. M.

**GIANNONE, PIETRO,** a distinguished historian, was born at Ischitella, a village near Naples, on the 7th of May, 1676. Having completed his university curriculum at Naples, he studied law, and took the degree of LL.D. in 1701. His great success as an advocate soon gave him independence, and enabled him to devote his time to the composition of his "History of the Kingdom of Naples," a work which cost him twenty years' study and research. Its publication roused against him the enmity of the church; the love of freedom pervading the work was stigmatized as infidelity; and its author was denounced as a foe to the catholic religion and clergy. The archbishop of Naples took up the quarrel of his clergy; the historian was excommunicated for exposing the pseudo-miracle of San Gennaro's blood; and finally, when the cause of the church was taken up by a rabble of Neapolitans, he had to seek safety in flight. Having gone to Vienna and presented himself at the court of the emperor, Charles VI., to whom he had dedicated his history, Giannone was at first coolly received; but, having succeeded in dispelling the prejudices artfully raised against him by his enemies, he was taken under the protection of that prince, who granted him a life pension of 1000 florins. During his stay at Vienna he wrote his celebrated "Apology," and conducted many causes intrusted to him both by native and foreign clients. By his advice a monk was induced to publish a pamphlet entitled *Moral and Theological Thoughts on Giannone's Civil History of Naples*, to which Giannone replied in a poem entitled "Profession of Faith, and doubts about Father Sanfelice's morals." The kingdom of Naples having regained its independence, Giannone quitted Vienna with the intention of offering his services to the new government, but he could not proceed farther than Venice, where his passport for Naples was refused him on account of a cabal formed against him by some friars. Giannone was therefore compelled to assume another name, and to leave incognito for Modena and Milan. He afterwards repaired to Turin, where the then ruling sovereign was negotiating a reconciliation with the papal court, and therefore could not entertain the persecuted historian. Giannone thereupon turned his steps to Geneva, where he had been invited by the publisher Bousquet, who undertook the publication of all his works, promising the author a very liberal remuneration. It was in that city Giannone revised his "Triregno," a work divided into three books, in which he treats of the worldly, heavenly, and papal kingdoms, criticising in the most important dogmas of the catholic faith, and pronouncing in favour of Calvinistic views on auricular confession and on transubstantiation. Entrapped by Joseph Guastaldi, a courtier, into spending the Easter holidays with him at his villa in Savoy, he was seized by the police, and confined, first in the fortress of Miolans, then in the citadel at Turin, where he died on the 17th of March, 1748.—A. C. M.

**GIARDINI, FELICE,** a celebrated violin performer and composer, was born at Turin in 1716. His musical education was received under Paladine, and subsequently, for the violin in particular, under Somis, one of the best scholars of Corelli. At the age of seventeen, animated by the hope of fame, he went to Rome, and afterwards to Naples. At the latter city he obtained, by the recommendation of Jomelli, a post far too humble for his large ambition, that of one of the *ripianti*, or make-weights, in the opera orchestra. Here his talents, nevertheless, began to

appear, and he was accustomed to flourish and change passages much more frequently than he ought to have done. "However," said he himself, in relating the circumstance to Dr. Burney, "I acquired great reputation among the ignorant for my impertinence; till one night during the opera, Jomelli, who had composed it, came into the orchestra and seated himself close by me, when I determined to give the maestro a touch of my taste and execution; and in the symphony of the next song, which was in a pathetic style, I gave loose to my fingers and fancy; for which I was rewarded by the composer with—a violent slap in the face, which," added Giardini, "was the best lesson I ever received from a great master in my life." Jomelli after this was, however, very kind in a different and less indirect way to this young and talented musician. After a short continuance at Naples, followed by professional visits to the principal theatres in Italy, and by an enthusiastic reception at Berlin, Giardini came to England, and arrived in London in 1750. Here his performance on the violin, in which at that time he excelled every master in Europe, was heard, both in public and in private, with the most rapturous applause. His first public performance in London afforded a scene memorable among the triumphs of art. It was at a benefit concert for old Cuzzoni, who sang in it with a thin, cracked voice, which almost frightened out of the little theatre in the Haymarket the sons of those who had perhaps heard her at the great theatre of the same street with ecstasy supreme. But when Giardini came forward, and made a display of his powers in a solo and concerto, the applause was so long, loud, and furious, as nothing but that bestowed on Garrick had probably ever equalled. His tone, bowing, execution, and graceful carriage of himself and his instrument, formed a combination that filled with astonishment the English public, unaccustomed to hear better performers than Festing, Brown, and Collet. Such was the estimation accruing to Giardini from his talents, that in 1754 he was placed at the head of the opera orchestra. Two years afterwards he joined the female singer Mingotti in attempting that labyrinth of disaster, the management of the opera; but although they acquired much fame, their management was not attended with success. During this time Giardini composed several of the dramas which were performed. In leading the opera band he had the merit of introducing improved discipline, and a new style of playing much finer in itself, and more congenial with the poetry and music of Italy, than the level and languid manner of his predecessor, Festing, who had succeeded Castrucci, Hogarth's Enraged Musician. The losses that Giardini had sustained on that ready road to ruin, the Italian opera, drove him back to the resources of his own particular talent, and he entered upon the occupation of teaching in families of rank and fashion, at the same time continuing unrivalled as a leader, a solo-player, and a composer for his favourite instrument. He resided in England until the year 1784, when he went to Naples under the protection and patronage of Sir William Hamilton. There he continued five years, and then returned to this country; but his reception was not what it had formerly been. Fashion is a goddess of so gay a turn as cannot assort with infirmity; and an old favourite is but too likely to find that favour easily gets a divorce from age. The health of the Italian was greatly impaired, and sinking fast under a confirmed dropsy. With a dimmer eye, a feeble hand, and doubtless an aching heart, he found himself still doomed to the prosecution of his calling, when all his former excellence was lost. Instead of leading in all the most difficult parts, he now played in public only the tenor in quartetts that he had recently composed. After attempting unsuccessfully a burletta opera at the little theatre in the Haymarket, he was at length, in 1793, induced to go to St. Petersburg, and afterwards to Moscow, with his burletta performers. The most cruel disappointment attended him in each of these cities, in the latter of which he died at the age of eighty, in a state, as far as it could be discovered, of poverty and wretchedness.—E. F. R.

**GIB, ADAM,** a famous Scottish divine of late century, was born 14th April, 1714, at Easter Castleton, parish of Muckhart and county of Perth. After completing his literary and theological studies at Edinburgh, he was licensed as a preacher in 1740, and ordained over an important charge in Edinburgh in 1741, in connection with the party which had recently seceded from the Church of Scotland. He at once rose into prominence from his popular gifts and his great mental power and fearlessness. When the Pretender occupied Edinburgh, and many ministers of the establishment were mute and their churches shut up, he

withdrew from the city to a place in its vicinity, near Colinton, and preached openly and unflinchingly against the rebellion, praying fervently, as usual, for the royal family, and all this, as he says himself, "often within hearing of a party of the rebel guard." When the famous question of the Burgess oath agitated the associate synod, he became the champion of the party who, from their interpretation of the oath, deemed the taking of it unlawful, and was bound up with all their high-handed measures. After the separation he was acknowledged head of the Anti-burghers; while on account of his influence in consultation, his eloquence in debate, his peculiar force of character, and success in bearing down all opposition to his views, he was occasionally termed Pope Gib. The new church erected for him in Nicholson Street, Edinburgh, in 1753, is said to have been usually filled on Sabbath with an audience of two thousand persons. In 1765 the general assembly of the Church of Scotland stigmatized the secession as a movement "which threatened the peace of the country." Mr. Gib replied at once in a dignified style, telling what the seceders had done in days of danger, and what loyalty they had boldly and unanimously displayed during the rebellion of 1745. In 1774 he published his "Display of the Secession Testimony," and in 1784 "Sacred Contemplations, with an appendix on Liberty and Necessity, in reply to Lord Kames." These works exhibit Mr. Gib's abilities, his acuteness and breadth of mind, his great powers of reasoning, and his profound knowledge of polemical divinity as taught on the continent, especially in Holland. His style of thought was no less bold and masterly than it was singularly lucid and fervid. His love of truth was so tenacious that it sometimes assumed the appearance of dogmatism; his intolerance of what he deemed error was never disguised; and his handling of an opponent was distinguished more for its unsparring honesty than its gentleness. Mr. Gib died on the 18th June, 1788, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, and forty-eighth of his ministry, and was buried in the Grey Friars churchyard, a handsome monument being erected by his congregation to the memory of their minister.—J. E.

GIBB, JOHN, a Scottish civil engineer and contractor, and son of a contractor, was born at Kirkcows, near Falkirk, in 1776, and died in November, 1850. In his youth he was employed at first as a contractor's assistant, and afterwards as an assistant engineer on various important works, chiefly of John Rennie and Telford. Telford placed him as resident engineer of the harbour of Aberdeen, a work of great magnitude and difficulty, about the year 1809. About six years afterwards he resigned that post to undertake the business of contractor, in which capacity he finished the harbour works of Aberdeen, and executed many other works for John Rennie, Telford, Robert Stevenson (of Edinburgh), Sir William Cubitt, and other engineers, with great skill and success. Amongst these may be mentioned the repairs of the Crinan canal, various harbours on the east coast of Scotland, the Glasgow and Carlisle turnpike road (a perfect specimen of road-making, involving stone bridges of great height, such as that of Cartland Craigs, near Lanark, over the glen of the Mouss), various lighthouses, turnpike road bridges (including the Dean bridge near Edinburgh), railway viaducts, additional harbour works at Aberdeen, and Telford's "Glasgow Bridge," the lowest over the River Clyde, and a model of its class. Gibb was specially skilful in works connected with rivers and harbours.—W. J. M. R.

GIBBON, EDWARD, one of the most illustrious of the English historians, born at Putney, April 27, 1737; died January 16, 1794. His father, who was also named Edward, was of an old Kentish family, but in reduced circumstances, their property having been dissipated by the explosion of the South Sea bubble. The elder Gibbon sat in parliament for many years as representative of the borough of Petersfield, and afterwards of Southampton. His more distinguished son was the first and only surviving child out of a family of seven, the others having died in infancy. His constitution was so delicate that his life was repeatedly despaired of; but, owing to the tender nursing of a maiden aunt, it was spared. When nine years old he was placed at a school kept by Dr. Woodeson at Kingston-on-Thames, but his delicate and precarious health prevented his deriving much instruction during the period he resided there. On the death of his mother in 1747, he returned home, where he remained for two years, after which he entered Westminster school. His studies were so frequently interrupted by illness, that he made but slow progress; and after two years his father

removed him to Bath, where the full restoration of his health was eventually attained. In 1752 Gibbon matriculated as a gentleman commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford. In his "Autobiographic Memoirs" he describes himself at this time to have had "a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a doctor, and a degree of ignorance of which a schoolboy might have been ashamed;" nor does his residence at the university appear to have greatly replenished his imperfect scholastic attainments. During his second year at Oxford his reading took a religious turn, and the study of Bossuet's Variations of Protestantism, and Exposition of Catholic Doctrine, effected his conversion to the Roman catholic religion. The consequence of this change was his expulsion from the university. His father was indignant at his son's change of religion, and placed him under the care of M. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister at Lausanne in Switzerland, in the hopes of his reclaiming him from Roman catholicism. In this his new tutor was speedily successful; and Gibbon publicly renounced, in 1754, the faith which he had adopted but twelve months before. While with M. Pavilliard Gibbon made rapid progress in his studies, and acquired a perfect knowledge of the French language; he also formed the acquaintance of Voltaire. He about this time met a young lady, Mademoiselle Susan Curchod, to whom he became passionately attached, but he was obliged to submit to his father's disapproval of a marriage with her; and the young lady subsequently became the wife of M. Necker, the celebrated financier. This disappointment impelled him to redouble his attention to his literary pursuits. In 1758 he returned to England, residing with his family either at Petersfield or in London. During his absence in Switzerland his father had married a second time, and Gibbon appears to have had a sincere regard and esteem for his stepmother, who had been a Miss Patton. In 1761 he published his first work, written in French, and entitled an "Essai sur l'Etude de la Litterature." It received but slight notice in England, though on the continent it was favourably viewed. About the same time Gibbon conceived a taste for the army, and obtained a commission as a captain in the Hampshire militia. For two years and a half he spent what he describes as "a wandering life of military servitude, which terminated in the disbanding of the regiment in 1763." According to the custom of the times, it was considered essential to the education of an English gentleman to make the tour of the continent, and accordingly Gibbon started on his travels, furnished with letters of recommendation to persons of influence in France and elsewhere. At Paris he found that the fame of his "Essai" had preceded him, and he was cordially received by the great French litterateurs. After a residence of some months in Paris, he revisited Lausanne, and afterwards went to Rome. While there, he says in his "Memoirs," it was "on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the capitol, while the barefooted friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind." In the following year Gibbon returned home to England, and the next five years he describes as having been the least satisfactory of his life, affording few incidents worthy of record; a portion of each he spent with his regiment, in which he had risen to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, though he observes that he was disgusted with "the inn, the wine, and the company." In 1767 he published a work entitled "Mémoires Littéraires de la Grand Bretagne," in the preparation of which he was associated with M. Deyverdun, a young Swiss gentleman with whom he had become acquainted at Lausanne. The book, however, received but slender approval. His next production, "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid," was more successful. His father died in 1770, and left him in comparatively easy circumstances; and for the next five years Gibbon employed himself in preparing for his grand historical account of the decline and fall of the Roman empire. In 1774 he was returned for the borough of Liskeard, through the influence of his kinsman Lord Elliot; but he did not let his parliamentary duties interfere with his literary labours. The first volume of the "Decline and Fall" appeared on the 17th February, 1776, and was received with unbounded admiration. Its literary success was immediate; but the public were not slow to discern, nor tardy to censure, the sceptical tendency of the "celebrated chapters" in which the historian shadowed forth his ironical scruples as to the truths of christianity. The entire of the first edition was sold in a few days, and others followed in rapid



succession. In 1779 Gibbon was called on by the Lord Chancellor Thurlow to prepare his "Memoire Justificatif," a reply to a manifesto of the French government, issued previous to the declaration of war; and, in acknowledgment of his services on that occasion, he was appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations—an office which he held during the period of the administration of Lord North, to whom he gave a steady support. In 1781 appeared the second and third volumes of his great work, which were received with equal enthusiasm, and called forth less controversy than the first. On the loss of his appointment as commissioner of trade, inclination led him to revisit Lausanne; and accordingly, having disposed of all his property, with the exception of his library, he took up his residence there at the close of the year 1783, having for a companion his old friend M. Deyverdun. For nearly a twelvemonth he appears to have rested from his historical researches; but, returning with redoubled energy to his great work, he had the satisfaction of completing the last volume in June, 1787. After an absence of four years, Gibbon returned once more to London, with the manuscript of his last volumes, and in 1788, on the fifty-first anniversary of his birth, the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was published in a complete form. The three latter volumes are, in passages, as open to animadversion for the indelicacy of their allusions, and the pruriency of their innuendoes, as the earlier portions of the great work are obnoxious to the charge of infidelity; and these Gibbon, with unconscious or affected naïveté, sought to defend on the plea that the indecorous portions had not been divested of their imperfect concealment in the garb of the learned languages. Soon after its publication Gibbon returned to Lausanne, but his retreat had no more the same attractions for the historian, in consequence of the loss of his early friend Deyverdun. He now occupied himself in writing his own memoirs, which were afterwards published by Lord Sheffield. In 1793 he was compelled to return to England, Switzerland, owing to the outburst of the French revolution, being no longer a secure place of residence for him. A few months after his arrival he became prostrated by a disease with which he had been long afflicted, but which he had succeeded in concealing from every one, with the exception of a confidential servant, and on the 16th of January, 1794, he breathed his last. As the greatest achievement of the historic muse of England, the "Decline and Fall" reflects, in a remarkable degree, the innate character of the author, and even the complexion of his studies, as imparted and developed by the vicissitudes of his early life. The impulses of his mind were characterized to a singular extent by the opposite qualities of the love of the mythical and romantic, with the faculty of investigating the real and the true. Whilst his pursuits, even from boyhood, had one undeviating tendency towards historical research, he was allured onward by the love of the marvellous and the charm of oriental mystery. Hence the eagerness with which he early achieved the almost unparalleled extent of reading and research, which furnished the wealth of material that abounds in his *magnum opus*; whilst the faculty of weighing historic evidence and analyzing probabilities and doubts, is referable to the metaphysical and logical training which he underwent during his pupilage at Lausanne. A further reflection of the accidents of his life is to be traced in the vein of subtle irony which pervades the argumentative portions of his work, and relieves the solemn march of his grand and heroic style; and this he acquired, perhaps, unconsciously from the works of Pascal and Voltaire, which he accepted as the model of his composition in French, a language in which he wrote with the same facility as in his mother tongue. Lord Sheffield in 1795 published Gibbon's miscellaneous works, together with the "Memoir of his Life and Writings," composed by himself. This collection contains also abstracts of the books which the great historian had read; extracts from the journal of his studies; outlines of his "History of the World;" a republication of his "Essai sur l'Étude;" "Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the *Æneid*;" a dissertation on the subject of "l'Homme en Masque de fer;" and a variety of other papers. Of his grand work on the "Decline and Fall," which originally appeared in quarto, numerous editions have since been published in 12 vols. 8vo, as well as abridgments, omitting those passages which cast doubts upon the authenticity of the christian religion.—J. E. T.

GIBBON, JOHN, an ancestor of Gibbon the historian, was born in London in 1629. He was for some time a student in

Jesus college, Cambridge, and he served as a soldier in Virginia and subsequently on the continent. He obtained the appointment of blue-mantle in the heraldry office, and wrote "Introductio ad Latinam Blazoniam," and other works. Gibbon seems to have been both an able and learned man; but his belief in judicial astrology, and a naturally peevish and irritable temper, made him obstinate and impracticable. His illustrious descendant says of him in his autobiography, "His manner is quaint and affected; his order is confused; but he displays some wit, more reading, and still more enthusiasm." He died about the year 1700.—J. B. J.

GIBBONS, CHRISTOPHER, the son of the celebrated Orlando Gibbons, was from his childhood educated to the profession of music under Ellis Gibbons, organist of Bristol cathedral. He had been a chorister in the chapel of Charles II., organist in private to his majesty, and organist of Westminster abbey. The king had so great a partiality for this musician that he was induced to give him a personal recommendation to the university of Oxford, requesting that he might be admitted to the degree of doctor in music. This he was in consequence honoured with in 1664. He died in the year 1674. Christopher Gibbons was more celebrated for his skill in playing the organ and virginals than for his compositions. There are, however, many of his anthems extant.—E. F. R.

GIBBONS, GRINLING, the distinguished sculptor in wood, was born in Rotterdam, April 4, 1648, and came to this country the year after the fire of London, in 1667, when he was only nineteen years of age. No doubt many foreign artists came to London on that occasion; for there could scarcely have been a better opportunity for them to distinguish themselves or acquire wealth than on the rebuilding the capital of a great kingdom. Gibbons' principal assistants were also both from the Netherlands—Dierot of Brussels, and Laurens of Mechlin. Grinling Gibbons was first brought into notice by Evelyn, who found him in 1671 in Says' Court, Deptford, busy in carving a composition by Tintoretto, containing upwards of a hundred figures; and he introduced him to Charles II., who gave Gibbons a place in the board of works, and he was employed at Windsor and in other palaces, in sculpture in marble as well as in wood. Evelyn calls him, "without controversy, the greatest master both for invention and rareness of worke, that the world had in any age; nor doubt I at all," he says, "that he will prove as great a master in the statuarie art." The base of the statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, is by Gibbons, as is also the bronze statue of James II. in the Privy Garden, Whitehall, for which he is said to have received £300. Gibbons was, however, much more an ornamental sculptor and carver in wood than a statuary. He was employed by Sir Christopher Wren in the decorations of the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, for which he received £1333 7s. 5d. He executed also much elaborate work at Burghley; and a very celebrated series of carvings in a great room at Petworth, for some of the panels of which Turner, two hundred years afterwards, executed a series of beautiful landscapes, for the late Lord Egremont, the well-known art patron. Some of these carvings are of exquisite skill, the room being distinguished as much for the excellence as the quantity of its carvings. One of his chief works, also, is the tomb of Viscount Camden in the church of Exton in Rutlandshire—a large and magnificent monument combining statuary and ornament. Gibbons was appointed, in 1714, master carver in wood to George I., with a salary of eighteenpence a day. He was unrivalled in his time for his carving of foliage, fruit, flowers, still life, &c.; and he executed many marvellous specimens of delicacy in carving, some of which are enumerated by Walpole, and are still preserved. He died at his house in Bow Street, August 3, 1721, leaving a considerable collection of works of art, by himself and others. There is a good portrait of Gibbons by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and it has been well engraved by John Smith, his contemporary.—(Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, vol. ii., ed. Wornum.)—R. N. W.

GIBBONS, ORLANDO, who was not only "one of the rarest musicians of his time," as A. Wood styles him, but one of the finest geniuses that ever lived, was a native of Cambridge, born in 1583. It is not impossible that he was the son of William Gibbons, who on the 3rd of November, 1567, was admitted one of the waytes of the town of Cambridge, with the annual fee of 40s. At the early age of twenty-one he was appointed organist of the chapel royal, as successor to Arthur Cock. In 1606 he was admitted bachelor of music in the university of Cambridge,

and in 1622 he was honoured at Oxford with a doctor's degree, on the recommendation of his friend Camden. It has been said that, besides his own exercise composed for this occasion, he wrote that which gained a similar degree for Dr. Heyther; but it is easy to raise reports of this kind, and impossible to refute them after a long lapse of years. In 1625, attending in his official capacity the solemnity of the marriage of Charles I. with Henrietta of France, on which occasion he composed the music, Gibbons was seized with smallpox, and died on the Whitsunday following. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral, and his widow erected a monument over his grave, the inscription on which is given in Dart's History of the Cathedral. Gibbons was concerned jointly with Dr. John Bull and Dr. William Byrd in the composition of a music-book for the virginals, entitled "Parthenia." In 1612 he published "Madrigals of five parts, for Voices and Viols." He also composed the tunes for Withers' Hymns and Songs of the Church; Melodies of two parts, and in their kind most excellent; and also a set of Fancies for viols. But Gibbons' greatest glory is his church music. Two services and about eighty anthems have descended to our times. Dr. Tudway, speaking of them, says they are "the most perfect pieces of church music which have appeared since the time of Tallis and Byrd; the air so solemn, the fugues and other embellishments so just and naturally taken, as must warm the heart of any one who is endued with a soul fitted for divine raptures." Undoubtedly the general characteristic of Gibbons' music is fine harmony, unaffected simplicity, and grandeur.—E. F. R.

GIBBONS, THOMAS, a dissenting divine, was born at Reak, near Newmarket, in 1720, and died in 1783. Gibbons was a rigid Calvinist, and remarkable for his piety and simplicity of manners. He wrote a work on rhetoric; another entitled "Female Worthies, or the lives and memoirs of eminently pious women;" and "Memoirs of the Rev. Isaac Watts, D.D." He supplied Dr. Johnson with some materials for his account of Watts in the Lives of the Poets. Three volumes of his sermons were printed after his death.—R. M., A.

GIBBS, JAMES, architect, was born in 1674 at Aberdeen, where he was educated, and took the degree of M.A. In his twentieth year he went to Holland, served for six years with an architect, and then proceeded to Italy, where he remained ten years, chiefly at Rome, studying architecture under Garroli. Returning to England at a time when Wren had fallen into disfavour, Gibbs, assisted by the active patronage of the earl of Mar, found a ready field for his efforts, and soon became the most fashionable architect of the day. His first important work was the Fellows' Building at King's college, Cambridge, a wretched disfigurement of the grand old Gothic pile. He was more fortunate with his next great work, St. Martin's-le-Strand church, Charing Cross, 1721-26, the portico of which has always been looked upon as one of the best Roman porticoes in London—the church, as a whole, having been both praised and censured in excess. Other important buildings by him were St. Mary's church in the Strand, London; All Saints, Derby; and the quadrangle of St. Bartholomew's hospital. But next to St. Martin's, the work by which he is best known, is the Radcliffe library, Oxford, 1737-49, a circular structure not very well adapted for its specific purpose, and rather correct than impressive when seen close at hand, but the handsome cupola of which forms a striking feature in the general view of the learned city. Gibbs published in 1728 a folio volume of his designs, and "he got," says Walpole, "£1500 by the publication, and sold the plates afterwards for £400 more." The designs of the Radcliffe library he issued in a separate volume, folio, 1747. Gibbs died August 5, 1754.—J. T.-e.

GIBBS, SIR VICARY, a chief-justice of the common pleas, was born in 1752, in or near Exeter, where his father was a surgeon and apothecary. Sent to Eton, he distinguished himself by his early scholarship, and his contributions figure in the *Muse Etonensis*. At school he is said to have been noted for a certain pettishness of temper, which accompanied him throughout life. His father was not rich, and he repaired to Cambridge as an elected scholar of king's college, on Lord Craven's foundation. After leaving the university, where he specially distinguished himself by his proficiency in Greek, he went to London and became a barrister. His first noted forensic appearance was as counsel with Lord Erskine in the famous state trials of 1794, when he defended Horne Tooke and Hardy. In spite of the acrimony with which he has been charged as a pleader, his

judgment is said on that occasion to have usefully tempered Erskine's fiery zeal. With this success his practice improved; and his political opinions being the opposite of those of Horne Tooke and Hardy, he was marked for promotion by the government. In 1805 he was appointed solicitor-general and knighted; in 1807 attorney-general, when he entered the house of commons as the parliamentary representative of his alma mater, the university of Cambridge. In 1812 he was made a puisne judge of the common pleas, and succeeded in 1813 to the chief-justiceship, which his infirmities forced him to resign in 1818. He died on the 8th of February, 1820, leaving behind him the reputation of an able judge.—F. E.

GIBERT DE MONTREUIL, a trouvère of the twelfth century, known by a romance in rhyme called the "Violet," to which a novel of Boccaccio's and Shakspeare's *Cymbeline* have been traced. Gibert's romance was translated into French prose early in the sixteenth century, and was abridged and popularized by the count de Tressan. The original was for the first time published by François Michel in 1834.—J. A., D.

GIBERTI, GIAMMATTEO, born at Palermo in 1495. He was highly lauded in the records of the sixteenth century and in the works of several of the most famous writers of that age, as Bembo and Casa, for his learning, and for the liberal patronage he bestowed on literature and literary men at Rome, where he long resided, and at Verona, where he was subsequently bishop. He encouraged above all the study of Greek, and helped by means of amanuenses, whom he entertained at his private expense in his palace, to decipher and transcribe ancient manuscripts. Some excellent editions of the works of the Greek fathers were published under his auspices. He died in 1543.—A. S., O.

GIBIEUF, GUILLAUME, was born at Bourges in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and died in 1650. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1612, and, the year before, had assisted cardinal de Berulle in instituting the congregation of the Oratory. Gibieuf was also commendatory abbé of Juilly, and vicar-general of the society, and it is said that his modesty prevented him from accepting a bishopric. He was author of a work entitled "De Libertate Dei et Creature," which procured him the title of "precursor of Jansenism." He also wrote "La Vie et les Grands de la très sainte Vierge," &c.—R. M., A.

GIBSON, SIR ALEX., Bart., an eminent Scottish lawyer and judge, born about 1570. He was admitted a clerk of session in 1594, and continued to hold that office during the remainder of his life. In 1621 he was elevated to the bench by the title of Lord Durie, and his son was conjoined with him in his office of clerk. He was repeatedly chosen president of the court by the other judges, in whom the right of election to this office was then vested. Seven years later he was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, and received a grant of several square miles of land in that country. In 1640 he was elected a member of the committee of estates. Lord Durie was not only an able and learned, but an upright judge, and was never charged with those acts of dishonesty and venality by which the Scottish judges of his age were disgraced. While taking an airing on Leith Sands, the president was forcibly carried off by some masked men and detained for three months in close and secret confinement for the purpose of preventing his voting in a suit then pending in the court of session. This outrage, which is said to have been perpetrated at the instance of the earl of Traquair by a border freebooter named William Armstrong or Christie's Will, has been made the subject of a spirited ballad by Sir Walter Scott. Lord Durie died in 1646. His collection of the reports of decisions in the court of session from 1621 to 1642 was published after his death by his son in one vol. folio, and though very brief and somewhat obscure, is valuable as the earliest digested collection of decisions in Scottish law.—J. T.

GIBSON, EDMUND, an eminent prelate and scholar, successively bishop of Lincoln and of London, was born at Bampton in Westmoreland in 1669, of parents respecting whom nothing but their names seems to be known. He is said to have received his early education at a school in his native county, and "became," says Anthony Wood, who knew him personally, "a poor serving child of Queen's college anno 1686, aged 17 years." Gibson's early residence at Oxford fell at a time when a taste for literary archaeology was rife. Two years after he arrived at Queen's college, Oxford, witnessed the publication of Hickes' Anglo-Saxon and *Meso-Gothic Grammar*. It was to this branch of learning that Gibson specially devoted himself, and in a few years the



"poor serving child" of queen's college had acquired great distinction in it. He was only twenty-one when he issued his editions of William Drummond's *Polemo-Middiana* and of James V. of Scotland's *Cantilena Rustica*, published at Oxford in 1671. The following year, appeared a still greater memorial of his industry and skill, his edition of the *Saxon Chronicle*, which has ever since been considered one of the most valuable of our historical monuments. Mention of some of his minor works of the same period may be omitted, thrown as they were into the shade by the publication, in 1695, of his English translation of Camden's *Britannia*. There was already extant an English version of this great work, executed by Philemon Holland; Gibson's was not only superior as a translation, but was enriched by most valuable additions, either communicated by antiquarian friends or procured by his own unwearied research. Had Gibson done nothing more than produce his editions of the *Saxon Chronicle* and of Camden's *Britannia*, his name would have stood in the foremost rank among those of men who have illustrated the history of their country. In 1698 he published the "*Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ*,"—the posthumous works of Sir Henry Spelman—with a life of the author. This was dedicated to Dr. Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, who appointed the editor one of his domestic chaplains and librarian at Lambeth. Preferment now followed preferment: he was made rector of Lambeth; archdeacon of Surrey; and on the death of Archbishop Tenison, in 1715, he was nominated to the see of Lincoln, vacant by the translation of Wake to Canterbury. In the politico-ecclesiastical controversies in which Wake was entangled, he received effective aid from the bishop of Lincoln, whom he himself had recommended to that see; and in 1720 Bishop Gibson was translated to London. In this position he displayed talents for business and episcopal activity so great, that during the long illness of Archbishop Wake, he was encouraged to discharge virtually the functions of metropolitan, and a sort of ecclesiastical premiership was intrusted to him by the government. This influence, however, was eventually lost, or much diminished, by his strenuous defence of the claims of the church, which alienated Walpole from him; and also, it has been said, by his fearless denunciation of masquerades, an amusement to which the king was devoted. The designation which had been conferred upon him of "heir-apparent to the archbishop of Canterbury," was thus gradually forfeited. Among the leading memorabilia of Bishop Gibson's episcopal rule, are his nurture of the church in the West Indies; his success in procuring an endowment for the Whitehall preachers, an institution still in full activity; and his issue of pastoral addresses to the laity as well as clergy of his diocese, many of them on social topics, such as the evils of intemperance—compositions of which in his later days he avowed himself prouder than of his great literary efforts. Although "high" in his church-politics, Bishop Gibson was doctrinally liberal. Of his works, produced through his connection with the church, by far the greatest is his "*Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani*," published in 1713, and in which he may be said to have codified the laws, temporal and spiritual, of the Church of England. In 1722, twenty-seven years after the appearance of the first edition, he published a second, much enlarged and improved, of his Camden's *Britannia*, which has remained the basis of all subsequent editions of that great work. Bishop Gibson died on the 6th of September, 1748, with a constitution worn out by incessant labour. In private he was much beloved; and his beneficence was in accordance with the position which he held and with the religion which he professed.—F. E.

\* GIBSON, JOHN, R.A., the son of a landscape gardener at Conway, North Wales, where he was born in 1791. Whilst yet a child he amused himself by drawing on pieces of slate the sheep and horses he saw about the roads and fields. In his ninth year, his father removed to Liverpool. Young Gibson was apprenticed to a cabinetmaker; happily, however, an opportunity offering, he was transferred to a carver in wood. In this occupation his peculiar talent rapidly developed itself; and some of his carvings having attracted the attention of a Mr. Francis, of the marble works, Liverpool, that gentleman purchased the remainder of his time, supplied him with means and opportunities of artistic study, and encouraged him to turn his thoughts to original design, modelling, and the use of the chisel. Mr. Roscoe, the author of *Leo the Tenth*, also formed a high opinion of his ability, invited him frequently to his house, Allerton hall, laid open to him its rich literary and artistic

treasures, and took pleasure in directing his studies in the art and mythology of the ancient Greeks. Mr. Roscoe had formed a plan for sending him to Italy to complete his studies, but the failure of the bank, in which he was a partner, frustrated his intentions. Other friends, however, came forward, and a sufficient sum was raised to enable the young sculptor to reside in Rome for two years. He accordingly proceeded to London, and called on Flaxman, who praised his sketches and models, and added his warm approval of his plan of study in Italy. Mr. Gibson arrived in Rome in October, 1817, carrying with him letters of introduction to Canova, who cheerfully admitted him as a pupil into his studio, where he worked to such purpose as soon to take rank among the very first of the great Italian's scholars. After Canova's death, although himself already a master, Gibson studied for a while in the atelier of Thorwaldsen, thus becoming successively the pupil of the two greatest sculptors respectively of the south and the north of Europe; but forming ultimately for himself a style independent of either. Gibson's earliest commission was obtained through the generous friendship of his first master. He had, in 1821, modelled a group, "*Mars and Venus*," which so delighted Canova that he carried it to the duke of Devonshire, and urged him to give his young countryman a commission to execute it in marble. This the duke readily did; and the marble group is now one of the chief attractions of the sculpture gallery at Chatsworth. From that time to the present, Gibson has devoted himself almost exclusively to the production of poetic subjects, chiefly taken from the mythology of Greece and Rome. Among these are the "*Psyche and Zephyrs*," one of his earliest works executed for Sir George Beaumont, but repeated for the hereditary grand-duke of Russia, and for Prince Torlonia, the Roman banker; "*Hylas and the Nymphs*," now in the National Gallery; "*Aurora*," "*Proserpine*," and *Venuses*, *Cupids*, *Psyches*, *Endymions*, and the like beyond count; together with some admirable groups of figures of the class typified in such titles as the "*Wounded Amazon*," "*a Greek Hunter*," &c. Mr. Gibson has executed a few portrait statues, but only for special positions. Of these the chief are the colossal seated statue of the queen, supported by *Justice and Mercy*, which is placed in the prince's chamber of the new palace of Westminster; another statue of her majesty in Buckingham palace; a marble statue of Huskisson for the cemetery, Liverpool, and repeated in bronze for Lloyd's rooms, London; and Sir Robert Peel for Westminster Abbey. During the last few years he has paid much attention to the subject of polychromy, or the method of colouring sculpture practised by the Greeks. He has adopted it, with some reserve, in his own works; the most remarkable instance being a *Venus*, which is wholly coloured or tinted, and which is admitted to be treated with exquisite taste, even by those who dislike the practice. From his first arrival in 1817, Mr. Gibson has continued to reside at Rome, where he has long been the honoured representative of English art, the ready and kindly adviser of the English art-student. His visits to England have been but few, and seldom for long. Mr. Gibson was elected A.R.A. in 1833, and R.A. in 1836; but he has not contributed to the Academy exhibitions for several years. Mr. Gibson is, admittedly, the chief of living English sculptors. His style is strictly classical, and he will not depart from classic precedent in the treatment even of modern drapery. Everything he does shows refined taste, a thorough knowledge of the specific style, and entire mastery of the technics, of his art.—J. T.—

GIBSON, RICHARD, a celebrated dwarf and painter, was born in 1615. He studied under Francis Cleyn and Sir Peter Lely, and became the imitator of the latter. He, however, excelled chiefly in water colours. There is a good drawing by him of the queen of Charles I. at Hampton Court; and a miniature of his of the "*Parable of the Lost Sheep*," which belonged to, and was much admired by Charles I., proved fatal to Vanderdoort, the Dutch keeper of the king's pictures. As it was a favourite work with Charles I., Vanderdoort had put it away with such care that on one occasion when the king wished to see it, the poor keeper could not find it, and he hanged himself in despair. It was found afterwards by his executors, and restored to the king. Gibson was a great favourite with the court, as much probably on account of his size as for his art. He taught the two queens, Mary and Anne, daughters of James II. Cromwell is said to have sat to him; and Philip earl of Pembroke was also his patron. He was a favourite with painters. There are portraits of him by Vandyck, by Dobson, and by Lely.

They painted also his wife, Anne Shepherd, who was exactly his own size, three feet ten inches high. They were married in the presence of the king and queen, and Waller wrote some verses on the occasion. Gibson was a page of the back stairs to Charles I. They had nine children, of whom five lived to maturity, and attained the average size. They both lived to a great age, Gibson dying in 1690, aged seventy-five, and his wife in 1709, aged eighty-nine.—(Walpole's *Anecdotes*).—R. N. W.

GIBSON, THOMAS, was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and was famous in the sixteenth century for his attainments in physic, divinity, history, and botany. A partisan of the Reformation, he had to fly the country during the reign of Mary, but returned on Elizabeth's accession, and died in London in 1562. His writings, some of which are in MS., consist of attacks upon the papists, and of medical and chemical tracts.—W. J. P.

\* GIBSON, THOMAS MILNER, Right Honourable, an English politician and statesman, was born at Trinidad in 1807. He was educated first at the Charterhouse school, and then at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a wrangler's degree in 1830. Two years later he married Arethusa Susanna, the only child of the Rev. Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Bart. This lady has distinguished herself by her love for the cause of liberty, and by her kindness to those who seek refuge in England from the violence of despotic governments. After travelling for some time on the continent, Mr. Gibson, in July, 1837, entered parliament as the member for Ipswich. His political opinions were then of the same colour as those of the late Sir Robert Peel, with whom he ranged himself in the divisions. But as he grew more earnest in the pursuit of politics he became more and more of a liberal, and on Mr. Villiers' motion for a committee of the whole house to consider the corn-laws in March, 1839, Mr. Gibson voted for the motion against Peel, Gladstone, and the bulk of the party. After this Mr. Gibson went to his constituents at Ipswich for re-election, and was rejected. A similar fate befell him at Cambridge, where he offered himself the same year (1839), and he did not re-enter the house of commons till 1841, when he was elected for Manchester as an advanced liberal. This seat he retained for sixteen years, during which he distinguished himself as an orator and a radical. In advocating the repeal of the corn-laws he became associated with Messrs. Bright and Cobden, and more or less identified with their political opinions in favour of economical government and non-intervention in foreign affairs. He held office from July, 1846, to April, 1848, as vice-president of the board of trade. For the nine years following he remained a private member of parliament, occasionally opposing the measures of whig as well as of tory ministers; but his greatest triumph of that nature was achieved on the 3rd of March, 1857, when he and his friends joined the conservatives in support of Mr. Cobden's motion condemnatory of Sir J. Bowring's conduct respecting the *lorcha Arrow*, and of the war with China. The ministry were defeated, a dissolution of parliament ensued, and Mr. Gibson lost his seat. In December, 1857, he was elected member for Ashton-under-Lyne, which borough he continues to represent. In June, 1859, he became one of Lord Palmerston's new ministry as president of the poor-law commission, a post which he exchanged in the following month for the presidency of the board of trade. He was sworn of the privy council in 1846.—R. H.

GIBSON, WILLIAM, a self-educated English mathematician, was born of poor parents in 1729 at the village of Bolton in Westmoreland. In his boyhood he was employed as a farm-servant, but he soon rose to the position of a farm-overseer, and at length saved enough of money to enable him to take a farm on his own account. He now determined to commence his literary and scientific education, which had previously been totally neglected, and with that view he regularly devoted several hours of the night to study. His first acquisition was the art of reading; his second, arithmetic, in which he became so skilful as to be able to calculate mentally the product of two numbers, each of nine figures; his third, the art of writing. He then applied himself to mathematics, which ever afterwards continued to be his favourite study; and in all branches of which, both pure and applied, he acquired great skill. His writings on that subject consist principally of short articles in periodicals called the *Gentleman's Diary*, the *Ladies' Diary*, and the *Palladium*. He was frequently employed in his neighbourhood as a land-surveyor. During the latter part of his life he kept youths as

boarders, whom he instructed in mathematics. He died on the 4th of October, 1791, of the effects of a fall.—W. J. M. R.

GIÉ, PIERRE DE ROHAN DE, a native of Brittany, who rose to the rank of a marshal of France, commenced his military career under Louis XI., for whom he commanded in Flanders against the Austrians, in the latter half of the fifteenth century. The attempt of Charles VIII. against Naples subsequently gave the marshal employment in Italy; and Louis XII., besides conferring on him the governorship of Angers, intrusted him with the education of the heir to the throne, the young Count d'Angoulême, afterwards Francis I. An unwarrantable stretch of his authority in the seizure of certain ships, afterwards brought him into disgrace; and he retired to his estate in the neighbourhood of Angers, where he occupied his time and displayed his taste for the fine arts in ornamenting the apartments and grounds of his château. He died on the 22d April, 1513.—W. B.

GIEDROYC, ROMUALD THADEUS, Prince, was born in Lithuania in 1750. He served with distinction in the Polish struggles for national existence, under Pulaski in 1768-72, and under Kosciuszko in 1794. He obtained the rank of lieutenant-general for his victory over the Russians at Salaty. After Suwarrow's capture of Warsaw, Giedroyc led a retired life until he joined in Napoleon's invasion of Russia. He was taken prisoner at Sierakow, but returned to Poland in 1814, and died at Warsaw in 1824.—W. J. P.

GIESECKE, SIR CHARLES LEWES METZLER VON, a distinguished mineralogist and collector, was the son of a wine merchant of the name of Metzler, at Angsburg, where he was born on the 6th of April, 1761. Originally intended for the ministry in the Reformed church, he was educated at the university of Göttingen; but he soon turned to the study of the law, which, however, was as little congenial to his tastes. Mineralogy, classical literature, and the stage had greater charms for him, and so he studied under Blumenbach; was intimate with Schiller, Klopstock, and Goethe; associated with Heyne in translating Homer, and played the part of *Hamlet* in his own translation of that drama. His love of music amounted to a passion, and he wrote the music of two operas. Attaching himself to a theatrical company, he dissipated his means, and abandoning his father's name for that of Giesecke, his mother's, he renounced the stage and turned to mineralogy with a devotion which thenceforth never swerved. Studying under Werner at Freyburg in 1794, he associated with some of the greatest mineralogists and chemists of his day; and after some time he set out to collect specimens, and examined every mine of consequence in northern Germany, Sweden, Norway, and the Faroe Islands. By this means he earned a high reputation, and was elected a member of literary and scientific societies in Berlin, Upsala, Jena, and his native town. Giesecke next entered the Austrian service, and was appointed assistant-secretary to the legation, when Prince Metternich went as ambassador to Selim II. to Constantinople. This enabled him to visit the mineral districts of Hungary, Transylvania, Bohemia, Styria, and Carinthia, and subsequently Naples. Being wounded in the service, he retired from the army, and opened a school of mineralogy at Copenhagen, where he continued till the bombardment of that city by Nelson, when his house and cabinet of minerals were burned, and his pupils dispersed. To compensate for his losses, Christian VII. gave him employment, and sent him on a geological and mineralogical survey to Greenland, whither he went in 1805, remaining there till the summer of 1813 in unceasing toil, and under great physical privations. The knowledge derived during this period is contained in a valuable unpublished journal (still extant), and partially given to the world in his "Lectures on the Natural History of Greenland," and in papers contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, and other scientific publications. In 1811 Giesecke shipped a great quantity of new and valuable minerals for Copenhagen. The vessel was captured by a French privateer, retaken by an English frigate, and carried into Leith. The precious boxes were thrown aside as useless stones, till the late Thomas Allan, the well-known mineralogist of Edinburgh (see ALLAN, THOMAS), discovered and purchased them for £40. A full description of these minerals was given by Allan in a paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1812, from which it appears that amongst them was over £5000 worth of cryolite, a quantity of sodalite, and a substance, till then unknown, and called in honour of the fortunate purchaser



Allanite. On Giesecke's arrival at Hull in 1813 with another valuable collection of minerals and specimens in every branch of natural history, he learned the fate of his former cargo. He proceeded to Edinburgh, where he was received with distinction by Allan and others. The Royal Dublin Society were now about to establish a professorship of mineralogy distinct from chemistry, and Giesecke was elected in December, 1813, though the post was contested by some of the most distinguished men of the day. Before entering on his new duties, he visited Copenhagen to render an account of his mission to Frederic VI., from whose hand he received knighthood of the order of Dannebrog, and the appointment of chamberlain to the king. Sir Charles came to Dublin in January, 1814, commenced to arrange the celebrated Leskean cabinet belonging to the society, and also the Greenlandic museum formed of his valuable collections, including the new mineral named Gieseckite, which he brought with him, and generously presented to the society. He was also busy in learning the English language, so that in 1816 he was able to give his first course of lectures on the natural history of Greenland, which created the liveliest interest. Next followed a course of economical mineralogy. Next year the society despatched him on a tour to purchase every known mineral for the completion of the museum, having first presented him with a gold medal and a most complimentary address. He visited Copenhagen, Augsburg, and Vienna, where his lectures were attended by the Emperor Francis I. and the Empress Maria Louisa, the former of whom presented him with a gold snuff-box set with brilliants. He proceeded through the German states and Italy, honoured everywhere, being made borough, or councillor of mines, by Frederick William III. of Prussia, and being elected a member of the Royal Society of Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and of almost every scientific society of Europe. In December, 1819, Sir Charles returned to Dublin with forty-two cases of minerals. He subsequently investigated the minerals of Ireland, and made valuable collections, which he presented to the society. Sir Charles continued to lecture on mineralogy and metallurgy with eminent success and popularity. At length his health, irreparably injured by long sufferings in arctic regions, began to fail visibly, and on the 5th March, 1833, he died suddenly. Sir Charles was never married. A fine picture of him by Raeburn was presented by Sir George Mackenzie to the Royal Dublin Society.—J. F. W.

GIESELER, JOHANN KARL LUDWIG, an eminent church historian, was born at Petershagen, near Minden, March 3, 1793, and entered in his tenth year the orphan house of Halle. After completing his studies at the university of that city, he returned to the orphan house in the capacity of a teacher; but soon after joined the Prussian army as a volunteer in the war of independence which broke out in 1813. At the peace in 1815 he returned to his office at Halle, and was appointed in 1819 one of the ordinary professors of theology in the newly erected university of Bonn. Here he worked with great success for twelve years, when he was translated to a sphere of wider influence and usefulness in the university of Göttingen. He was several times pro-rector of that university; and in addition to the active part which he took in academic business, gave much of his time and attention to the orphan house and other charitable institutions of the city. He continued to labour in Göttingen till his death, which took place on the 8th of July, 1854. His numerous publications on church history exercised a powerful influence upon that department of theological science. His first work, a "Historico-Critical Essay on the Origin and Early History of the four Gospels," laid the foundation of his fame, and gave a deathblow to the theory of Eichhorn, which accounted for the verbal coincidences of the first three gospels, by supposing that they were all formed upon a common document of higher age, what he called the Ur-Evangelium, or original gospel. He contributed to the theological journals many learned papers upon questions connected with the apostolic and post-apostolic ages. But his principal work was his "Lehrbuch der Allgemeinen Kirchengeschichte," or Text-book of general church history, in six volumes, three of which were published after his death. It appeared contemporaneously with Neander's History of the Church, but is constructed upon a very different plan from that work, and owes its value and celebrity to very different attributes. Gieseler was a rationalist in his theology, and his history has none of the warm evangelical sympathy which breathes through every page of Neander's.

Nor is he remarkable for any great power either of fluent narrative or of philosophical criticism. His strength lies in his thorough investigation and study of the *sources* of church history; in his acute and discriminating criticism of their historical validity and value; in the sure tact with which he seizes their chief substance; and in the copiousness and accuracy with which he exhibits the authorities upon which he relies for all the statements which he introduces into his text. Of all manuals for the use of students and original investigators, Gieseler's is acknowledged to be the most valuable in these respects. On the important subject of the rise of the catholic church, Gieseler is considered to be much more satisfactory than Neander; and peculiar value is also attached to his treatment of the mediæval history of the church, of the age immediately preceding the Reformation, and of the doctrinal development of the protestant churches from the Reformation down to the peace of Westphalia. A translation of the Text-book has been issued in Clarke's Foreign Library.—P. L.

GIFFEN or GIPHANIUS, HUBERT VAN, a celebrated juriconsult and philologist, was born at Buren in the then duchy of Guelders in 1534. He studied law at Louvain, Paris, and Orleans, where he took his degree as D.C.L., and founded the German library, which to this day forms a separate portion of the library of that town. After having travelled through Italy, he settled as a lecturer at Strasburg, whence, in 1577, he was called to a chair at Altdorf, and afterwards to Ingolstadt, on condition of embracing the Roman catholic faith. After having, during fifteen years, been an ornament to this university, he was appointed councillor to the Emperor Rodolph II. He died at Prague, July 26, 1604. As a jurist, Giffen was, in the words of Hallam, "the boast of Germany." His "*Commentarius ad Institutiones*;" his "*Antinomiae Juris Civilis*;" and "*Juris Feudalis*;" his "*Lectura Altorphina*;" and "*Economia Juris*," were highly important works in their time, and some of them are still held in just esteem. Giffen published excellent editions of Lucretius *De Rerum Natura*; of Homer, in Greek and Latin; and of the *Politics* of Aristotle.—K. E.

GIFFORD, ANDREW, an eminent Baptist minister and antiquarian, was born at Tewkesbury, on the 17th of August, 1700; and was educated there for the dissenting ministry in the academy of Mr. Jones, author of the *History of the Canon*, famous for having produced among other eminent men, Archbishop Secker, Bishop Butler, and Dr. Chandler. His father, Emanuel Gifford, was a Baptist minister at Tewkesbury, and baptized and admitted him to the church in 1723. In 1725 he began to preach at Nottingham, where he was very popular; and in 1730 he was invited to London, and was ordained pastor over the Baptist church assembling in Eagle Street. His piety and learning procured for him the warm friendship of Sir Richard Elllys, who made him his chaplain, and paid him an annual salary of fifty guineas—an office which he continued to fill till 1745. In addition to his duties as a minister, which he performed with exemplary diligence and fervour, he occupied himself with the study of antiquities, and brought together a valuable collection of curious books, manuscripts, coins, &c., and his eminence in this department procured for him in 1757, by the interest of the Lord-chancellor Hardwick, the appointment of assistant librarian to the British museum—a post which he continued to occupy along with his pastoral charge till his death in 1784. He retained to the last his popularity as a preacher, and for the last twenty-five years of his life preached a monthly lecture at the meeting in Little St. Helen's, in conjunction with several independent ministers. He published very little in his own name, but was a contributor to many literary undertakings. He bequeathed his books, manuscripts, and pictures to the Baptist academy of Bristol.—P. L.

GIFFORD, JOHN, the assumed name of John Richards Green, born in 1758. While still a minor he contrived to dissipate a good fortune, and on attaining his majority had to fly from his creditors, and for greater security changed his name. He resided abroad from 1781 to 1788, when he retreated before the rising storm in France, and settled in England as a man of letters. He engaged in a pamphlet war with the revolutionary party at home, and wrote bitterly against Tom Paine and his friends, against Dr. Priestley, Price, and others. He further sought the favour of the government by publishing the *British Critic*, a monthly review, intended, as he says, to counteract the "political poison" of other works of the kind. In 1798 he

established the *Anti-Jacobin Review* on the cessation of a weekly newspaper entitled the *Anti-Jacobin*. On the death of Pitt he published a narrative of his political life, which, notwithstanding its tediousness, reached a second edition. Another voluminous work of his was the "History of France to the death of Louis XVI." Mr. Gifford's political support was rewarded by ministers with a pension and the post of police magistrate. He died at Bromley in Kent in 1818. A list of his various publications to the number of fifteen may be seen in the *Ann. Biog. and Obit.* for 1819, p. 336.—R. H.

GIFFORD, REV. RICHARD, was born in 1725, and educated at Balliol college, Oxford, where in 1748, having then recently taken the degree of B.A., he distinguished himself by a masterly pamphlet on Mr. Kennicot's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise. His small poem, styled "Contemplation," was printed in 1753, and attracted the notice of Dr. Johnson. He entered into holy orders and obtained various preferments, settling finally on the livings of Duffield in Derbyshire and North Okendon in Essex. He died at Duffield in 1807. He also wrote in 1782 "Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit."—R. H.

GIFFORD, ROBERT, Baron Gifford of St. Leonards, an eminent lawyer, was born at Exeter on the 24th of February, 1779. His father, an extensive dealer in hops, grocery, and drapery in that city, found himself precluded by the claims of a large family from gratifying that wish to go to the bar which the future chief-justice evinced even in childhood. He was accordingly articulated to an Exeter attorney, and so distinguished himself by his legal acumen that his family at last made arrangements for the gratification of his early ambition. Proceeding to London and entering as a student at the middle temple in 1800, he had acquired an extensive practice as a special pleader before he was called to the bar in the February of 1808. He joined the western circuit, and having been fortunately retained in an important case, which enabled him to display a rare knowledge of the law of real property, he attracted the notice of Lord Ellenborough, then chief-justice of the court of king's bench, an event which aided his subsequent success. Unknown personally to the ministry of the day, he was appointed, solely for his legal merits, solicitor-general in 1817, and soon afterwards was sent to the house of commons as member for Eye in Suffolk. Leaving the court of king's bench to practise in chancery, he became principal leader in Scotch appeal cases to the house of lords, and in 1819 was appointed attorney-general. In this capacity he prosecuted to conviction the conspirators in the Cato Street plot of 1820, and in the same year he had to support, in opposition to the eloquence of Brougham, the bill of pains and penalties preferred against Queen Caroline. In 1824 he was appointed chief-justice of the common pleas and deputy-speaker of the house of lords, in order to assist the lord chancellor in hearing Scotch appeal cases, of which there was a great accumulation. His success in the discharge of the latter important function was so great, that when he visited Scotland in 1825, he was received with great respect by the judges of the court of session, and had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Edinburgh. Appointed subsequently master of the rolls, in this capacity he had to hear numerous appeals brought under the notice of the privy council; and his varied and incessant labours having undermined his constitution, he died, with the woollack in view, on the 4th September, 1826, at Dover, whither he had repaired to recruit his health. There is a detailed notice of him by a gentleman of the legal profession, who had been acquainted with Lord Gifford from his youth, in the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1827.—F. E.

GIFFORD, WILLIAM, an English critic and man of letters, was born in the town of Ashburton, Devonshire, in April, 1757. His father, Edward, was one of those "rolling stones" that "gather no moss," recklessly wasting, in a life of strange adventure, the diminished patrimony that had come to him from a once respectable family. In his earlier days he tried the sea, he wandered amongst outcasts, and then he turned to trade, marrying the daughter of a carpenter in Ashburton, and setting up as a plumber and glazier in South Molton. But the bonds of matrimony appear to have been as fragile as glass, and he abandoned both wife and trade, betaking himself once more to the sea. Under those sad auspices William shortly after first saw the light. Eight years afterwards the wanderer returned to his home and his wife, if a wiser, certainly not a richer man.

The ministrations of a humble schoolmistress afforded William, when eight years old, the rudiments of education, to which his mother added somewhat, and so he contrived to pick up bits of knowledge here and there, as boys who have the hunger of learning on them are sure to do, till the death of his father, ere the boy had reached his thirteenth year, and that of his mother, not long after, left him an orphan, friendless and destitute, with a little brother only two years of age. Even the remnant of property which his mother left was grasped, under the plea of being a creditor, by the one of all others who should have befriended the poor boys—their own godfather. Public opinion was, however, too strong for the avarice of the man; and when he had appropriated their worldly goods, he was ashamed to abandon both of them utterly, so he took William home, and sent the child to the alms-house. He was shamed, too, into sending William to school, where, for three months, the lad applied himself with an intensity of love to learning, especially to arithmetic; but, at the expiration of this brief period, avarice was again in the ascendant, and his godfather "sickened at the expense," and withdrew him. The plough was now put into his hand. He drove it for a day, and then sturdily refused to do so again. He had neither physical strength nor inclination to become a farm drudge. He was now put aboard a coasting vessel at Brixham that plied to Dartmouth and Plymouth, where he continued for about a year, discharging every menial office, and destitute of a book to read. At fourteen came his next change—shoemaking. This he hated with a perfect hatred. He was the worst of cobblers, and as such turned over to the household drudgery of his master's family. But the love of learning was growing strong upon him. His deeply interesting autobiography tells how he struggled to overcome all difficulties in the pursuit of this passion—adding one illustration more to the thousand of those whose indomitable will never swerves, and never succumbs. Penniless, friendless, without pen, ink, and paper; possessed of one invaluable book, a treatise on algebra, too little elementary for him to understand—he stumbled on a carefully-concealed treatise belonging to his master's son, of which he stealthily availed himself by sitting up whole nights till he mastered it completely, and then unlocked the treasures of his own book; and then he says, "I beat out pieces of leather as smooth as possible, and wrote my problems on them with a blunted awl. For the rest my memory was tenacious, and I could multiply and divide by it to a great extent." And so he drudged and toiled at the ungrateful as well as the grateful labour, and this last, too, was lighted up with a gleam of poetic light. He tried his hand at verse, and he pleased those to whom he showed his verses. In his twentieth year these reached the eye of a surgeon named William Cookesley, a name which the gratitude of Gifford has made immortal. He sent for Gifford, who laid the whole history of his life, its struggles, and its aspirations, before the worthy man. "His first care," says Gifford, "was to console; his second, which he cherished to the last moment of his existence, was to relieve and support me." Cookesley saw his deficiencies, but he saw, too, his powers. He dispersed amongst his friends the poems of the young shoemaker; raised a subscription to purchase up his indentures, and to defray his schooling; and had the satisfaction of seeing his protégé making the best use of his opportunities, and in little more than a year, of enabling him to enter Exeter college, Cambridge. And now the great struggle is over, and Gifford has placed his foot upon sure ground. His talents attract attention. A readership is conferred on him, he takes pupils, and applies himself industriously to classics, translating Greek and Latin authors, and especially devoting his attention to the translation of Juvenal. Portions of this last were shown to Lord Grosvenor, who became his friend and patron, supplying the place of that earliest and best one who now was in his grave. With this nobleman he resided for a time, after leaving Oxford without taking a degree, and accompanied his patron's son, Lord Belgrave, upon a continental tour, previously to settling down in London to the profession of letters. We now come to the author-life of William Gifford. In 1794 appeared his first work of note. The Della Cruscan school of poetry was at its height. To their affectations and inanities the pen of Gifford was applied with keen and unsparing power. The vehicle for his satirical criticism was a paraphrase of the first satire of Persius, under the title of the "Baviad." It was eminently successful, demolishing the poetasters, and establishing the reputa-



tion of the critic. "The Crusicans," says Lord Byron, "from Merry to Jerminingham, were annihilated (if *nothing* can be said to be annihilated) by Gifford, the last of the wholesome satirists." The same school, too, had corrupted dramatic poetry, and accordingly they received a merited castigation from Gifford in the "Mæviad," imitated from Horace, which, like the "Baviad," was everywhere read and admired. In 1797 the memorable and brilliant paper, the *Antijacobin*, was started, under the auspices of Canning, Pitt, Frere, and others, and of this Gifford was given the editorship. Though short-lived, it brought him into connection with men of high political position. Amongst his satirical poems at this time, must not be omitted his "Epistle to Peter Pindar" (the witty Dr. Wolcott), an acrimonious and personal attack which was responded to by Wolcott in a Cut at a Cobbler. Gifford's next important work, a translation of Juvenal, upon which he had been long engaged, appeared in 1802. Upon its merits there has been a diversity of opinion. Scott has pronounced it the best poetical version of a classic in the English language; while Hazlitt, a prejudiced judge, speaks of it in terms of unqualified condemnation. The truth lies, where it usually does, between the extremes. The contemporary strictures were some of them severe enough, and Gifford defended himself by criticising the criticisms. He next devoted himself to editing some of the British dramatists, publishing in 1805 an admirable edition of Massinger, and preparing those of Ben Jonson, Ford, and Shirley, the former of which alone appeared in his lifetime. Meantime an opposition to the *Edinburgh Review* was organized by Scott and others, and the *Quarterly* was started in 1809 with Gifford as its editor. It is in connection with this periodical, both as editor and contributor, that Gifford is best known, and will be longest remembered. To his editing, in a great measure, may be attributed the high influence, political and literary, which this review exercised. His contributions, critical, satirical, and political, are always vigorous, bold, acute, and uncompromising, though often unjustifiably acrimonious, personal, and prejudiced. He tolerated no one who dissented from his dogmas, whether in politics or letters, and so assailed with merciless severity men of undeniable talent and learning. Gifford continued to discharge the functions of editor till within a short period of his death, which occurred on the last day of the year 1826. He had been appointed, through his political friends, paymaster of the gentlemen pensioners, and was also a commissioner of the lottery, both offices being worth about £900 a year. As might be expected, a man of Gifford's temperament, occupying the position that he did, made many enemies in his public capacity, and we have various estimates of the man and his abilities that are irreconcilable. Hazlitt writes of him with the sensitive bitterness of a wounded nature that disentitles his estimate to much credit, assailing him, for what is his glory, as being "a low-bred, self-taught man;" denying him the qualities of wit or spirit, but attributing to him as a satirist "mere peevishness and spleen, or, something worse, personal antipathy and rancour;" as a critic, unable to throw light on the character or spirit of his authors, without the power of analysis or original illustration. Scott, who knew him well, declares he was a man of rare attainments and many excellent qualities, and praises him as a commentator, while he condemns him for undue severity; and Cunningham says "he almost rivalled Jeffrey in wit, and he surpassed him in scorching sarcasm and crucifying irony." Byron, too, on various occasions, accords him high praise, and always held his opinions in the greatest estimation. "I always," he writes to Murray, "considered him as my literary father, and myself as his prodigal son." But whatever were his defects in temper, or judgment as a writer, all who knew him concur in bearing testimony to his many amiable qualities in private life. If he was a good hater, he was a good lover too—ever grateful to those who served him, kind, sincere, and unaffected in his social intercourse. "He had a heart," writes Southey, "full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; *them* he regarded as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Isaac Walton did slugs, worms, and frogs." Let it be remembered, too, when forming an estimate of the man, that the friends he made never forsook him. He was independent in spirit, unsordid in relation to wealth, and while ready at any time to help others by his own bounty, he was slow to ask favours from them for those in power, slower still to seek them for himself. To question the great learning, knowledge, acuteness, and wit of Gifford is

unjust; to deny that he was often violent, personal, and bitter, beyond what the occasion required or justified, would be futile. But how many of his defects may be fairly attributable to the trials and necessities of an early life of poverty, ill-treatment, and neglect? How many of his merits are intensified from the same circumstances? Taking the man upon the whole as we find him, Gifford is one whom the English biographer may be proud to enrol amongst the literature of his country.—J. F. W.

GIGGEO or GIGGEL, ANTONIO, an Italian orientalist, was born at Milan towards the end of the sixteenth century. He was the intimate friend of Cardinal F. Borromeo, under whose auspices he published his "*Thesaurus Lingue Arabicæ*," a dictionary considered the best then extant. Having been called to Rome by Pope Urban VIII. to fill the chair of oriental languages in the college of the Propaganda, he was preparing for the journey when he died in 1632.—A. C. M.

GIGLI, GIROLAMO, born at Siena on the 14th October, 1660. His real name was NENCI, but having been adopted by an old gentleman, he took the name of his benefactor. Gigli successfully occupied himself with astronomy, architecture, philosophy, poetry, and agriculture. In his leisure hours he wrote many plays for the stage, and, amongst others, a comedy entitled "*Don Pilone*," nearly a translation of Moliere's *Tartuffe*, which was highly successful. He became a member of the Academy of La Crusca. His scurrilous attacks on Crescimbeni brought on him the anger of the Roman court, and he was exiled to Viterbo. Having, however, retracted his injurious language, he was permitted to return to Rome, where he died shortly after of dropsy, on the 4th of January, 1722.—A. C. M.

GIGOT D'ELBÉE. See ELBÉE.

GIL POLO, GASPARD. See POLO.

GIL VICENTE. See VICENTE.

\* GIL Y ZARATE, ANTONIO, a Spanish poet, born 1st December, 1793, his parents being members of a theatrical company. Educated in France, he returned in 1811 to Madrid, where he studied at the college of S. Isidoro, and at this period showed a marked predilection for the physical sciences. He returned to Paris to complete his studies; and in 1814 was again in Madrid. He looked forward to becoming a professor of physical science at Granada, but the revolution of 1820 destroyed these hopes. He obtained, however, a subordinate post in the ministry of the interior. In 1823 he was an officer in the national militia, and took part in the events of that year at Cadiz. On the re-establishment of absolutism, he was compelled to remain in Cadiz, and here it was that he first devoted himself to dramatic composition, though he had previously studied and translated most of the French tragedians. His plays, "*El Entro-metido*" (The Busy-body); "*Cuidado con las Novias*" (Take care of your Brides); and "*Un Año despues de la Boda*" (A Year after the Wedding), were acted in Madrid in 1825 and 1826; and in the latter year he obtained permission to return to the capital. In 1828 he accepted the chair of French literature in the school of the consulate at a modest salary of £80 per annum. In 1832 he became the editor of the *Boletín del Comercio*, and wrote many political and scientific articles. In 1835 he obtained a post in the ministry of the interior. His favourite object in this situation was the promotion of education by means of normal and other schools. At the same time he wrote political and social articles in the *Revista de Madrid*, and valuable biographies in the *Seminario Pintoresco*; he also delivered lectures on history at the Lyceum, which have been published, and a drama entitled "*Rosamunda*," which is by some esteemed the finest of his works. Driven from office in 1840, he applied himself to literature, and published several dramas, of which "*Guzman el Bueno*" is considered the finest. The drama founded on the history of Doña Blanca of Castile, and that entitled "*Charles II., the Bewitched*," are also amongst the happiest of his dramatic productions, although in some points historical truth has been disregarded. Not less important was his "*Manual of Literature*," three volumes of which are occupied with that of his own country. Besides various other plays, we have from his pen odes "*To the Amnesty*," "*To Liberty*," and one on the siege of Bilbao. He likewise contributed some amusing and able sketches to a series entitled the *Spaniards Painted by Themselves*. In 1843 he again took office in the ministry of the interior, under the ministry of Firmin Caballero, and became director of public instruction. The result of his labours in this department is contained in three volumes pub-

lished in 1855. In 1846 he was sent abroad to collect materials for an improved system of instruction in the physical sciences. Señor Gil y Zarate is a member of the Academy of Madrid, and one of the royal secretaries, and wears the crosses of Carlos III. and of Isabel the Catholic.—F. M. W.

\* GILBART, JAMES WILLIAM, F.R.S., the first general manager of the first joint-stock bank established in London, author of many valuable works on banking, and a variety of essays on different subjects, and member of the council of the Statistical Society. He was born in 1794 in London, but his family originally belonged to Cornwall. He commenced his career in 1813, as junior clerk in a London bank, where he remained till 1825. At this time he energetically promoted the movement for establishing literary and scientific institutions for the education of the middle and working classes. His leisure moments he devoted to contributing to periodicals. He was next employed in a large establishment near Birmingham, but soon returned to London, and in 1827 published his "Practical Treatise on Banking," a work which has passed through several editions, the last dedicated to Lord Monteagle. He was shortly afterwards appointed manager of the Kilkenny branch of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and in 1829 promoted to a larger branch at Waterford. At the latter town he established a literary and scientific institution, and delivered lectures on ancient commerce, philosophy of language, and other subjects. In 1833, when a committee was formed for establishing a joint-stock bank in the metropolis, Gilbert was invited to London, and in due course installed as manager of the London and Westminster Bank. The difficulties of this position were enormous—a new principle of banking had to be recommended to the public, and a new establishment developed against the most overwhelming opposition. The energy and ability of Gilbert finally triumphed, and the London and Westminster is now one of the most prosperous joint-stock companies in the kingdom. In 1837 he was examined as a witness before the committee of the house of commons upon joint-stock banks, and in the same year he published his "History of Banking in America." In 1838 he rendered very valuable service to the committee appointed to promote the passing of such laws as might be beneficial to joint-stock banks. In 1840, when a select committee of the house of commons was appointed "to inquire into the effects produced on the circulation of the country by the various joint-stock banks issuing notes payable on demand," Gilbert was specially requested to represent the joint-stock banks, and the evidence he gave was invaluable. He was instrumental in obtaining for the London and Westminster, and other joint-stock banks, the power of suing and being sued in the name of the public officer, and also of accepting bills at less than six months' date, which was legalized by Sir Robert Peel's act in 1844. The joint-stock banks in general, feeling sensible of these and other valuable services rendered by Gilbert, presented him with a very valuable service of plate in 1846. He was one of the most energetic in getting the joint-stock banks admitted into the "clearing house" in 1854. His latest work, "Logic of Banking," was published in 1859. In January, 1860, he was allowed to retire on a pension of £1500 per annum; on which occasion the various officers of the bank presented him with a handsome testimonial of plate; and he was shortly afterwards elected a director of the bank.—W. H. P. G.

GILBERT, BALTHASAR, was born in 1662 at Aix in Provence. He became professor of philosophy at the collège de Beauvais when he was twenty-four, and professor of rhetoric at the Collège Mazarin four years afterwards. He held the latter office with honour for more than fifty years, successful in his teachings, and beloved by his scholars. In 1738 he succeeded Pourchet as syndic of the university; and in this capacity he made a requisition in the general assembly of the university in 1739, by which he formed an opposition to the revocation of the appeal which the university had made from the bull *Unigenitus* to a future council. For this step he was banished to Auxerre, where he died at the bishop's house in 1741. His principal work is entitled "Jugement des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhétorique."—W. J. P.

GILBERT, DAVIES, a Cornish gentleman of good estate, distinguished as one of the promoters of scientific pursuits at the time of the revival of science in England in the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1767, the son of Edward Giddy and Catherine Davies, but assumed the name of Gilbert in 1817 after his wife's father. He was member of parlia-

ment for Helston in 1804 and for Bodmin from 1806 to 1832. For three years he was president of the Royal Society, succeeding Sir Humphrey Davy, and retiring to make way for the duke of Sussex. One of his highest claims to public gratitude is the discrimination which had led him to bring forth young Davy from his obscurity in Penzance, and to foster his talents. Such services he rendered also to other struggling men of science. He became member of several learned societies, and in 1832 received from the university of Oxford the degree of doctor of civil law. In 1811, when an active member of parliament, he published an argumentative pamphlet entitled "A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question," which excited some attention. He edited a Collection of Ancient Christmas Carols, 8vo, 1823; also Mount Calvary, a Cornish poem, done into English in 1682, which appeared in 1826, and was followed in the ensuing year by a similar republication entitled the Creation of the World, &c. His most extensive work, however, was the "Parochial History of Cornwall, founded on the MS. Histories of Hals and Tonkin," 4 vols. 8vo, 1837–38. Mr. Gilbert died at Eastbourne on 24th December, 1839. His personal appearance drew from Southey the remark that "his face ought to be perpetuated in marble for the honour of mathematics."—R. H.

GILBERT, SIR HUMPHREY, a distinguished Englishman, descended from an ancient Norman family, was born in 1589 at Dartmouth in Devonshire. His mother, left early a widow, afterwards married Walter Raleigh, Esq. One of her sons by this marriage was Sir Walter Raleigh. Shortly after completing his studies at the university of Oxford (whither he had gone from Eton), Humphrey Gilbert was presented at court, and the favourable reception he met with from the queen, joined to his own inclination, determined his adopting the military profession. He distinguished himself in several expeditions, both in the Irish wars and in the Low Countries, receiving from the queen in 1570, in recognition of the former of these services, the honour of knighthood, together with a post of distinction in the government of Munster. Elizabeth also gave him one of her maids of honour, a rich heiress, in marriage, and bestowed on him other marks of her regard. Gilbert was a member of the parliament which assembled in 1571, his speech in which (on a question of prerogative), quoted by Hume, is indicative of the chivalrous loyalty which formed an eminent characteristic of the age. It is as a navigator and projector, however, that Sir Humphrey Gilbert best deserves to be remembered. In 1576, upon his return from five years' service in the Low Countries, he published a treatise in favour of the existence of a north-west passage to Cathay and the Indies, upon the feasibility of which he strongly insisted, supporting his views by scientific reasoning of no ordinary merit. This treatise had perhaps some share in determining Frobisher's celebrated voyage in that year. Gilbert, however, was desirous of making the attempt in person, and associating with it a plan of permanent colonization. Two years later, in 1578, he obtained from the queen letters patent giving him authority to "discover and take possession of any remote heathen and barbarous lands not being actually possessed by any christian prince or people." In his first attempt to act upon the conditions of this extensive grant, Gilbert was aided by his half-brother Raleigh both in purse and person. A considerable squadron was got together, but at the moment of sailing (and from various causes), dissension broke out among the adventurers who were associated in the enterprise, and many of them deserted the cause. Gilbert and Raleigh, however, put to sea, but were obliged to return with considerable loss, due in part to a violent storm, and still more to a conflict with a Spanish squadron which they encountered, and in the engagement with which they were worsted, losing one of their ships. This was in 1579. Gilbert, however, notwithstanding that he had sunk the better part of his fortune, persevered in his efforts, and in 1583 succeeded in getting together the materials for another attempt. Raleigh was too fully occupied in court intrigue to take any personal share in this later expedition, but he contributed liberally towards the expense of its equipment, the largest vessel among the five of which it consisted being fitted out at his cost, and bearing his name. Two hundred and sixty men in all were embarked in the expedition. The queen bestowed her accustomed favour on the enterprise, sending to Gilbert, by the hands of Raleigh, a jewel (consisting of a golden anchor, with a pearl at the beak), which he afterwards wore on his breast. But the expedition, ill-fated, and disastrous in its result, was



from the commencement unfortunate. It sailed from Cawsand Bay, near Plymouth, on the 11th of June. Two days after, the *Raleigh* was obliged to put back on account of sickness. Gilbert pursued his course with the rest of the squadron, and reached Newfoundland. The seas adjoining that island were already the seat of an extensive cod-fishery. Arrived here, Gilbert, without opposition on the part of the mariners collected on the spot, proceeded to execute his commission. He took possession, in Queen Elizabeth's name, of the land adjoining the harbour of St. John, and made various grants among his followers. He then determined to go, in pursuit of discovery, to the southward, first embarking those of his men who were sick on board one of his ships left behind for the purpose. He sailed himself in the *Squirrel*, the "little frigate" (as the historian of his adventures styles her) of ten tons burthen. In the neighbourhood of Cape Breton, the largest of the three ships now remaining with Gilbert was lost on a rock, and nearly all who were on board perished. The advanced period of the season, not less than the disappointments and sufferings encountered, made it necessary to relinquish any further pursuit of their enterprise, and it was determined to return. Gilbert was urged in vain to make his own passage to England on board the *Hind*, which was by much the larger of the two ships now remaining, but he preferred remaining in the *Squirrel*.—"I will not," he nobly said, "forsake my little company going homeward, with whom I have passed so many storms and perils." He was still full of hope, and confident of future success. On Monday the 9th September (we quote the words of Hayes, the captain of the *Hind*, whose narrative is printed in Hakluyt) "in the afternoon, the frigate"—i. e. the *Squirrel*—"was near cast away, oppressed by the waves, yet at that time recovered; and, giving forth signs of joy, the general, sitting abaft with a book in his hand, cried out unto us in the *Hind*—so oft as we did approach within hearing—'We are as near to heaven by sea as by land;' reiterating the same speech, well beseming a soldier resolute in Jesus Christ, as I can testify he was. . . . The same Monday night, about twelve of the clock, or not long after, the frigate being a-head of us in the *Golden Hind*, suddenly her lights were out, whereof, as it were in a moment, we lost the sight, and withal our watch cried the general was cast away, which was too true, for in that moment the frigate was devoured and swallowed up by the sea." Thus perished a brave-hearted English gentleman, one of the truest ornaments of the most chivalric period of English story, and the parent of English colonization in the western world.—W. H.

GILBERT, SIR JEFFREY, a learned English judge. He is said to have been born at Goodhurst in Kent in 1674. Of his education nothing is known. His promotion in the law was rapid. In 1715 he was made judge of the king's bench, Ireland, and in the same year chief-baron of the exchequer in that country. While in this office he and his colleagues in the court were proceeded against to imprisonment by the Irish house of lords, for obeying an order of the British parliament, on an appeal from the chancery side of his court to that parliament, an obedience warranted by the Act 6, Geo. I., then in force, but afterwards repealed by 22, Geo. III.—(See FLOOD, HENRY). Soon after this, he returned to England and passed through the offices first in 1722 of baron, and then in 1725 chief baron of exchequer in England. He was also a commissioner of the great seal in 1725. He died in the year 1726, and was buried at Bath. There was a monument erected to his memory in the Temple church, London. In the lawyer's library of the last century, Gilbert's Treatises—some with, others without his name—occupied a large space. Yet he never published any one of them in his lifetime, and was so diffident of their merit that he annexed as a condition to the gift of his MSS. that they should not be printed. His work on "Uses" was edited by Lord St. Leonards, 1811; his "Tenures," by the celebrated conveyancer Watkins, 1796; and his treatise on "Evidence," by Capel Lofft, who prefixed to it a memoir of his life. His general MS. collection furnished the statements for several articles in the so-called Bacon's Abridgment of the Law, fol.—S. H. G.

GILBERT, NICOLAS JOSEPH LAURENT, born in 1751; died in 1780. He early determined to devote himself to literature, refused lucrative employment, and supported himself by taking pupils. He also delivered lectures on literature, but had not the good fortune to attract an audience. He next published romances, pastorals, cantos, and projected epics also on royal marriages and

funerals; then made a noise with satires; and at last made his name familiar with the coteries of Paris. He complained of fortune; but there always was some doubt whether he was quite in earnest, as he often seemed to be laughing behind his dramatic mask. He was given large pensions, and the legacies which he bequeathed prove him to have died rich; one was to a brother soldier, Bernadotte. His skull was fractured by a fall from his horse. He appeared for a while to have recovered; but mental disease supervened. He, however, was at times able to write, and some lines produced a little before his death, "*Au Banquet de la Vie*," are highly praised. His poems were first collected in 1788. Several editions of his works have since been published, all said to be very imperfect.—J. A., D.

GILBERT, WILLIAM, a distinguished physician and natural philosopher, who laid the foundations of the allied sciences of magnetism and electricity, was born in 1540 at Colchester. After studying at Cambridge, he devoted his attention to medicine, and travelled for some time on the continent to extend his knowledge. Obtaining the degree of M.D. from one of the foreign universities, he returned to England with a high reputation for learning, and established himself in London in medical practice. About the year 1573 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians, and he soon became so eminent in his profession that Queen Elizabeth appointed him her physician-in-ordinary, with a considerable pension. In the limited leisure allowed him by an extensive practice, Gilbert applied himself to the study of magnetism and electricity; and after seventeen years of intense labour and research, he published in 1600 his celebrated work, "*De Magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnete Tellure, Physiologia nova*." The great expectations which had been formed of this work, both at home and abroad, were more than realized on its publication. Though nominally a treatise on the loadstone, it embraced also the kindred subject of electricity, and then for the first time were the two classes of phenomena, the magnetic and the electric, distinctly recognized as two emanations of a single fundamental force pervading all nature. It was only in 1819 that the truth of this bold speculation was established by Oersted's discovery of electro-magnetism; and the subsequent researches of Faraday, particularly his grand discovery of magneto-electricity, have drawn still closer the connection between the two sciences. Besides amber and tourmaline, Gilbert ascertained that a great variety of substances were capable of being electrically excited; and he first pointed out the fact that a moist state of the atmosphere was unfavourable to the production of electricity. He considered the earth itself to be a great magnet, an opinion now generally adopted, and his work on the magnet, taken as a whole, has been justly regarded as one of the most important contributions to physical science, presenting, as it did, a pure specimen of strictly inductive reasoning, though published some years anterior to the *Novum Organon*. It was indeed characterized by Lord Bacon as an instance of extravagant speculation founded on insufficient data; but this is a verdict indignantly repudiated by some of the highest modern authorities—Davy, Humboldt, and Whewell. "Lord Bacon," says Humboldt, "whose comprehensive views were unfortunately accompanied by very limited mathematical and physical knowledge, even for the age at which he lived, was very unjust to Gilbert;" and Whewell remarks that "Bacon showed his inferior aptitude for physical research in rejecting the Copernican doctrine, which William Gilbert adopted." On the death of Elizabeth in 1600, this eminent man, who has justly been ranked with Galileo and others as one of the "practical reformers of the physical sciences," was continued in his office and pension by James I., but died in 1603. A work which he left behind him in manuscript, "*De Mundo nostro sublunari, Philosophia Nova*," was published by Boswell some years afterwards, but has excited less notice.—G. BL.

GILBERT (Sr.) of Sempringham, was born at the village of that name in Lincolnshire in the year 1083. After he had finished his studies, his father nominated him to the benefices of Sempringham and Tirington, of which he was patron. Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, ordained him priest. He founded at Sempringham, and endowed from his paternal property, a convent of nuns whom he placed under the rule of St. Benedict, and one of canons regular under the rule of St. Austin. The institution became so popular that St. Gilbert founded during his lifetime thirteen monasteries, nine for nuns and four for canons. His manner of life was exceedingly austere. His order was approved

by Pope Eugenius III., whom St. Gilbert visited at Cîteaux. He died in 1189 at the age of one hundred and six years.—T. A.

GILBERT, Bishop of London, surnamed for his knowledge the UNIVERSAL, is supposed to have been a native of Brittany. He flourished in the first half of the twelfth century, and taught with distinction in the schools of Auxerre and of Nevers. He was, according to Le Neve's *Fasti*, a canon of Lyons; and having been appointed bishop of London by Henry I., was consecrated in the January of 1128; dying in the course of a journey to Rome on the 10th of August, 1134. Some glosses on the scripture have been attributed to Gilbert; but we have no satisfactory memorial of the knowledge which has earned for him the designation of Universal. The writer of the careful memoir of Gilbert in the *Biographie Générale* has omitted to notice the character for avarice given to the ancient scholar by Henry of Huntingdon, who describes his very boots, "well stuffed with gold and silver," as brought at his death into the royal treasury.—F. E.

GILBERTUS ANGLICUS or GILBERTUS LEGLEUS, flourished in the year 1210. He was the earliest English writer on medicine, and exposed the erroneous practices of the monks in the treatment of disease. Leland bestows high praise on his skill in healing. His writings are chiefly compiled from the Arabian physicians, from whom, especially from Rhazes, he in some cases transcribes whole chapters. His best known work is entitled "*Compendium medicinarum, tam morborum universalium, quam particularium.*" It was corrected by Michael Capello, and printed at Lyons in 1510. It subsequently appeared under the title of "*Laurea Anglicana*," 4to, Geneva, 1608.—R. H.

GILCHRIST, EBENEZER, M.D., an eminent Scotch physician, was born at Dumfries in 1707. He began the study of medicine in Edinburgh, proceeded afterwards to London, then went abroad, studied at Paris, and obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Rheims. In 1732 he returned to Scotland, where he continued to practise until his death in 1774. As a practitioner he was most successful, and contributed largely to the more enlightened views of the art of healing, which began to prevail towards the close of the last century. He wrote a treatise "On the use of Sea Voyages in Medicine," 8vo, 1756, which was translated into French by Dr. Bourru, 1770, and reprinted in English in 1771.—R. H.

GILCHRIST, JOHN B., LL.D., a distinguished oriental scholar, was born at Edinburgh in 1759. Having prosecuted with much success the study of Hindostanee and Persic, he was appointed professor of these languages in the college of Calcutta, whence, after a long residence, he returned with a large fortune. He afterwards taught in Edinburgh and London; and, by the publication of his dictionary and grammar of the Hindostanee, which are standard books, he contributed largely to a better and more general acquaintance with the languages and dialects of Asia. He died at Paris in 1841.—J. B. J.

GILDAS is the name attached as that of author to one of the earliest of our literary monuments—the well-known treatise "*De Excidio Britanniarum.*" In the introduction to the excellent edition of the Latin original of this work, published in 1838 by the English Historical Society, the learned editor, Mr. Stevenson, makes the candid avowal—"We are unable to speak with certainty as to the parentage of Gildas, his country, or even his name, the period when he lived, or the works of which he was the author." Were the "*De Excidio Britanniarum*" a work of much historical importance, this uncertainty would be provoking, and might stimulate to an elimination of the truth possibly lurking in the two mythical and contradictory biographies of the supposed Gildas, both written at least four centuries after his alleged existence. But the "*De Excidio*" has little interest beyond that which attaches to antiquity; and of its antiquity there can be no question, since it is referred to by Bede. It is for the most part an angry declamation against the British priesthood; and this has led Mr. Thomas Wright (in his *Biographia Britannica Literaria*) to suppose that the work of the so-called Gildas is a fabrication of some Anglo-Saxon priest of the seventh century, forged as a weapon in the controversy of his brethren with the British clergy, who refused to admit the supremacy of Rome accepted and championed by the Anglo-Saxon church. The best edition of the "*De Excidio*" in the original is that of Mr. Stevenson already mentioned. An English translation by Dr. Giles, based on the old one of Halington, is printed among the *Six Old English Chronicles* of Mr. Bohn's Antiquarian Library.—F. E.

GILDON, CHARLES, a critic and dramatist, but chiefly

indebted for his celebrity to the fact that he has been contemptuously mentioned by Pope in the *Dunciad*, and by Macanlay in his *History of England*, was born at Gillingham, near Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, in 1665. His parents, who were Roman Catholics, wished him to become a priest, and sent him to be educated at Douay, where he continued for several years. Returning to England when he was about nineteen years of age, and coming into the possession of a considerable patrimony, he plunged into the gaieties and excesses of London life. He declared himself an infidel, and published Blount's *Oracles of Reason*, accompanying the work with a glowing panegyric on self-murder. About 1705—twelve years afterwards—he published "*The Deist's Manual, or a rational inquiry into the Christian Religion*," in which, as if to atone for his former hostility to religion, he vindicates the principal doctrines of divine truth, both natural and revealed. Having squandered his fortune, Gildon became an author and a performer on the stage; but his success was not great in either capacity. He wrote some unsuccessful plays, and a "*Complete Art of Poetry*," which have long since been forgotten; and died in 1723, with the reputation of being one of the most stupid and venal of literary hacks.—J. B. J.

GILES OF VITERBO, an Augustine monk and cardinal, a native of Viterbo. He had an extensive knowledge of classical and oriental languages, and was much esteemed at the court of Rome. He held important offices in the church under Julius II. and Leo X., and died at Rome in 1532. His commentaries on the Psalms, and his epistles and odes were highly thought of in the century in which he lived.—A. S., O.

\* GILES, REV. J. A., LL.D., a most voluminous compiler and editor, who deserves the credit of attempting to familiarize English readers, by means of translations, with the meagre literature of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman period. He has also been complimented upon an English-Greek lexicon which he published. His editorial labours seem, when judged by the number of volumes printed under his auspices, incredibly great. Besides the "*Scriptores Græci minores*," we have thirty-five volumes of "*Patres Ecclesie Anglicanae*," and a supplementary volume; and twelve volumes of the works of the Venerable Bede, which are translated into English. He has also edited Thompson's *Geoffrey of Monmouth*; "*Life and Times of Alfred the Great*;" "*Life and Letters of Thomas à Becket*;" "*Lives of the Abbots of Weremouth and Jarrow*." He has published also a "*History of the Ancient Britons*," 2 vols.; "*History of the Town and Parish of Bampton*;" a Latin grammar; manuals of algebra and arithmetic; a "*Historical Enquiry into the Old Testament*;" a book on parsing; "*The Uncanonical Gospels in Original Languages*," 2 vols.; a "*Story-book of English History*;" selections from English poets for schools.—R. H.

GILES, FRANCIS, an English civil engineer, born in 1787. First a surveyor, he made many surveys, considered as models in point of correctness and beauty, for the river and harbour works of John Rennie. He afterwards engaged in business as an engineer, and executed many works of importance in canals, river improvements, and harbours. He was also engaged in the construction of some of the largest works on the Newcastle and Carlisle railway, and of part of the South Western railway. The Warwick bridge in Cumberland is considered his masterpiece. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in whose *Minutes of Proceedings* for 1848 a memoir of his life was published. He died on the 4th of March, 1847.—W. J. M. R.

GILES, NATHANIEL, a distinguished church musician, was born either in or near the city of Worcester, and was admitted to the degree of bachelor in music in 1585. He obtained his doctor's degree in the university of Oxford about forty years afterwards. He was one of the organists of St. George's chapel at Windsor, and master of the boys there. In 1597 he was appointed master of the children, and afterwards, in the reign of Charles I., organist of the chapel royal. In the *Accounts of the Revels at Court*, printed by the Shakspeare Society, we read—"To Nathaniel Giles, master of the children of the chappell, upon the counsell's warrant, dated at Whitehall, May 4, 1601, for a play presented before her Majestie on Shrove Sondaye, at night, 10s.; and for a shewe, with musyke and speciall songs prepared for ye purpose on Twelfth day, at night, 5s.—in all 15s." Dr. Giles' compositions are chiefly services and anthems, many of which possess considerable merit. He died in 1633, and was buried in the cloisters at Windsor. His epitaph is given in Ashmole's *Berkshire*.—E. F. R.



GILES, St. See EGIDIUS.

GILES OF LIEGE. See AEGIDIUS LEODIENSIS.

GILES OF ROME. See AEGIDIUS COLUMNA.

\* GILFILLAN, REV. GEORGE, A.M., critic and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1813 at Comrie in Perthshire, where his father, the well-known Samuel Gilfillan, was pastor of a Secession congregation. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he acquired a respectable share of classical and other knowledge, but mainly distinguished himself by the extent of his reading in modern criticism and poetry. In 1835 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and shortly after was called to a church in Dundee, where he still officiates. His professional duties do not seem to have interrupted his literary studies, for in 1842 we find him sketching a series of literary portraits in the *Dumfries Herald*, a journal edited by Thomas Aird, the author of the *Devil's Dream*, and other poems. These sketches having attracted considerable notice, were collected, enlarged, and published in 1845, under the title of "A Gallery of Literary Portraits." The volume was extraordinarily successful, and for some years Mr. Gilfillan was probably the most popular critical writer in Scotland. In 1849 a second "Gallery" made its appearance, and met with a reception hardly inferior to the first. In 1850 Mr. Gilfillan published a work of a semi-religious character, the "Bards of the Bible," in which he sketched the sacred writers and their productions very much after the fashion of his Galleries. By some the work was intensely admired on account of its occasional bursts of glowing, though too rhapsodical eloquence; by others it was condemned as deficient in reverence, insight, and acumen; while the whole was declared to lack any definite purpose. In 1851 appeared his "Book of British Poesy," and in 1852 the "Heroes, Martyrs, and Bards of the Scottish Covenantant," which Hugh Millar pronounced to be Mr. Gilfillan's best performance. The "Grand Discovery" was published in 1854; a third "Gallery of Literary Portraits" in 1855; the "History of a Man" in 1856; and "Christianity and our Era" in 1857. Recently Mr. Gilfillan has contributed another work to religious literature. Besides what we have mentioned, he has written a vast number of casual criticisms in various periodicals, and is at present engaged in editing an edition of the *British Poets*, published by Mr. Nichol of Edinburgh. His later works, although written on the grandest themes, have failed to excite much attention. Mr. Gilfillan's merits as a writer are as easily appreciated as his faults are quickly discerned. He is rich in metaphor, but deficient in thought. His criticism is rarely original or subtle, and is never remarkable for its judiciousness, yet it is enthusiastic, vigorous, and brilliant. Whatever intuition or insight into a man or his works he possesses, springs directly from his sympathies. When these happen to tend in the right direction, he generally contrives to say something very beautiful and very true. His great hold is upon young men entering on a career of literary study; to such he is one of the most stimulating, and perhaps one of the most beneficial, of living writers.—J. M. R.

GILFILLAN, ROBERT, a Scottish song writer, was born at Dunfermline, Fifeshire, in 1798. He learned the trade of a cooper, but, on the expiry of his apprenticeship, obtained the situation of a clerk, and was employed in this capacity for several years in his native town and in Leith. In 1837 he was appointed collector of police rates in the burgh of Leith, and discharged the duties of the office faithfully till his death, which took place in December, 1850. From an early period of his life Mr. Gilfillan was a writer of songs, and some of these having been introduced with commendation into the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, he was encouraged to persevere in the development of his powers. Many of his compositions appeared originally in the *Dublin University Magazine* and the *Scotsman*, and were at length collected in a goodly duodecimo, of which several editions have been issued. Some of his songs—particularly "O why left I my name," and "Happy days of youth"—have long enjoyed a remarkable popularity in Scotland; and his "Peter McCraw" may be quoted as evidence that he combined with lyrical tenderness no inconsiderable gift of humour. Among the minor poets of Scotland Gilfillan has a high place.—J. B. J.

GILBERT, JEAN EMMANUEL, was born at Lyons, 21st June, 1741, and died there on 2nd September, 1814. He first studied theology, and subsequently relinquished it for medicine. In 1775 he went to Poland, and founded a botanic garden at Grodno, where he lectured on clinical medicine. He was afterwards transferred to Wilna, and became professor of natural

history and of materia medica in that university. In 1788 he relinquished this office and went to Lyons, where he became physician to the Hotel Dieu, and professor in the College of medicine. In 1793 he was elected mayor of the city. During the disturbances at that epoch he was put in prison by Challier. During the siege of Lyons he accepted the office of president; and, after the taking of the town, he made his escape, and wandered through France and other countries for eighteen months. When the danger was past, he again repaired to his native city, and was elected professor of natural history in the central school. Ill health caused him to retire in 1810. A genus of plants has been named *Gilbertia* after him by Ruiz and Pavon. He published a flora of Lithuania, a history of the common plants of Europe, a synopsis of the plants in the Lyons garden, various botanical memoirs, and delineations of the Linnæan system, and several medical works.—J. H. B.

GILIMER. See GELIMER.

GILL, ALEXANDER, son of Alexander Gill, head-master of St. Paul's school from 1608 till 1635, was born in 1597, educated at Trinity college, Oxford, served as usher to his father, and succeeded him in the head-mastership. He held this office for only five years, when he was dismissed, according to one statement, for excessive severity. A small retiring pension, however, was allowed him, and he set up a school in Aldersgate Street, where he died in 1642. Amongst Gill's favourite scholars when usher to his father, was John Milton, three of whose letters to him survive. Gill excelled in Latin poetry, on which Milton compliments him. He is stated to have suffered imprisonment; and gossiping Aubrey has a story that Gill and Chillingworth used to correspond weekly, and that Gill having spoken of King James and his son as the old fool and the young one, Chillingworth showed the letter to Laud, and poor Gill was consequently imprisoned.—W. J. P.

GILL, JOHN, an eminently learned minister of the Baptist body, was born at Kettering, November 23, 1697. With the exception of a short period of instruction at the grammar-school of Kettering he was a self-taught scholar. In his eleventh year he had not only gone through the common schoolbooks but had read the principal Latin classics and made considerable progress in Greek. Obligated to assist his father in his business, he could only give a few spare hours daily to his favourite pursuits, but in a few years he made himself master not only of Latin and Greek, but of Hebrew, and of the principles of logic, rhetoric, and natural and moral philosophy. In 1716 he was baptized, and soon after began to preach. His first charge was at Higham Ferrars, where he was ordained in 1718, and from thence he removed to Horsleydown, London, in 1719, where his auditory soon became very numerous. Devoting himself to oriental and rabbinical studies in connection with his preparations for the pulpit, he published in 1728 an "Exposition of the Song of Solomon." In the same year he gave to the public a treatise on the "Prophecies of the Old Testament respecting the Messiah," in answer to Collins. These publications brought him much into notice, and in 1729 a lectureship was instituted by several gentlemen of different evangelical denominations, in order that they might enjoy the benefit of his instructions. This lecture he delivered weekly on Wednesday evenings in Great Eastcheap, and continued till 1756. In 1781 he published a work on the Trinity, designed to check the spread of sabelianism among the Baptists, and in 1785-88 an elaborate treatise entitled "The cause of God and Truth," in answer to Dr. Whitby's Discourse on the Five Points. But the principal labour of his life was his celebrated "Exposition of the Holy Scriptures," of which the exposition of the New Testament appeared in 3 vols. folio, in 1746-48, and that of the Old Testament, in 6 vols. folio, at various subsequent periods as late as 1766—a work of Herculean labour and extraordinary research. Its chief characteristic is its extensive application of rabbinical learning to the elucidation of scripture. His latest writings were a "Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Hebrew Language," a "Body of Doctrinal Divinity," and a "Body of Practical Divinity." He died at Camberwell, October, 1771. His sermons and tracts were collected after his death and published in 3 vols. 4to. The edition of his "Exposition," published in 1810-12, extended to 9 vols. 4to.—P. L.

GILLES, NICOLE: the date of his birth is unknown; he died in 1503. He wrote annals of France dating from the destruction of Troy to the reign of Louis XI. His account of the reign of

Charles VII. is greatly praised by the students of history. Gilles is regarded as the earliest writer of history as distinguished from the mere chronicler. Augustin Thierry, in his *Letters on the History of France*, praises him highly.—J. A., D.

GILLES, PIERRE (in Latin, Petrus Gillius), a French naturalist, was born at Albi in 1490, and died at Rome in 1555. He travelled over his native country and Italy, and, on his return, spent some time with George d'Armagnac, bishop of Rodez, at whose request he wrote his work "De vi et naturâ animalium." It was dedicated to Francis I., who afterwards sent him on a scientific journey into the Levant; where, receiving no pay from the king, he was obliged to enlist in the service of Soliman II. He returned to France in 1550. Gilles wrote also "Elephanti Descriptio," "De Bosphoro Thracio," &c.—R. M., A.

GILLES DE CORBEIL. See AEGIDIUS.

GILLESPIE, GEORGE, a celebrated divine of the church of Scotland, was born at Kirkaldy in 1612, and ordained minister of Wemyss in 1638, the year of the famous Glasgow assembly. He was the first man to be inducted into a pastoral charge at that period, without any acknowledgment of the jurisdiction of the bishops. His distinguished zeal and abilities procured his translation to Edinburgh in 1642, and his nomination by the general assembly in 1643 to be one of the commissioners of the Church of Scotland to the Westminster assembly which met in that year, where he distinguished himself highly. "This young man," said Selden, after a speech in which Gillespie had replied to his arguments in behalf of erastianism, "has swept away by his single speech the learning and labour of my life." On his return to Scotland he continued to take a prominent part in the affairs of the church, and in 1648 was elected moderator of the general assembly. He was cut off in the same year, "and no man's death at the time was more lamented." To testify the public sense of his merits, the committee of Estates, by an act dated December 20, 1648, "ordained that the sum of £1000 sterling should be given to his wife and children," an act which was ratified by parliament in 1650, but was finally rendered ineffectual by the invasion of Cromwell. Gillespie was not less distinguished as a writer than as a preacher and debater. He published in his twenty-fifth year his "Dispute against the English Popish Ceremonies." His "Aaron's Rod Blossoming" and "Miscellany Questions" were printed after his death in 1649.—P. L.

GILLESPIE, REV. THOMAS, founder of that body of Scottish dissenters entitled the Synod of Relief, now merged in the United Presbyterian Church, was born in 1708 in the parish of Duddingstone, near Edinburgh. An interview which he had with the celebrated Thomas Boston of Etterick when he was twenty years of age, appears to have been the means of his conversion, and led him soon after to become a student in the university of Edinburgh, with the view of preparing himself for the work of the ministry. He subsequently prosecuted his theological studies at Northampton academy under the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, with whom he became a great favourite. He was licensed to preach the gospel on the 30th October, 1740, and ordained to the work of the ministry on the 22nd of January, 1741, by a respectable class of English dissenters, Dr. Doddridge acting as moderator. In March following he returned to Scotland, and on the 19th of August was settled as parish minister of Carnock, near Dunfermline. The presbytery, strange to say, held his deed of license and ordination by the English dissenters as valid, and even allowed him to object to the doctrine of the Confession of Faith respecting the power of the civil magistrate in religion. Mr. Gillespie laboured in this quiet rural parish during eleven years, and proved himself a most diligent and faithful minister. He was of a retiring, reserved disposition, and never took any prominent part in the business of the church courts. But his adherence to the old principles of the Scottish church, and his scrupulous conscientiousness, unexpectedly led to his ejection from the establishment, and made him, against his inclination, the founder of a sect. Scotland was at this time convulsed with keen disputes respecting the law of patronage, which one party wished to modify, and another was determined to enforce. In the year 1749 an unpopular minister was presented to the parish of Inverkeithing in Fife; the great body of the parishioners protested against his settlement amongst them, and the presbytery of Dunfermline in consequence refused to induct him. The case was ultimately brought before the general assembly in May, 1752, and that venerable court not only peremptorily enjoined the presbytery of Dunfermline to proceed on the Thursday of

the same week with the settlement of the presentee, but adopted the unusual step of ordering all the members of presbytery to attend on that occasion. Six members of presbytery—among whom was Mr. Gillespie—absented themselves from conscientious scruples, and were brought to the bar of the assembly on the following day (Friday). They in vain pleaded that they had merely adhered to the principles of the church announced by the assembly itself in 1736, that no minister should be intruded into any parish contrary to the will of the congregation. The assembly resolved to depose one of the six, and on the next day selected Mr. Gillespie, and pronounced the sentence of deposition on the spot. He received this hard and unconstitutional sentence, says Dr. Erskine, "with christian meekness and the dignity of conscious innocence, and conducted himself throughout in a manner worthy of the highest admiration." He never again entered the parish church, but preached first in the fields, and when driven thence, on the public highway, to immense multitudes of people until the month of September, when he removed to the neighbouring town of Dunfermline, where a church had been prepared for him, and where he ministered to a numerous and respectable congregation. In 1761 Mr. Gillespie, along with Mr. Boston of Jedburgh, and a Mr. Collier of Colinsburgh in Fife, formed themselves into a presbytery of Relief for the purpose of giving relief from the yoke of patronage and the tyranny of the church courts. He died 19th January, 1774. Mr. Gillespie was a sound divine, and an anxious and faithful pastor; and Sir Henry Moncreiff has borne testimony to his private worth, as "one of the most inoffensive and upright men of his time." He was the author of an "Essay on the Continuance of Immediate Revelations in the Church," and a "Treatise on Temptation."—J. T.

GILLESPIE, REV. THOMAS, LL.D., professor of humanity in the university of St. Andrews, was born in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, about the year 1780. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, was licensed as a preacher, and afterwards presented to the parish of Cults in the presbytery of Cupar-Fife. Here Dr. Gillespie remained until 1828, when he was appointed assistant and successor to his father-in-law, Dr. John Hunter, professor of humanity in the university of St. Andrews. Dr. Gillespie filled this office for sixteen years, and his extensive classical learning and knowledge of general literature, combined with his genial disposition and keen yet kindly humour, made him an eminently successful teacher. He amused his leisure hours by a great number of contributions both in prose and verse to *Blackwood's Magazine* and other periodicals, which display a lively imagination and great powers of satire, and excite deep regret that one who could write so well has left no monument worthy of his abilities. Dr. Gillespie's death, which was very sudden, took place 11th September, 1844. He was twice married, and his second wife is the sister of Lord Campbell.—J. T.

GILLIES, JOHN, born at Forfar in Scotland, 18th January, 1747; was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he distinguished himself as a Greek scholar. As tutor to a son of the earl of Hopeton, he visited the continent in 1776, and for his services in this capacity received an annuity for life. In 1793 he succeeded Dr. Robertson as historiographer royal for Scotland, a sinecure worth £200 a year. He married the next year, and the remainder of his prolonged life was spent in retirement, devoted to literary pursuits. In extreme old age he became very infirm; and in 1830 removed to Clapham, where he died, 15th February, 1836. His works are translations of the "Orations of Lysias," 1778; of "Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, with supplements," 1797, and of "Aristotle's Rhetoric, with supplements, analysis," &c., 1823; "History of Ancient Greece, its Colonies and Conquest, from the earliest accounts until the division of the Macedonian Empire," 2 vols. 4to, 1786; "View of the Reign of Frederick II. of Prussia, with a parallel between that prince and Philip of Macedon," 8vo, 1789; "History of the Ancient World, from the domination of Alexander the Great to that of Augustus," 2 vols. 4to, 1807–10, being, in fact, the continuation of the "History of Greece." An able but severe critique on the "History of Greece" will be found in the twenty-first number of the *Edinburgh Review*, of which the following is an extract:—"In estimating the merits of Dr. Gillies' work, although we should be inclined to place it a good deal above Rollin and the Universal History, we cannot express ourselves satisfied with its execution. Without waiting to extract the spirit of history,



without developing national character or political institutions, he goes on, in general straightforward thought, with a mere narration of facts; and even in this narration we desiderate that sagacious and sceptical criticism by which, in a period remarkably destitute of regular ancient history, the steps of the modern compiler ought to be guided." Since these remarks were written, we have had enough of "sceptical criticism" applied to ancient history, the "sagacity" of which is beginning to be questioned even in Germany, where it has been carried to such an excess. The reaction which has commenced will not carry us back to the simple faith of our predecessors, who regarded all written in Greek and Latin as if it were gospel; but it will place us in a position equally distant from the extreme scepticism of Niebuhr, Grote, and Lewis.—W. B. B.

GILLIES, ROBERT PIERCE, a member of the Scotch bar, a relative of Gillies the historian of Greece, and of Lord Gillies, commenced life under the most favourable auspices. Possessed of a good fortune and of the Hawthornden estate, near Edinburgh, rendered sacred to men of letters from its connection with Drummond the poet, Mr. Gillies became a familiar of the literary circle of Edinburgh at a time when the Scottish capital bore, not undeservedly, the name of the modern Athens. Scott, Wordsworth, Wilson, Hogg, Lockhart, and Sir Egerton Brydges, were among his friends and correspondents. Wordsworth repaid his hospitality with a fine sonnet beginning—

"From the dark chambers of dejection freed,  
Spurning the unprofitable yoke of care,  
Rise, Gillies, rise!"

In a letter that Sir Walter Scott wrote to him, the same tendency to mental depression is noticed and combated. The hearty Sir Walter recommends his correspondent to "fall in love with the best and prettiest girl in the neighbourhood." In Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, where Lockhart describes a visit he paid in company with Hogg to Mr. Gillies' beautiful seat, he speaks of the "wavering and desponding fancies of his too sensitive nature." To this unvarying testimony of an unstable and moody character must be added Mr. Gillies' own confession in his "Memoirs of a Literary Veteran," 3 vols., 1851, from which it appears that he ran through and otherwise lost his fortune, neglected his advantages, and disappointed his friends. Even after this he had many chances. *Blackwood's Magazine* was open to his contributions; he received £200 for a novel; he opened a new vein in translating German stories into English; he was the first editor of the *Foreign Quarterly Review*; he translated some of Ehlenschläger's works, and introduced the subject of Swedish as well as Danish literature to English notice. Yet spite of these advantages his life became a painful struggle; and so entirely has he passed away from the minds of men, that at the time these lines are written, it has become a matter of difficulty to ascertain whether he be living or dead. His works are—"Varia;" "Childe Alarique," poems; "Recollections of Sir W. Scott," 1827; "Sir Henry Longueville," a novel; and the memoirs above mentioned. In Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosianae*, he figures as Kemperhausen.—R. H.

GILLOT, JACQUES: date of his birth not known; died at Paris in 1620; entered early into orders; appears to have been greatly loved and admired by his friends, among whom were the Scaligers, Casaubon, and Rapin. He was one of the principal authors of the famous "Satyre Menippée." The "Procession burlesque de la Ligue," and the "Harangue du cardinal legat," are referred to him.—J. A., D.

GILLRAY, JAMES, a celebrated caricaturist, was born in 1757. He was apprenticed to a writing engraver, but afterwards worked under Bartolozzi, in whose studio he probably acquired much of his remarkable facility in drawing and etching the figure. He commenced his career as a caricaturist in 1782, and for somewhat over a quarter of a century continued to put forth his political and personal satires in astonishing profusion. In all his number is said to exceed twelve hundred. His ready pencil was directed against all kinds of personages and all parties. With pertinacity and pungency equal to that of Peter Pindar he attacked the king (George III.) and his tory ministers, but the prince regent he handled with even greater freedom; whilst at the same time the whigs, as friends of the French revolution, met with little mercy. His plates show us the ridiculous side of the outer forms of such men as Burke, Fox, and Pitt; and they have besides a certain historical value as illustrative of the costume and manners of the time. But they are always coarse,

and often brutal, and it would have been no loss to art or morality if they had altogether perished. Many have, however, been collected by Mr. M'Lean, again by Mr. Bohn, and illustrated by Messrs. Wright and Evans in a Historical and Descriptive Account of Gillray's Caricatures, 1851, a work which will be of considerable service to the student of the period illustrated. Several of the caricatures engraved by Gillray were designed by Rowlandson and others. He also engraved some miscellaneous plates in the early part of his career. Gillray was a man of intemperate and reckless habits, as the result of which, notwithstanding the unparalleled popularity of his prints, he was seldom free from pecuniary difficulties, and he at length (about 1811) became insane, and ultimately sank into a state of imbecility. He died June 1, 1815. His portrait, a miniature by himself, is in the National Portrait Gallery.—J. T.-c.

GILLY, WILLIAM STEPHEN, D.D., born in 1789, is identified with a revived interest in the protestant inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, brought about mainly by his publication of a book in 1824, entitled "Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piedmont, in the year 1823, and Researches among the Vaudois or Waldenses, Protestant inhabitants of the Cottian Alps." The sympathy excited throughout England by this work resulted in the formation of a fund sufficient to found and maintain a college and library at La Tour in Piedmont. Among the contributors to the fund was the aged and amiable Barrington, bishop of Durham, who seized the first opportunity of a vacancy in the cathedral to testify his interest in the author of Waldensian Researches by appointing Mr. Gilly to a canonry there in 1825. To this was added shortly after the living of St. Margaret's in that city, which was exchanged in 1831 for the vicarage of Norham on the Tweed. In both situations Dr. Gilly was highly esteemed as a laborious and conscientious pastor. He received the degree of D.D. in 1833. He died at Norham, September 10, 1855.—R. H.

GILPIN, BERNARD, "the apostle of the North," was born at Kentmire Hall in Westmoreland in the year 1517. After finishing his education at a public school, he removed to Oxford, and at the age of sixteen was entered on the foundation at Queen's college. Here he devoted himself principally to divinity and such studies as were connected with the interpretation of scripture, to which he was powerfully drawn by the writings of Erasmus, then just beginning to be generally known in this country among students. From these he also imbibed a spirit of more free inquiry than was usual at that time; but he was not as yet shaken in his attachment to the Church of Rome. When Wolsey founded Christ Church college, Gilpin was one of the first to whom he offered the advantages of that new and splendid foundation. While resident there, he continued to prosecute his studies and to mingle in the controversies of the day. Having consented very reluctantly to defend the popish side against Peter Martyr in a public dispute, he was so impressed with the force of his opponent's arguments that he withdrew from the contest and shut himself up, that he might earnestly and prayerfully reconsider the whole subject in controversy between the papists and the reformers. The result of these inquiries led him to see that he could no longer remain with a safe conscience in the communion of the Church of Rome. He accordingly avowed himself of the reformed faith, and was numbered among its adherents, though he continued to retain his place at Oxford. Here he remained till his thirty-fifth year, when he was presented to the vicarage of Norton in Durham by King Edward in 1552. Before going to reside, he was called to preach before the king at Greenwich, where he took occasion, Latimer-like, to point out very plainly and to censure sharply the prevailing vices and abuses of the age, not sparing either the court or the clergy. Having obtained from secretary Cecil the royal license of general preaching, he, on settling in his parish, not only laboured to fulfil its duties, but travelled into other parts of the country to preach. Becoming somewhat uneasy as to his duty in relation to controverted points, and not satisfied that he did right in merely inculcating moral duties in his preaching, he, by the advice of Bishop Tunstall, who was his uncle, resolved to go abroad and spend some time in conference with learned and godly men there. For this purpose he resigned his benefice, though the bishop wished him only to leave it for the time in the charge of a substitute, and passed over to the continent. After visiting Mechlin, where one of his brothers resided, and other places in the Low Countries, he settled at Louvain, where he devoted himself to study. From this he went to Paris; and after the lapse of three years he returned to Eng-

land fully confirmed in his attachment to the reformed faith. The Marian persecution was then raging; but Tunstall, who was inclined to moderate courses, conferred on him the archdeaconry of Durham, to which the rectory of Easington was attached. His zeal in exposing and rebuking the misconduct and errors of the clergy, not only long troubled the moderate bishop, but soon stirred up hatred and opposition against him in the diocese. Tunstall's management and partiality availed to rescue him from the malice of his enemies; but he found his situation so onerous and irksome that he resigned his preferment, and continued to live with the bishop as his chaplain. After some time he became rector of Houghton-le-Spring, a parish where the people were in a state not much above that of barbarians. Here he set himself earnestly to promote the best interests of those intrusted to his charge; but his labours were constantly interrupted by his enemies, who thirsted for his blood. Finding they could not bring Tunstall to their purposes, they managed to get Gilpin accused before Bonner. He left home, expecting and prepared to suffer martyrdom; but being detained by the way (it is said by some in consequence of the breaking of his leg), before he was able to travel Mary was dead, and the power of Bonner at an end. He returned forthwith to Houghton, and such already was the hold he had taken of the hearts of the people, that he passed to his house through crowds who had come to express their joy at his escape. One of Elizabeth's first acts was to nominate Gilpin to the see of Carlisle; but no persuasions could induce him to accept this honour. Henceforward he resided at his rectory, constantly occupied in promoting the mental, social, and religious improvement of his parishioners. Besides exercising a wide hospitality and dispensing a large beneficence, he, out of his own private means, founded and endowed a grammar-school, which soon became a very flourishing institution, and from which some eminent scholars proceeded. Nor were his labours confined to his own parish; he was wont every year to travel through parts of Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, visiting the most neglected parishes and preaching the gospel to the people. Among other parts which he regularly visited, was "the debatable land" between England and Scotland, a district inhabited at that time by banditti and outlaws, and into which no civilized person ventured, who could help it. Here he was found every year about the time of Christmas travelling from place to place, defying cold, hunger, and fatigue, preaching to the people, arbitrating in their quarrels, seeking to win them to orderly and quiet habits, fearlessly rebuking their vices, and everywhere followed by the rude but hearty gratitude and reverence of those for whose welfare he put forth so much disinterested labour. His last days were greatly troubled by some ecclesiastical disputes and the machinations of some of his clerical brethren; but he continued to pursue his course of laborious effort and large-hearted beneficence to the end. He died on the 4th of March, 1583, leaving behind him a name which has been for successive generations as a household word and a sacred memorial among the people of the district where he laboured.—W. L. A.

GILPIN, RICHARD, a nonconformist divine, was born in 1625. He first studied medicine, and graduated M.D. at Leyden, but "he was designed," says his biographer, "by God for great work in his church, and was singularly qualified for it. There was scarcely anything that accomplished a man, a scholar, a physician, or divine, but he possessed it in great perfection. He went about doing good both to the souls and the bodies of men." He became a preacher in Lambeth, then at the Savoy, where he was assistant to Dr. Wilkins. Of the living of Greystock in Cumberland, valued at £300, he was deprived for nonconformity. He also laboured at Durham, but he lived longest in Newcastle. He was seized with his mortal illness in the pulpit, and being carried home, died ten days after, in the year 1699.—R.H.

GILPIN, SAWREY, R.A., was born at Carlisle in 1733. He studied painting under Samuel Scott the marine painter; but he liked horses better than ships, and under the patronage of the duke of Cumberland, he soon found abundant and profitable occupation in painting the portraits of celebrated horses and dogs. Gilpin was the best animal painter of his day. He thoroughly understood the domestic animals, and drew them correctly and with great spirit. He essayed historical pictures, but failed completely. Gilpin was a feeble colourist; the landscape part of his pictures was frequently painted by Barrett, whilst he painted the animals in Barrett's landscapes. He published some etchings of animals. Gilpin died March 8, 1807.—J. T-e.

GILPIN, WILLIAM, Vicar of Boldre in the New Forest, Hampshire, and prebendary of Salisbury, was born at Carlisle in 1724. He is stated in some accounts to have been a descendant of the celebrated Bernard Gilpin; but Carleton, in his life of the latter, positively affirms that "he lived and dyed a single man." Mr. Gilpin for some time kept a flourishing school at Cheam in Surrey, and it was one of his pupils, Colonel Mitford, author of a History of Greece, who procured for him the appointment to Boldre, in which he remained till his death. Mr. Gilpin was a man of undoubted genius and great literary industry. Besides a variety of works on subjects of religious interest, he wrote a series of volumes illustrative of the picturesque scenery of Great Britain, and accompanied by engravings in aquatint executed by himself with the taste and feeling of a painter. Among his works of a religious character are "The Life of Bernard Gilpin," published in 1753, and reprinted by Edward Irving at Glasgow in 1824; lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Lord Cobham, J. Huss, Jerome of Prague, and Cranmer, published at intervals from 1754 to 1784; "Lectures on the Catechism of the Church of England," 1779; "Exposition of the New Testament," 1790, characterized by Bishop Horne as "a justly admired and ably executed work;" "Moral Contrasts," 1798; and "Sermons Preached to a Country Congregation," 1799-1805, a work highly recommended by Dr. Aikin to the careful imitation of young clergymen. Of his numerous volumes on picturesque scenery, &c., we can only briefly mention the titles—"Observations on the River Wye, and the Southern Districts of Wales," 1782; "Tour through the Lake Country," 1787; "Observations on Picturesque Beauty made in 1776 in different parts of Great Britain, and particularly on the Mountains of Scotland," published in 1789; "Remarks on Forest Scenery, with Views of the New Forest in Hampshire," 1791; "Three Essays on Picturesque Beauty, with a Poem on Landscape Painting," 1792; "Remarks on the Western parts of England and the Picturesque Beauties of the Isle of Wight," 1798. These works initiated a new and higher style of books of travels. Most of them were translated into French and German in 1800, and the aquatint engravings in the translations are said to have been even superior to those in the original, although the latter have sufficient excellence to prove that Gilpin was an accomplished artist as well as able writer. His brother Sawrey, a professional artist (mentioned in a separate notice), contributed etchings of the animals. William was as much esteemed for his moral and religious character as he was admired for his talents, and when he died in 1804, at the age of eighty, he left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school at Boldre.—G. BL.

GIMIGNANO, VINCENZO DA SAN, an Italian fresco painter, was born at San Gimignano about 1490; his family name was Tamagni. He is known chiefly as one of the assistants of Raphael in the Vatican Loggie. His first works were executed about 1510 in the church of San Francesco at Montalcino, some of which are still preserved, others are at San Gimignano, but most have perished. He is supposed to have died young about 1529. He is one of those painters who seem to have been disturbed and ruined by the sack of Rome by the soldiers of Bourbon in 1527.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*).—R. N. W.

GINANI, GIUSEPPE, known as having made some interesting discoveries of plants and other natural productions on the coasts of the Adriatic. He acquired great reputation as a botanist and zoologist, and left several works. He was a member of several academies, and was particularly honoured by the grand-duke of Tuscany. He died at Ravenna in 1753.—A. S., O.

GINGUENÉ, PIERRE LOUIS, was born at Rennes, 25th April, 1748. To the English reader Ginguéné is best known for his "History of Italian Literature;" a work so faithful and complete that our great historian, Hallam, has borrowed from it most freely in his own account of the literary history of Europe during the three centuries which he has made the subject of his inquiry. Lady Morgan met him abroad, and bears testimony to the charm of his manner and the goodness of his heart. His education was derived chiefly from his father, and it was in his own family that the future historian of the Italian writers acquired, besides Greek and Latin, a knowledge of the English and Italian languages; so that, by the time he arrived at man's estate, he had gone through the whole range of belles-lettres, of history, and philosophy. His earliest efforts in literature were such as might have been expected from a young man of general accomplishments, brought up in the country, and not



destined for any particular profession. He wrote poems and essays. In 1775 he became a contributor of critical papers to the *Mercure de France*, then supported by some of the first literary men of the day. Being a musician as well as writer, he took part in the controversy which raged the following year as to the merits of the German and Italian schools of music—a controversy provoked by the representation of an opera on the same subject from Glück and Picini. Italian melody, sustained by Ginguéné, was supposed to have triumphed over harmony; but the victory was by no means complete, as the present popularity of the German master in Paris itself sufficiently proves. In 1780 this gifted man was glad to accept a situation in the office of the minister of finance, of which the emolument was only sufficient to enable him to follow out his literary labours with independence. We learn that he was an unsuccessful competitor for a prize essay and a prize poem, both of which seem to have been won by persons whose names have not been preserved. When the Revolution broke out, the general enthusiasm was shared by Ginguéné, who hailed the meeting of the states-general with an ode. As he still continued his contributions to periodicals, his bold condemnation of the terrorists made him a marked man. He was thrown into prison, and only escaped the guillotine through the overthrow of Robespierre. Under the government of the directory, he was appointed a commissioner of public instruction, and became the chief director of education, and helped to reorganize public schools. His reputation rose so high that he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Turin, where he went at the end of the year 1797, but did not long retain his post. It is suspected that he devoted his time more to Italian literature than to diplomacy; besides, he was of too honest and bold a nature, and not supple enough for the work of intrigue in which Italy was to be involved. Elected a member of the tribunal in 1799, he gave offence by the boldness with which he denounced the creation of special tribunals, depriving people of their ordinary judges; and when, some months after, he found himself amongst the outgoing members, he wisely renounced politics for literature. It was in 1802 that he began those lectures upon the literary history of Italy, which, continued through successive years, eventually assumed the shape in which this great work is known to the world. A member of the Institut, as remodelled by the emperor, he took an important part in the labours of the section or class to which he belonged. Besides his Italian history, he wrote an account of the French troubadours of the thirteenth century, published fables, chiefly derived from his favourite Italian poets, and edited an edition of Letourner's translation of Ossian's poems, a work which singularly influenced the literary mind of the empire. Ginguéné died on the 11th November, 1816.—J. F. C.

GINKLE, GODART DE, first earl of Athlone, one of the most distinguished of the generals of William III. of England, was born at Utrecht about the year 1630. His family was one of distinction in Holland; and at an early age he commenced his military life, so that he had attained to the rank of general of cavalry before the prince of Orange was called to England, whither he accompanied him in 1688, and, after some service there, passed over with the prince to Ireland, and took a conspicuous part in the memorable battle of the Boyne on the 1st of July, 1690. William's confidence in Ginkle was such that on leaving Ireland, he intrusted the entire management of the army to him as commander-in-chief, committing the civil administration to two lords-justices, Lord Sidney and Thomas Coningsby. During the winter of 1690–91, the country was kept in a state of continual disturbance by the rapparees. With these depredators Ginkle had to contend, as well as to restrain the lawlessness and discontent of the troops, who were disorganized for want of their pay. In these duties he displayed vigour, judgment, and humanity. In May, 1691, Ginkle collected the greater part of the English forces near Mullingar, preparing to open the campaign, having Talmash and Mackay under his command; thence he passed to Ballymore, which speedily surrendered. Repairing the fortifications and leaving a garrison, he marched upon Athlone, one of the most important military stations in Ireland, and took up his position close to the walls, while the French general, St. Ruth, lay encamped on the Connaught side of the Shannon. To take Athlone appeared to St. Ruth to be a rash and hopeless enterprise, and he expressed his astonishment that so experienced a commander as Ginkle should attempt it. "His master," said he to D'Usson, "ought to hang

him for trying to take Athlone, and mine ought to hang me if I lose it." Nevertheless, in a series of brilliant assaults, which the pen of Macaulay has vividly described, Ginkle became master of the town on the 30th of June. The victorious general, with characteristic humanity, proclaimed, at his own risk and against the will of the lords-justices, a free pardon and security for all who would submit. It was, however, unavailing, and accordingly, after repairing the fortifications of Athlone, he passed to Ballinasloe on the 11th of July, and thence to Anghrim castle, near which the Irish, under St. Ruth, were collected in full force. Then followed the memorable and bloody battle of Anghrim. The details of that hard-fought field occupy a large page in history, and attest the skill, bravery, coolness, and perseverance of Ginkle. Victory, long dubious and changing, at length declared for the English. St. Ruth was slain; the Irish, fighting inch by inch with obstinate valour, at length broke and fled. A horrible carnage ensued; and an eye-witness declares that from the top of the hill he saw the country, to the distance of nearly four miles, white with the naked bodies of the slain. Ginkle next marched upon Galway, which, after a show of resistance, capitulated, and the victor then turned his steps to Limerick, the last stronghold of James' troops, and on the 14th of August encamped within fourteen miles of the city. The siege of Limerick commenced on the 25th. The resistance of Sarsfield was long and brave, the valour of the besiegers indomitable, the resources and ingenuity of their general as fertile as they were daring. At length, after a bloody engagement at the Thomond Gate, on the 22nd of September, a parley ensued, and after much negotiation, the celebrated treaty of Limerick was signed on the 2nd of October, by the lords-justices and Ginkle, thus putting an end to the Irish war and the sovereignty of James II. During the negotiations a characteristic incident occurred; a misunderstanding arising between Sarsfield and Ginkle, the former said he was in the power of the latter. "Not so," replied Ginkle, "but you shall go in again, and do the worst you can." The war over, Ginkle returned to Dublin on the 8th of November, where he was honourably entertained. In London his reception was equally flattering. The house of commons sent a deputation, headed by the speaker, with their thanks, and he was created Earl of Athlone and Baron of Anghrim in the Irish peerage, on the 28th of February, 1692. A grant of forfeited lands was made in his favour, which, however, was revoked by the act of resumption, so that he does not appear to have had any territorial possessions in Ireland. Attaching himself still to his royal master, he attended him to Flanders, in command of the Dutch cavalry. In 1693, he was president of the court-martial on the trial and condemnation of Grandval for the plot to assassinate William. He was present at the battle of Lauden in the same year, and narrowly escaped drowning in the endeavour to restore order in the retreat. He fought under Marlborough in 1702, having the chief command of the Dutch forces as *veldt-marshal*. He died in February, 1703, at Utrecht, after two days' illness. He left two sons, the eldest of whom attained a high military position in the Dutch service. In 1795 the sixth earl took his seat in the Irish house of lords. Ginkle was an able general, uniting in a high degree qualities not always associated. He was bold, yet cautious; vigorous and prompt, yet cool and self-possessed; his presence of mind always equal to the emergency, his sagacity rarely at fault; and let it not be forgotten that he was humane and just, ever anxious to spare the effusion of blood, ready to fight the enemy, but readier still to receive his submission. On the death of Wilhelm Gustaf Frederick, the tenth earl, 21st March, 1844, the title became extinct.—The name Ginkle is variously spelt by different writers, but that in the text is alone correct. The writer of this memoir was favoured by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster king-of-arms, with an inspection of the original book of the lords entries, signed by the sixth earl on taking his seat, in which the name is spelt as above.—J. F. W.

GIOBERT, GIOVANNI ANTONIO, was born on 28th October, 1761, at Mongardino, near Asti. In 1802 he was appointed to fill the chair of chemistry and mineralogy in the university of Turin, having been for the two preceding years professor of agriculture. In 1789 he was made a member of the Turin Academy. Among his rather numerous publications may be mentioned a treatise on indigo, which was published in Paris in 1813 at the cost of Napoleon. Giobert was a member of the provisional government of Piedmont in 1798. His death took place at

Millefiori, in the neighbourhood of Turin, on the 14th of September, 1834.—J. A. W.

GIOBERTI, VINCENZO, born at Turin on the 5th of April, 1801. He studied at the university of his native city, and entered the church, taking the degree of D.D. in 1823. He obtained a chaplaincy at the court, and became the adviser of Charles Albert up to the year 1833, when, the retrograde party having succeeded in estranging the king from Gioberti, he was imprisoned, and shortly after exiled from Piedmont. The Italian patriot repaired to Paris, where he hoped to find a compensation for the loss of his country in the magnificent libraries of that city; but still pursued by his enemies, and unable to obtain permission to visit without any restraint these mines of knowledge, he left for Brussels, where his friend Gaggia called him to the chair of philosophy in the royal gymnasium. It was to the students in that establishment Gioberti dedicated in 1839 his first scientific work, an Introduction to the study of Philosophy. Having become intimately acquainted with Quetelet, the royal director of the Brussels observatory, Gioberti obtained, through that eminent savant, free access to all the Belgian libraries, from which he collected all the materials he required for writing his works, "Del Bello e del Buono," and "Errori Filosofici di Antonio Rosmini," 1842, a confutation of Laménais' and Rosmini's pantheistic doctrines. These works obtained a great circulation, and opened the minds of the Italians to a just appreciation of the intellectual powers of their author. Encouraged by his first success, Gioberti soon brought out, in 1843, "Il Primato degl' Italiani," a classical work, in which he counsels the supreme pontiff to enter at once on the path of political reforms that must again lead Italy to that primacy amongst nations which she twice held in history. The time and circumstances of this publication were unfavourable to Gioberti's political creed, and therefore it remained almost totally ignored in Italy, where the antiliberal tendencies of the ruling classes were in the ascendant. Strongly opposed by the clerical party, Gioberti published in 1845 his "Prolegomeni," a work that brought on him the scurrilous attacks of the jesuits, Curci, Pellico, and Bresciani. To this unprincipled opposition we owe, perhaps, Gioberti's best literary production, "Il Gesuita Moderno," 1847, in which he displays an immense power of argumentation in language unsurpassed by any modern writer. This work, a powerful denunciation of that order, caused a moral revolution in Italy, and the expulsion of the jesuits was forced by public opinion on almost all the states of Italy, even on the government of Rome. The sudden downfall of that order prepared the events of 1848, and Gioberti being recalled from his exile, visited all the principal towns in the north of Italy, meeting everywhere with the most enthusiastic reception. Wherever he went, in his addresses to the people, he displayed the greatest oratorical ability, and succeeded in convincing the masses of the necessity of unity in the impending struggle for independence. At Turin, Gioberti was intrusted in 1848 with the portfolio of public instruction, and soon after he became president of the council, and secretary of state for foreign affairs. Whilst in that responsible post, fearing the opposition of the allied powers, Gioberti proposed the restoration of the pope, and of the grand-duke of Tuscany, guaranteeing, however, the constitutions spontaneously granted by these potentates to their subjects. Accused of reactionary tendencies, even by those whom he had raised to power, Gioberti lost his majority in the parliament, and his ministry fell. It was then that he founded a political journal, *Il Saggiatore*, by which he endeavoured to rally the nation to his political creed—the unity of Italy, a confederacy of the various states, with but one army, and one parliament, under the honorary presidency of the pope. After the defeat of Charles Albert, and the fatal treaty of General Salasso at Milan, Gioberti was recalled to the ministry, and Victor Emmanuel, after his father's abdication, appointed him one of his privy council under Delaunay and Pinelli's administration. Soon, however, the political opponents of Gioberti compelled the king to dispense with his services at home, and he was sent as ambassador to the French capital. There profiting by the leisure which his office, almost a sinecure, left him, he wrote and published in 1851 his work entitled "Rinnovamento civile dell' Italia," in which the principal causes of the political abasement of the Italians, and the best means of giving to the nation that unity which alone could save Italy from utter ruin, are ably pointed out to the crowned champion who since has shown himself so worthy of the confidence Italy has

placed in his honesty as a king, and his courage as a soldier. All Gioberti's works are written in the most classic language; Manzoni and Leopardi, indeed, claim for the author of "Il Primato degl' Italiani" the highest place among the philosophers and prose-writers of modern Italy. His life was a continued example of self-denial and humility. When an exile, his time was spent in study and acts of charity towards his fellow-countrymen; when raised to the highest dignities of the state, he kept the same even tenor of life; he gave the whole of his emoluments for the relief of the Venetian sufferers, and he had the modesty to refuse even those honorary distinctions which were offered him by his king and country. Gioberti was writing his last work, "La Prosologia," when he died suddenly at Paris on the 25th of October, 1851. In the Piazza Carignano at Turin a magnificent marble statue has been erected to his memory by his grateful country.—A. C. M.

GIOCCOLI. See JULIUS III.

GIOCONDO, FRA GIOVANNI, a celebrated Italian architect and engineer of Verona, who succeeded Bramante as one of the architects of St. Peter's. He was as much distinguished as a theologian, philosopher, and scholar, as for his scientific acquirements. J. C. Scaliger was his pupil in the Greek and Latin languages. He seems to have been born between 1430–40. Vasari's account of him is vague, but the following interesting passage relating to him occurs in a letter written by Raphael to his uncle, Simone Ciarla, dated July 1, 1514, published by Richardson and others:—"He (the pope) has given me a companion, a very learned old friar, who is upwards of eighty years of age; and as the pope sees that he cannot live long, and as he has the reputation of great knowledge, his holiness has given him to me as an assistant, that I may learn of him, and discover any great secret he may have in architecture, and thus perfect myself in the art. He is called Fra Giocondo." The frate's appointment was worth to him three hundred golden ducats per annum. Raphael, and Giuliano da San Gallo, likewise engaged as one of the architects of St. Peters, received the same salary. Fra Giocondo does not appear to have been much occupied in the continuation of St. Peters; he is said to have improved the foundations, but he was then too old for anything but consultation; he was, however, still living in 1521. He did great service in his own country in the earlier part of his career, especially at Venice, where he turned the waters of the Brenta to Brontolo in the south, thus keeping the Venetian lagoons clear from the immense quantities of mud brought down from the Alps by the Brenta; and this channel, known as the Brenta Novissima, still exists. He built also the bridge at Verona, known as the Ponte della Pietra; and the Pont Notre Dame at Paris. Vasari says that Fra Giocondo built two bridges over the Seine when in the service of Louis XII. in France. He was also in the service of the Emperor Maximilian in Germany. Among his literary services are the discovery of some of the letters of the younger Pliny in an old library at Paris, and an illustrated edition of Vitruvius, published at Venice in 1511. The religious order to which he belonged is not known, but he is supposed to have been a Franciscan.—(Vasari.)—R. N. W.

GIOENI, GIUSEPPE, an eminent Sicilian naturalist, born at Catania in 1747, distinguished for his investigations into the geology of his native island. His great work on the mineralogy of Ætna, and generally on volcanic phenomena, acquired a European reputation, both for the importance of the observations and for the method and clearness of the exposition. He was on terms of intimacy with the great British naturalist, Hamilton, and with the French Dolomieu, and worked with them on their scientific visits to Sicily. He died in 1822, leaving a fine museum of natural history.—A. S. O.

GIOJA, FLAVIO, a celebrated Neapolitan navigator and mathematician, born about the commencement of the fourteenth century at the little village of Pasitano, near Amalfi. The invention of the mariners' compass has been attributed to him. Klaproth and others have, however, established the claim of the Chinese to that distinction; but it is by no means improbable that Flavio Gioja may have ascertained the existence of such an instrument from the Arabian mariners, who then traded to the east, and though not the discoverer of the compass, he may have been the first to introduce the knowledge of it into Europe. The royal family of Naples, being connected with the then reigning family of France, and bearing their arms, conferred on the district of Pasitano the armorial ensign of the



fleur de lis in honour of the alleged discovery of Gioja. Of his life we have no account, and his name is known to us solely in connection with the discovery of the properties of the magnetic needle as above alluded to.—W. W. E. T.

GIOJA, MELCHIORRE, born at Piacenza in 1767. His father gave him a very liberal education, first in the schools of San Pietro at Piacenza, then in the Collegio Alberoni, and destined him to the church. Gioja devoted himself in the latter institution, in which he spent nine years, to the study of inductive philosophy and mathematics; and after taking holy orders, he continued privately to apply himself to his favourite pursuits with such an ardent love of knowledge, that he used to sleep only a few hours in the afternoon, passing the whole night at his books. His first publications, although of temporary interest, were highly successful. He settled at Milan in 1797, and embracing the principles of the Revolution, was created historiographer of the state, and subsequently director of the new office of statistics, under the home department. In 1811 he was intrusted with the work of compiling, through the help of local agents in the different provinces, a general statistical account of the state; a task in which he displayed extraordinary activity. After the fall of Napoleon in 1814, Gioja resumed his studies in retirement, and commenced publishing numerous works on social and philosophical subjects. In all of these he exhibits much practical sense, a wide acquaintance with facts, and an analytical power of classification, which places him among the most distinguished social philosophers of modern Italy. His materialistic tendencies, however, his utilitarian views, and the arithmetical character of his treatment of moral and political matters, leave his works open to many objections. He was a great admirer of Bentham. In spite of his errors in moral philosophy, Gioja gave a signal impulse to the development of political economy and social science in Italy; he associated with the doctrines of the Italian school those of the English economists, particularly of Adam Smith, and he popularized the subject of the "association of labour." Another important matter, which he treated in a noble spirit of devotion to the civil improvement of man, was that of social merits and rewards (*Del Merito e delle Ricompense*). His "Nuovo Galateo," in which he assigns to external habits and manners their true value as connected with the development of the moral nature, is also a very interesting and popular work. His incessant application to study brought on a severe illness, which resulted fatally in 1829. His principal works, besides those above named, are—"Teoria civile del divorzio," &c., 1803; "Tavole Statistiche," 1808; "Nuovo prospetto delle Scienze Economiche," &c., 1815-19, six vols.; "Elementi di Filosofia," 1818; "Dell' ingiuria e dei danni," &c., 1820; "Ideologia," 1822; "Filosofia della Statistica," 1826.—A. S. O.

GIORDANI, GIUSEPPE, a musician, was a native of Italy. He came to England early in life, and resided so many years in this country that he was at length almost as well acquainted with the English language, and the English style of music, as any individual of his time. In the year 1779 he entered into a speculation with Leoni the singer, by taking the theatre in Chapel Street, Dublin, for the performance of operas, in which the whole of the musical department was to be under his management. This connection was continued about four years, Giordani composing the music, and Leoni superintending the stage department. Improvident engagements, and an indifferent season, at last brought bankruptcy upon the musicians, and the theatre passed into other hands. Giordani from this time continued to reside in Dublin as a teacher of music, where he had several pupils of distinction. His Italian operas possess a considerable degree of merit, and in general were well received. The best known are "Antigona," "Artaserse," and "Il Baccio." He composed several English operas, performed at Dublin, besides sonatas and other pieces for the pianoforte, many of which had a great sale. He also composed an oratorio, "Isaac," which does not appear to have been printed.—E. F. R.

GIORDANI or GIORDANO, VITALE, a Neapolitan mathematician, was born at Bitonto on the 13th of December, 1633. He was intended for the ecclesiastical profession, but he eloped with a beautiful girl of humble origin, whom he married. After living a short time with his wife's family, he happened to kill one of his brothers-in-law in a brawl, and for safety fled to Venice, where he entered as a common seaman in the fleet about to be sent against the Turks. Having distinguished him-

self in action, he was appointed secretary to the admiral; and while holding that office applied himself diligently to the study of mathematics. In 1659 he quitted the Venetian service and went to Rome, where he enlisted in the papal guards. Soon afterwards, the eccentric Queen Christina, becoming aware of his talents, named him her mathematician; and through her influence he was appointed, in 1666, teacher of mathematics in the college for artists, which was founded in that year at Rome by Louis XIV. In 1672 he was appointed engineer of the castle of St. Angelo; and in 1685 professor of mathematics in the college of the Sapienza. He wrote a course of mathematics, a work called "Euclide Restituito," and a treatise on the fall of heavy bodies. He died at Rome in 1711.—W. J. M. R.

GIORDANO, LUCA, Cavaliere, was born at Naples in 1632, and died there honoured and wealthy in 1705. He commenced painting under Ribera, commonly called Spagnoletto, then studied under Pietro da Cortona at Rome, and became at Venice an imitator of Paul Veronese. He could imitate the style of most masters, and acquired such extraordinary facility of execution that he went by the nickname of "Luca fa presto." A different origin, however, is by some assigned to the name. He had the same facility whether in oil or in fresco—a few days sufficed for the painting of a large altarpiece. His style combines the general ease and character of the works of Pietro da Cortona with much of the force of light and shade of Spagnoletto. Luca Giordano spent twelve years in Spain in the service of Charles II., by whom he was knighted. His pictures are exceedingly numerous, but more especially at Naples, where he survived to enjoy the reputation of the greatest painter of his age. Posterity has not confirmed the opinion of his contemporaries. His works are often prodigiously clever, but are at the same time purely mechanical; they want sentiment and refinement of every kind. He has executed some clever etchings.—(Dominici, *Vite dei Pittori Napoletani*, &c.)—R. N. W.

GIORGI, ANTONIO AGOSTINO, born at Santo Mauro, near Rimini, in 1711. He entered the Augustinian order at Bologna, and taught theology with great success in various places. His controversy with Paulin de Saint Barthelemy respecting the religion of the Brahmins attracted great notice. He was acquainted with eleven languages; and published a work entitled "Alphabetum Thibetanum," &c., in the composition of which he made good use of the library of the Propaganda. He died at Rome on the 4th of May, 1797.—A. C. M.

GIORGIANI. See DJORDJANI.

GIORGIO, FRANCESCO DI, an Italian painter, sculptor, and architect of Siena, where he was born in 1439. His family name was Martini. He appears to have commenced as a painter, but afterwards neglected this art for sculpture and architecture. He was painting in 1470-75; the gallery of Siena contains a picture of the last date, signed "Franciscus Giorgio." But it was as an architect that he was most celebrated, according to Vasari; and he was much employed by the duke of Urbino from 1477 as a military engineer. He was the author of a treatise on architecture and engineering, "Trattato d'architettura civile e militare," published in Turin in 1841, with a life of Francesco by Carlo Promis. Francesco is reputed to be the inventor of the modern military mine, first applied at Naples in 1495, in the Castel dell' Nuovo. He was employed as architect and engineer in many other cities in Italy as well as Urbino; and when he returned to Siena he was made architect of the municipality, and he twice served in the government of the republic, in 1485 and 1493. He died in retirement near Siena about 1506, aged sixty-seven.—(Vasari.)—R. N. W.

GIORGIONE, the name by which GIORGIO BARBARELLI is commonly known, from his large handsome person, equivalent to big George in English. He was born at or near Castelfranco in 1477, the same year in which Titian was born, and they were pupils together in the school of Giovanni Bellini at Venice. Giorgione settled in Venice, and by way of advertisement painted the façade of his house in fresco. This procured him other work of the kind, as some works on the outside of the German warehouse of Venice, known as the Fondaco dei Tedeschi. Giorgione and Titian were till this time good friends, and it appeared that Giorgione employed his friend to assist him in these frescoes. When, however, Giorgione had been complimented for the excellence of a portion which had been executed by Titian, a jealousy was engendered between them, and they became eventually rivals. Giorgione's early works were stiff and

formal, like those of his master and the quattrocento painters generally; but he very soon enlarged his manner, and combined good light and shade with good colour, producing a grander and softer effect than had hitherto been attained. He is said to have been led to the development of *chiaroscuro* through seeing some of the works of Leonardo da Vinci. He had a great taste for colour, and lost no opportunity of producing rich effects by means of it. He seems to have been the first to imitate the real texture of stuffs; he painted his draperies from the actual material, and imitated as nearly as possible their various substances. Giorgione executed several extensive frescoes, some historical pictures in oil, and many portraits. Like many artists of the period, he was also in the habit of painting panels for various articles of ornamental furniture, frequently representing tales from Ovid, and enriching the backgrounds with appropriate landscapes, a branch in which he had a skill quite before his time. Titian, however, eventually surpassed him. The most important of his remaining works are portraits. Of these Du Fresnoy has noticed the good dressing; and he adds that but for Giorgione, Titian would never have attained that perfection which was the consequence of the rivalry and jealousy between them. The reputation of Giorgione would have been doubtless much greater than it is, had he not died so young; he did not complete his thirty-fourth year. He died in 1511, and, as was supposed, of the plague; but Ridolfi mentions also the report that he died of mortification, his scholar, or rather assistant, Morto da Feltro having seduced and carried off his mistress. Sebastian del Piombo, Giovanni da Udine, and other celebrated painters, were scholars of Giorgione. There is a fresco by him in the Monte di Pietà at Treviso representing the "Entombment;" in the Louvre is a "Rural Concert" in oil; and there is a small figure of a knight in the National Gallery, all of which are characteristic specimens.—(Vasari, *Vite*, &c.; Ridolfi, *Le Maraviglie dell' Arte*, &c.)—R. N. W.

**GIOTTINO**, the name by which **TOMMASO DI STEFANO** is commonly known. He was a good early Florentine tempera painter, and imitator of Giotto, whence his name of Giottino, according to some accounts, while others state that his baptismal name was Giotto, not Tommaso. He was born in 1324, and learnt the art of Giotto from his father Stefano, one of Giotto's school. Giottino was employed in the church of San Francesco at Assisi, where some of his works still remain. Vasari praises him for many excellences—for the grace of his figures, the correctness of his forms, the beauty of his heads, and for the harmony of his colouring. There are some examples of his work in the Uffizi gallery at Florence, and in the Bardi chapel in the church of Santa Croce, representing the life of San Silvestro. Giottino was still living in 1368.—(Vasari, *Vite dei Pittori*, &c.)—R. N. W.

**GIOTTO**, known also as **MAGISTER JOTTUS**, was born in 1276, in the commune of Vespignano in the valley of Mugello, fifteen miles north-east of Florence; he is called also Giotto di Bondone, from the name of his father. The life of Giotto is somewhat of a romance. When a boy his occupation was to tend his father's sheep; and about the year 1286 the celebrated painter Cimabue having occasion to visit that part of the valley, surprised the young shepherd while endeavouring to sketch one of his father's flock on a stone. The painter being very much astonished at the ability displayed by the boy, adopted him, with the father's consent, and took Giotto back with him to Florence, and made a painter of him. Cimabue had himself been a great reformer in the art of painting, forsaking mere mediæval tradition for the study of nature; and he not only attempted life-size figures, but frequently executed works in which the figures were colossal. What, however, Cimabue only attempted, Giotto to a very great extent accomplished; there are heads, and occasionally characters, as fine in the works of Giotto as in anything that was done in after time. Among his earliest works were some wall pictures for the abbey of Florence, now perished. Buon fresco—that is, painting on the fresh wet plaster—was not invented till after Giotto's time; the earlier method was to wet the dry wall and then paint—it was afterwards called dry fresco, or fresco secco, to distinguish it from the better and later method now commonly known as fresco. Some of these early works are preserved in the Florentine academy, and in the churches of Santa Croce and Santa Maria Novella. There is also an excellent piece of two apostles in the National Gallery, saved from the church of the Carmine destroyed by fire in 1771. Giotto, like most of his contemporaries, was also a worker in mosaic; in 1298 he was

at Rome, and executed there the mosaic of the "Disciples in the Storm," known as the Navicella of Giotto. He executed later some extensive works in the church of San Francesco at Assisi; and in 1306 he was employed on the interesting series of the life of the Virgin in the church of the Madonna dell' Arena at Padua, lately published by the Arundel Society. When engaged on this work he used to be visited by the poet Dante, who has noticed the painter in the *Purgatorio*, canto xi. From Padua Giotto went to Avignon, and he took with him a present of a bronze crucifix to Pope Clement V. from Andrea Pisano, which led to that sculptor's commission from Clement for the first set of bronze gates for the baptistery of Florence; and Giotto designed the famous campanile or bell-tower by the side of it, but he did not live to carry it out. It was actually constructed by Taddeo Gaddi some years after the death of Giotto and of Dante, so that neither of them ever saw "Giotto's tower," notwithstanding the Florentine ciceroni point out the stone on which Dante used to sit of an evening admiring the beautiful work of his friend. Giotto returned to Florence from Avignon in 1316, and from this time he appears to have devoted his attention as much to architecture and sculpture as to painting. In 1322 he visited Lucca, and in 1327 painted a chapel for King Robert in the Castel Nuovo at Naples, which has been long since destroyed. He executed some works also at Ravenna, Milan, and Lucca, but nearly all have perished. In 1340 an interesting recovery was made of some portraits painted by Giotto, in the chapel of the Palazzo del Podestà, among which is one of Dante, now well known in prints. This great artist died on the 8th of January, 1336, or correctly in 1337, as the Florentines and others reckoned their years from the 25th of March, the Annunciation day, instead of the 1st of January as now. He was buried with great pomp in the cathedral of Florence, Santa Maria del Fiore. Giotto educated a great school, and was one of the greatest reformers or promoters of the art of painting; his chief scholar was Taddeo Gaddi, who lived with him for twenty-four years, and completed his unfinished works. The famous Last Supper of the refectory of the church of Santa Croce at Florence, formerly attributed to Giotto, is now given without hesitation to his scholar Taddeo. Though of so great ability in some departments of painting, Giotto is very hard in his drawing, and he paid little or no attention to the harmony of light and shade or general perspective, though skilful in foreshortening the figure; and his colouring is feeble. In composition and expression he was even great, and in this respect his works constitute the era of a new epoch of art. There is a saying—"Rounder than the O of Giotto." This, according to Vasari, has reference to a mechanical feat performed by the painter before he went to Rome. Pope Boniface, who wished to decorate St. Peter's, sent an envoy to Florence and Siena for artists, of whose ability he required specimens. Giotto is said to have sent a circle, drawn without the aid of compasses, with a brush, in red colour. And this mere mechanical exploit (in which perhaps many coopers might rival him in chalk) appeared, it is said, in the eyes of the pope to be more wonderful in skill than any of the specimens forwarded by the other artists applied to—though the painter's general reputation may have had something to do with the decision.—(Vasari, ed. Lemonnier.)—R. N. W.

**GIOVANETTI**, **GIACOMO**, an Italian juriconsult, was born at Orta in 1787, and died at Novara in 1849. Recognized as the most eminent lawyer in Piedmont, he added to his laurels by earnest arguments in favour of free trade. His knowledge of the laws relating to irrigation caused him to be consulted on the subject by the authorities both of France and Portugal. In 1848 he became president of the council of state.—W. J. P.

**GIOVANNINI**, **GIACOMO MARIA**, Italian engraver, was born at Bologna in 1667. He studied painting under Antonio Roli, but abandoned that art for engraving, in which he attained marked success. Besides separate plates after Correggio, the Caracci, &c., he executed a series of twelve prints from Correggio's paintings in the cupola of S. Giovanni at Parma, and ten from the paintings by L. Caracci and his scholars in the cloister of S. Michele-in-Bosco, Bologna. But his greatest undertaking was that of drawing and engraving the duke of Parma's fine collection of two thousand medals. The plates were published with descriptions by Pedrussi in seven volumes. Giovannini died at Parma in 1717.—J. T-e.

\* **GIOVINI**, **ANGELO AURELIO BIANCHI**, was born at



Como in December, 1799. He was destined for commerce by his father, who, at nine years of age, sent him to Milan to be trained in a commercial house. His literary tastes, however, were early developed by assiduous reading, and it became evident that he was destined to more important labours and more serious difficulties than those of the merchant's desk. In 1830 Giovini was suspected of liberal tendencies by the Austrian government; and compelled to quit Milan, he withdrew to Capo Lago in Switzerland, where he was admitted into the copartnership of a large typographical establishment. Soon after he became the editor of a liberal newspaper, the *Anchor*; published Colletta's History of Naples; and translated and annotated Daru's History of Venice. A "History of the Popes" speedily followed, giving rise to a controversy of so violent a nature, that for his personal safety he was compelled to bring his enemies before the tribunal of his country. In 1841 he returned with his family to Milan, where he resided for many years, busily occupied with a history of the Jews. In 1848 Giovini was summoned to Turin to undertake the editorship of a political journal, *L'Opinione*, his connection with which speedily drew upon him the hatred of the Austrian government. In obedience to a mandate received from Vienna he was exiled from Piedmont. He then found his way to England, where, with characteristic benevolence and energy, he promoted every scheme for the relief of his fellow-exiles. A few years after he returned to Turin, where he founded his journal *L'Unione*, and renewed his warfare with the oppressors of Italy. A pamphlet he published in 1854, entitled "The Austrians in Italy," crowned his fame as a journalist. In point of style it is somewhat diffuse and careless, but it bears the stamp of a powerful and highly cultivated mind.—A. C. M.

GIOVIO, PAOLO (Paulus Giovius or Jovius), born at Como, 19th April, 1483; died at Florence, 11th December, 1552. His family was noble, and though his father's death left him at an early age an orphan, his elder brother Benedetto, to whose care he was confided, bestowed on him, as Paolo himself gratefully records in his "Elogio," an education suitable to his rank. He studied in the university of Padua under Pietro Pomponazzi, who at that time filled the chair of philosophy. Subsequently at Pavia, in compliance with his brother's wishes, he took a medical degree and commenced the exercise of his profession in Como and Milan. The date of his removal to Rome, where for a time he pursued his professional avocations, is uncertain; but it cannot have taken place before 1516. There he associated with the polished courtiers and men of letters who flocked around Leo X.; and well fitted by natural gifts and a refined education to wield the pen of the historian, laid before the magnificent pontiff a portion of his "Historia sui Temporis," and received in recompense an honourable pension. Adrian VI., who assumed the triple crown in 1522, deprived him of this emolument, but installed him in a canonicate, on condition, it is said, that Paolo should speak favourably of the donor in his "History." If this story be well founded, the pope was justly punished, for though in that work his praises are set forth and his defects glossed over, elsewhere our author mentions him with contempt, and in his "De Piscibus Romanis" calls him a stupid man, altogether incompetent in business matters. By Clement VII. Giovio was treated with increased liberality, and in 1528 elevated to the bishopric of Nocera de' Pagani. The previous year had, however, if we may believe his own account, been most disastrous to Paolo. In the sack of Rome by the imperial troops, a treasure of wrought silver which he had secreted in the church of Sa. Maria sopra Minerva, along with the MS. of the "Historia," fell into the hands of two Spanish captains; and though on his representing the destitution in which he was left, Clement VII. ransomed the MS. at the price of an ecclesiastical benefice, sundry portions were never recovered. With the accession of Paul III. Paolo's career of preferment terminated. On leaving Rome he betook himself to Como, where he built a villa, in which he principally resided till his death. Giovio's manners, if we may believe some of his contemporaries, and even some of his own letters, were by no means of that austere stamp which the zealous pope desired to promote amongst his clergy. He has been accused alike of doctrinal heresy and gross licentiousness. Without pronouncing on these extreme charges, we extract from a confidential letter what brands his "Historia" as compiled in a spirit of venal partisanship—"You well know that history must be truthful, not in the least tampered with, except as regards a certain small amount of latitude accorded to

the author by ancient privilege, in right whereof he may load or lighten the burden of vices on the sinner, or contrariwise with florid and eager eloquence exalt or abase his virtues in proportion to his merits or shortcomings. Otherwise I might whistle, if my friends and patrons were not to feel obliged to me when I make their pound weigh one-third more than that of good-for-nothings and churls. You well know that, thanks to this blessed privilege, I have arrayed some in piled brocade, and on the other hand, some for their deservings in unsightly canvas."—C. G. R.

GIPHANIUS. See GIFFEN.

GIRALDI, GIOVANNI BATISTA, surnamed CINTHIO, was born at Ferrara in November, 1504. He studied under Manardi, Calcagnini, and Benzi, and in 1525 commenced to teach medicine and philosophy in the university of his native city. He was afterwards for sixteen years private secretary to Ercole II. of Este. An unhappy quarrel between him and Pigua compelled him to quit the court of Alfonso II., Ercole's successor. He went to Mondovì, where he became professor of belles-lettres, and subsequently removed to Pavia to fill the chair of eloquence. His works are numerous; but he owes his fame to his dramatic compositions, and particularly to the tragedy of "Orbecche." He published at Modena "Ercole," a poem in twenty-six cantos. Most of his works are written in excellent Latin. He was a member of the academy of Gli Affidati. He died at Ferrara on the 30th December, 1575.—A. C. M.

GIRALDI, LILIO GREGORIO, an Italian poet and archæologist, born at Ferrara on the 13th June, 1479. At an early age he made himself master of the Greek and Latin languages, and formed an acquaintance at Naples with Pontano and Sannazzaro. He subsequently resided at Mirandola with Galeazzo Pico, whose splendid library afforded him opportunities of study which he eagerly improved. About 1507 he went to Milan, whence he was invited to Modena by the Marquis Rangone, who intrusted him with the education of his son Ercole, afterwards known as Cardinal Rangone. Under the pontificate of Leo X. GiralDI became the guest of his princely pupil in the Vatican, where his lectures were attended by an aristocratic auditory of Roman youths. At the sack of Rome in 1527 GiralDI lost all his books, and in the same year death deprived him of his patron. He then returned to Mirandola, and was warmly welcomed by Duke John Francis Pico, who unhappily perished by assassination in 1535. During the remainder of his life he was chiefly indebted for shelter from utter want to the kindness of his friends, Manardi and Calcagnini. His best work is the "De Diis Gentium," in which he supplied from the resources of a profound erudition, the defects of Boccaccio's *Genealogia Deorum*. His treatise on the reform of the calendar, presented by his brother to Gregory XIII., connects his name with the great achievement of that pope. Latterly GiralDI suffered severely from gout. He died in February, 1552.—A. C. M.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS. See BARRY.

\* GIRARD, ALEXIS FRANÇOIS, French engraver, was born at Vincennes in 1789, and studied design under J. B. Regnault. He has executed many engravings important alike for their size and style. Among them are the head of the "Virgin with the Fish," and the "Virgin with the Pearl," after Raffaele; the series of heads from the "Entry of Henry IV. into Paris," and some other works, after Gérard; several after Ary Scheffer, including the "Three Marys at the Tomb," and the "Soldier's Widow;" and various plates from the works of Delarocche and other artists. The latest print we have noticed by him is the "Two Pigeons," after Léon Benouville, 1859.—J. T.-e.

GIRARD, GABRIEL, was born at Montferrand, Puy-de-Dôme, about 1677. Resigning an ecclesiastical appointment in favour of his brother, he came to Paris, and successively obtained the appointments of almoner to the duchess of Berry and of secretary-interpreter to the king for the Slavonic and Russian languages. In 1718 he published his "Justesse de la Langue Française," the success of which was so decided that he afterwards gave an improved and remodelled edition of it under the title "Synonymes Français." It was the first work of the kind that had appeared in France, and despite some slight defects, it amply merited the success which it obtained. Voltaire said—"It will exist as long as the language, and even help the language to exist." Girard also wrote "Les vrais principes de la langue Française." He was admitted to the academy in 1744, and died in 1748.—W. J. P.

GIRARD, PHILIPPE DE, a distinguished mechanic and prac-

tical chemist, and the first successful inventor of machinery for spinning flax, was the descendant of an old French family of landowners, and was born in 1775 at his father's ancestral seat, the château of Lourmarin, in what is now called the department of Vaucluse. He was the youngest of four brothers, of whom the three eldest were named Joseph, Camille, and Frédéric. Philippe is said to have shown a genius for practical science from his childhood. During the first French revolution, the whole family emigrated to Italy, and were for a time supported, while living at Genoa in 1793, by the labours of Philippe as a painter. Soon afterwards he established a manufactory of soap at Leghorn. So great was the esteem and affection with which the Girard family were regarded in the neighbourhood of Lourmarin, that the inhabitants of the district made interest with the younger Robespierre to grant a safe-conduct for Philippe to return to France. Having revisited his birthplace, he set up a chemical work at Marseilles for that most important branch of manufacture—the preparation of carbonate of soda by the decomposition of common salt; and the undertaking proved perfectly successful. Having been suspected by the authorities of political disaffection, he was obliged to remove his residence to Nice, as a place where his presence was considered less dangerous than at Marseilles; and he there obtained the appointment of professor of physics and chemistry at the central school of the department of the Maritime Alps, and afterwards that of professor of natural history. In 1800, soon after the establishment of the consulate, and the consequent removal of the disabilities and restraints under which emigrants had lived, Girard returned to Marseilles, and thence proceeded to Paris. He established there a manufactory of soda and one of sheet-iron, in the management of which he was assisted by his brother Frédéric. He contrived and executed in the course of a few years afterwards many ingenious pieces of mechanism, one of which—the fountain-lamp—continues to be used under various modifications. He made an expansive one-cylindred direct-acting steam-engine, to which a gold medal was awarded at the exposition of 1806. It has been represented by some writers as the first of its class, but erroneously. On the 11th of May, 1810, Napoleon I. offered a reward of one million francs to the inventor who should first bring into successful operation a method of spinning flax by machinery. Girard immediately began to make experiments on the subject, and had so far succeeded that he applied for a patent for his flax-spinning machine in the following July. After many trials and gradual improvements, he established, in the year 1813, in partnership with Constant Prevost, two flax mills, with machinery made by Laurent—one in Paris and the other at Charonne. Although those works produced a profit, it was quite insufficient to repay Girard for the great expense to which he had been put in experimenting and in gradually perfecting his invention. Shortly afterwards the soda manufactory of Girard ceased to be profitable, owing to the imposition of a tax on salt, the principal raw material of the manufacture. In 1814 Girard, in conjunction with Laurent, invented and made a steam gun which discharged thirty shots per minute. His pecuniary difficulties now became serious. During the reign of a Hundred Days he obtained a faint prospect of relief by the issue of a decree of the emperor, declaring him entitled to the reward of one million francs which had been offered five years before; but the overthrow of Napoleon rendered that decree inoperative. In 1815 Girard was for a time imprisoned for debt. At length, having sold all his machinery in France, which was afterwards worked by others with a profitable result, he went to the Austrian dominions, and established a flax mill at Hirtenberg, on land belonging to the ex-king Jérôme Bonaparte. Here he carried on the flax manufacture successfully for about ten years, exerting himself at the same time for the advancement of various branches of practical mechanics. In particular he invented, in 1818, the first tubular boiler, and established the first line of steam-boats on the Danube. In 1819 an Austrian commission reported in favour of, and a French commission against, the merits of his machinery for spinning flax. In 1825, by invitation of the government of the Emperor Alexander I., he went to Warsaw to act as engineer-in-chief of the Polish mines, and to establish the flax manufacture in the Russian dominions. In 1831, with a view to the assistance of the patriot Poles, he contrived and executed machinery for making gunstocks. On the capture of Warsaw he expected to be punished as an insurgent, but was treated instead with great favour by the Emperor Nicholas, who presented him with the

cross of St. Stanislaus. The works of Girard in various branches of manufactures, metallurgy, and practical engineering, now became so extensive that a small town near Warsaw, called Girardow, was formed by the habitations of the workmen in his employment. In 1842 the gold medal of the French Société pour l'Encouragement de l'Industrie Nationale was awarded to him for his inventions in flax-spinning. In 1844 he visited Paris, where he was received with great distinction, and exhibited various machines at the Exposition of that year. The government were strongly urged to give him the long-promised reward of a million francs, but in vain. In May, 1845, the Society of Inventors and Manufacturers bestowed on him a pension of six thousand francs. Girard died on the 26th of August, 1845, and was buried with extraordinary honours. His services to the industry and prosperity of France and of the world seemed for a long time afterwards to be forgotten, until, in 1853, the Emperor Napoleon III., in acknowledgment of them, conferred a pension of six thousand francs on his only surviving brother Joseph, and a similar pension on his niece, the countess de Vernède de Cornéillan, daughter of his brother Frédéric, with a reversion of both pensions to the daughter of that lady.—W. J. M. R.

GIRARD, PIERRE SIMON, a distinguished French civil engineer, was born at Caen on the 4th of November, 1765, and died in Paris on the 21st of November, 1835. He was educated at the place of his birth, and afterwards went to Paris to practise engineering. In 1792 he was brought into public notice by an essay on "Locks for Navigation," to which a prize was awarded by the Academy of Sciences; and, in 1798, he was appointed one of the scientific commissioners who accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt. In 1802 he was appointed engineer-in-chief of that celebrated work the Canal de l'Ouëre. In 1819 he superintended the first establishment of works for lighting the streets and theatres of Paris with gas. He wrote several books on engineering subjects, chiefly connected with hydraulics, which were published in Paris in 1830 and the two following years, forming four volumes quarto.—W. J. M. R.

GIRARD, STEPHEN, was born at Perigueux in France in 1750. He was the son of poor parents; and having at an early age been thrust out into the world to seek his fortune, he entered as a cabin-boy on board a vessel bound for New York. Though friendless and penniless, and in a strange country, he soon began to make his way in life. He commenced by hawking spirituous liquors among the workmen in the harbour; and by steady industry and indomitable perseverance, combined with the most miserable parsimony, accumulated an immense fortune, the greater part of which, at his death in 1831, he bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia for charitable purposes. Upwards of £40,000 were devoted to the erection of a college for the support and education of poor children. Clergymen of every sect were expressly forbidden, by Girard's will, from entering the building on any pretext whatever.—J. T.

GIRARDET, ABRAHAM, Swiss engraver, was born at Locle in Neuchâtel in 1764, and studied under Nicolet of Paris. He executed many very beautiful prints; wanting, perhaps, in vigour, but carefully drawn, admirably finished, and full of refinement. Girardet died at Paris in 1823.—A younger brother, CHARLES, born in 1780, was one of the ablest lithographers in Paris prior to retiring from the profession; and three sons of Charles—EDOUARD, CHARLES, and PAUL—now hold honourable rank among French artists.—J. T.—

GIRARDIN, DELPHINE GAY DE, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, 26th January, 1804. When only seventeen years of age she contended for a prize poem; and although she did not obtain the victory, the piece was deemed of sufficient merit to be worthy of the honour of a public reading in the French Academy. Encouraged by this comparative success, she published several poems, and was rewarded by seeing a pension conferred upon her mother, who took her to Rome, where her presence excited so much enthusiasm that she was crowned in the capitol. The poetical genius of Mademoiselle Gay was enhanced by her personal beauty, which, at the time, was said to be unsurpassed. Regular features, brilliant complexion, and fair hair in profusion, combined, as it were, the grave dignity of the north with the vivacity and grace of the south. In 1831 she accepted Emile de Girardin; neither was rich, but both were full of hope and courage. While he entered upon his newspaper enterprises, she published some half dozen novels that were all well received. When her husband launched *La Presse* in 1836, madame de Girardin commenced a



series of weekly letters under the signature of the "Vicomte de Launay," which she continued until the year 1848. In these she gave the literary, artistic, and other passing intelligence of the like kind, in a style which for lightness, airiness, and sparkling vivacity has never been surpassed. Whoever desires to possess a picture of Parisian society in its most attractive aspects under Louis Philippe, will find it admirably given in these letters, that have happily been collected and published in a single volume. No one had more, rather say, no one enjoyed equal advantages. Madame de Girardin was acquainted with every person of note; her observation was close, and in rendering her impressions she violated no rule of good taste. On two public occasions she trespassed upon the domain in which her husband ruled, but it was to support him against injustice. She assailed the chamber of deputies when an attempt was made to nullify Emile de Girardin's election on account of his birth, and she fulminated an indignant complaint against General Cavaignac for depriving her husband of his liberty. Her dramatic works embrace tragedy, comedy, and a sort of drama so unique in its blended pathos and mirth that she may be said to have invented it. The little pieces, "La Joie fait peur," "La Chapeau de l'Horloger," and "Une femme qui deteste son mari," have excited more tears than her tragedies and more smiles than her comedies. The only complaint ever made against her was by Lamartine, that she laughed too much; but the fastidious gravity of the sentimentalist has not been warranted by friends like Theophile Gautier, who pronounced her a "good fellow," for so we think we may translate the term *bon camarade*, which he once applied to her. Different, however, was his language when he announced her death in an article in the *Moniteur*, marked by a grief which many shared. Madame de Girardin succumbed to a long and painful malady on 25th June, 1855. Before her funeral the coffin had to be placed before the door of the classic little villa in the Champs Elysees, in order to afford the crowds of people an opportunity of testifying their sorrow. The coffin was soon hidden in a heap of flowers. The funeral became a public one; a star had disappeared, and another historical salon was closed.—J. F. C.

\* GIRARDIN, EMILE DE, the son of General Alexander de Girardin, was born at Paris in 1802. Some obscurity seems to hang over his birth. The career of this eminent political writer has been one of extraordinary activity and adventure. The first journal with which he, while yet a young man, became connected was issued under the astounding title of the *Robber (Le Voleur)*, because it lived upon the writings of its contemporaries. From *Le Voleur* he went to *La Mode* in 1829, under the patronage of the duchess de Berri, which was withdrawn as soon as the editor began to mingle politics with fashion and dress. It was the revolution of 1830 that opened the way to Girardin's enterprising views regarding the press, which he thought ought to be brought more within the reach of the people. Presenting himself to the home minister, Casimir Perrier, he proposed to him a plan of government instruction for the working-classes and which simply consisted in making the great official *Moniteur* a one son paper. The proud minister would not hear of such a thing, and the destined originator of cheap journalism became engaged in various speculations of the cheap periodical and book kiosk, until in 1831 he launched his evening paper, the *Presse*, at forty francs per annum, about one-third of the price of the *Moniteur* and the leading journals. *La Presse* was in fact the first penny newspaper. Great inventors and discoverers have sometimes paid dearly for the benefits they have conferred upon mankind, and Girardin very nearly shared the fate of the monk who found out gunpowder. The French penny press was inaugurated by four duels, in the last of which the founder of cheap journalism killed his man and vowed he would fight no more. The man he killed, and who fell the champion of high-priced journalism, was, strange to say, the leader of the republican party, Armand Carrel. It would be highly unjust, however, to leave the statement in such a way as to lead the reader to infer that four challenges were sent by chivalric French journalists about a mere question of price. On the contrary, their animosity arose from an opposite virtue. They said, in rather high-flown terms, that the mission of the press was sacred, that it was a *sacerdote*, and they treated Girardin as a sort of apostate priest who was degrading their church into low mercantile traffic, and they resolved upon excommunicating him after their own fashion, which was to shoot him. At this time the editor of *La Presse* was a member of the chamber of deputies, and continued to sit until the memorable year 1848.

A month before the revolution he publicly resigned his seat, declaring that the ministry was leading the country to a crisis, and that he would not sit in an assembly which was blindly participating in its fatal errors. When only some days afterwards the revolution took every one by surprise, M. de Girardin contrived to make his way into the presence of the bewildered king, into whose hands he put an act of abdication, which, wonderful to relate, his majesty signed, entered a hack carriage, and drove away, leaving this singular Warwick to shout "Confiance, confiance." He failed, however, to inspire others with the confidence with which he was himself so plentifully endowed. His next act was no less audacious. The triumphant republicans formed a procession to the tomb of their adored Carrel, when lo! there rose up before them the man by whose hand he fell—Emile de Girardin himself—who, after expressions of sorrow, improved the occasion by proposing the abolition of duelling. So little, however, were the republicans disposed to respond to his cry of confidence, that the first thing General Cavaignac did when armed with authority in the days of the June insurrection, was to put the editor of the *Presse* under lock and key. Elected a member of the legislative assembly for the department of the Bas Rhin in June, 1850, M. de Girardin made several propositions which received little attention. The *coup d'état* of December, 1851, reduced him to private life. He disposed of the *Presse*, revised his voluminous essays, which he published in ten volumes, published an occasional pamphlet, which found readers, but he no longer takes a busy part in public affairs.—J. F. C.

\* GIRARDIN, JEAN PIERRE LOUIS, professor at the agricultural school in Rouen, was born on the 16th of November, 1803, in Paris. He is the author of several well-known manuals of chemistry and technology; also of a treatise on volcanoes. He has likewise published memoirs in the *Annales Chim. Phys.*, and in the *Comptes Rendus* of the French Academy. They comprise notices on the composition of the silver bell in Rouen, on the detection of sulphurous acid in commercial hydrochloric acid, besides some investigations performed conjointly with Bidard and Preisser. Girardin is a member of the Rouen Academy and Society of Agriculture; and is a corresponding member of the French Academy.—J. A. W.

GIRARDIN, LOUIS-CÉCILE-STANISLAUS-XAVIER, Comte de, son of René Louis, marquis de Girardin, was born at Lunéville, 19th of January, 1762, the ex-king of Poland being his godfather. Educated by his father, and to a slight extent by Rousseau, in the most advanced liberalism, he hailed the advent of the Revolution with ecstasy. In September, 1791, he was elected deputy to the legislative assembly by the department of the Oise; but gradually his democratic zeal began to cool, and in 1792 he was glad to accept a diplomatic mission to England as a means of safety. In English society he was remarked for his singular likeness to Fox. Compelled to return to France in January, 1793, he sought refuge first at Ermenonville, afterwards at Sezanne, where he was arrested, and, together with his brothers, committed to prison. In prison he learned to work as a joiner, and laboured patiently at that trade until the evil days were over. He afterwards became very intimate with Joseph Bonaparte, accompanying him to Naples, and subsequently to Spain. He held various offices under the emperor, in some of which he was continued by Louis XVIII. In 1819 he was elected deputy for the Lower Seine, of which department he had formerly been préfet, and, joining the opposition, became one of its most fearless and powerful orators, though frequently his zeal hurried him beyond the bounds of discretion, and rendered necessary a call to order. He died at Paris, 27th February, 1827. In 1828 appeared his "Journal et Souvenirs, Discours et Opinions," in two octavo volumes.—W. J. P.

GIRARDIN, RENÉ-LOUIS, Marquis de, was born at Paris, 25th January, 1735, and died at Vernouillet, 20th September, 1808. He entered the army at an early age, and was attached to the personal service of the ex-king of Poland, Stanislaus. He became a colonel of dragoons, but, when peace was restored, devoted himself to the embellishment of his estate of Ermenonville. A warm admirer of Rousseau, he persuaded him to leave his wearisome work of music-copying in Paris, and to accept a little hermitage at Ermenonville. Rousseau, who died there, gave some slight instruction to his host's son, Louis-Cécile de Girardin.—W. J. P.

GIRARDON, FRANÇOIS, one of the most celebrated French sculptors, was born at Troyes, March 16, 1628. By his father,

a metal-founder, he was designed for the law, and placed in the office of a procureur. His determination to become a sculptor was, however, inflexible; and eventually, with the assistance of a pension procured him by the chancellor Seguier, he went to Italy and there studied the great works of antiquity. When he returned to France in 1652, Le Brun was arbiter in all that appertained to art, and, on the recommendation of that painter, he was largely employed by the king, Louis XIV., and made successively professor in the Academy of Painting and Sculpture in 1659, and rector in 1674. On the death of Le Brun he became curator of sculpture in the royal palaces. In 1695 he was elected chancellor of the academy. He died in September, 1715. Girardon designed and modelled with great facility, but owing to the multiplicity of his occupations, left the actual execution of his works very much to his scholars and assistants. All his works have a certain Gallic air, though meant to be classic in style. Among the chief of them are the four principal figures of the Bath of Apollo, the Fountain of Neptune, and that of the Pyramids, at Versailles; the mausoleum of Cardinal Richelieu at the Sorbonne; the sculptures of the gallery of Apollo at the Louvre; and the bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., which stood on the site now occupied by the Ansterlitz column.—J. T.-a.

GIRAUD, GIOVANNI, Count, born in Rome in 1776; died in a convent at Naples in 1834. His family, as the name suggests, was of French extraction. His childhood was embittered by the over-severity of a tutor, thanks to whom he detested study, and at twelve years of age knew nothing. A change of instructor then took place; kindness developed his powers; he applied his mind to acquire knowledge, noted and endeavoured to reproduce such characters as he encountered, and fed his dramatic taste on the comedies of Goldoni. Theatres, however, were forbidden him by his father. The first time he witnessed a scenic representation was in a convent, at the age of fourteen; and the excitement occasioned by this pleasure cost him some sleepless nights. Two years later his father's death set him free to indulge his theatrical bent; and he composed a piece, "L'Onestà non si vince," performed at Venice and at Rome in 1798 with some success. His country, however, threatened by the French, after a while demanded his attention. At his own cost he raised a body of cavalry, offered their services to Pius VI., and took an active part in the unsuccessful defence of the Roman see. Military duties over, he resumed the pen, and in 1807 produced "L'Ajo nell' Imbarazzo," pronounced his masterpiece, and founded on his childish experience that undue severity in education defeats its own object. In after years he visited Paris and England; in 1814 dedicated some verses to Louis XVIII. on the restoration of the Bourbons; yet in 1815 was presented to Napoleon. The close of his career was less happy. He exchanged successful authorship for disastrous mercantile speculations, which reduced him to comparative poverty; and when in 1818 he reappeared as a dramatist, his "Sospetto Funesto" gave umbrage to the family of the Marquis Albergati, to whose domestic troubles it apparently made allusion. In 1824 he once more embarked in a commercial venture, which failing, left him an almost ruined man. Repeated disappointments preyed upon his mind and spirits, and his death was preceded by a severe nervous attack. Count Giraud studied Goldoni, and contended for popularity with Notti. To his model has been assigned the superiority, in character; to his rival, in correctness; to himself, in melo-dramatic effect.—C. G. R.

GIRODET-TRIOSON, ANNE LOUIS, a distinguished French painter of the school of David, with whom he was a favourite, was born at Montargis in 1767, and died at Paris in 1824. His name was Girodet, but in 1812 he added to it the name of his guardian, Dr. Trioison. Girodet obtained the great prize in painting in 1789, and was sent out to the French academy in Rome, and there he painted his beautiful well-known work, "The Dream of Endymion," now in the Louvre. On his return to Paris he was noticed by the Consul Bonaparte, for whom he painted a picture from Ossian. In 1806 he exhibited his most celebrated work, "A Scene from the Deluge;" in 1808 the "Burial of Atala;" in 1810 the "Revolt of Cairo," all three in the Louvre; and in 1819 "Pygmalion and his Statue," now in the Somariva collection. Girodet had the faults as well as the good qualities of the school of David; his chief merits are an elaborate execution and an academical beauty of design; but his composition is often extravagant and unnatural, and his

figures at their best are generally cold and lifeless. Both these defects are illustrated in his group from the "Deluge," in which a whole family is by the fracture of a tree about to fall headlong into the raging waters below, yet each figure is motionless. The subject is a fine one, but by bad treatment the impression is rather ridiculous than sublime. Girodet's most tasteful composition is perhaps "Pygmalion and his Statue," which has been well engraved. Most of his best works have been engraved. He was also a great book illustrator. He was a member of the Institute of France, and an officer of the legion of honour. In 1829 was published a work entitled "Les Œuvres posthumes, poetiques et didactiques de Girodet-Trioison," 2 vols. 8vo.—(Gabet, *Artistes de L'Ecole Française*, &c.)—R. N. W.

GIRON, PEDRO DE, Duke of Ossuna, born in 1575. He was viceroy of Naples under Philip II., and so extravagantly executed the king's orders to send corn to Spain in a time of scarcity that he produced the greatest distress in Naples, and was recalled in consequence of the disorders which arose therefrom. Being sent back as viceroy a second time under Philip III., he conspired with the French and Turks to create Naples into a separate principality for himself. His intrigues being known at Madrid, Cardinal Borja was appointed his successor, and adroitly contrived to gain possession of the fortress of Castel Nuovo before Giron suspected that his successor had been even named. Giron returned to Spain, and lived unmolested till the next reign, when he was thrown into prison, and died there in 1624.—F. M. W.

GIRS, ARGIDIUS, a Swedish historian, born about 1580 in Södermanland. In 1627 he was ordered to prepare from the royal archives the history of the house of Vasa, which was published forty years afterwards, with the title "Konung Gustaf och Konung Erich XIV's Chronikor." In 1635 he was appointed assessor of the court of Sweden, and died in 1639.—M. H.

GIRTIN, THOMAS, one of the founders of the English school of water-colour painting, was born in 1775. He was a pupil of Edward Dayes, but probably learnt more by studying in the fields along with Turner, with whom he was for some time in the closest intimacy; the two friends mutually influencing each other's views of landscape art. It is to Girtin and Turner that is due the innovation in the practice of water-colour painting which has so greatly enlarged its power; that, namely, of applying at once the local colours, instead of first laying in a neutral ground-tint. Girtin adopted many peculiarities in choice of paper, preparation of surface, &c.; but generally his "effects" are the result of a profound feeling for the grandeur and poetry of natural scenery. Some of his drawings were made for engraving, as those of the "Rivers of England," undertaken in conjunction with Turner, and his "Views of Paris," of which he etched the outlines. Girtin was a man of rare genius, but unfortunately without sufficient self-control; and he died, "having trifled away a vigorous constitution" (Dayes), at the early age of twenty-seven, November 9, 1802.—J. T.-e.

GIRY, FRANÇOIS, a monk distinguished by his learning and piety, was born at Paris in 1635. His reputation as a philosopher and divine induced his ecclesiastical superiors to appoint him on various occasions to conduct public disputations on religious questions, a duty which he discharged with much skill and success. He took a lively interest in the education of poor children, and after the death of Father Barré he superintended the schools founded by that philanthropist. Giriy was the author of various devotional works. He died in 1688.—J. B. J.

GIRY, LOUIS, born at Paris in 1595; died in 1665, a distinguished avocat, and one of the original members of the French Academy. Giriy was so much employed in public affairs, that though fond of literature, he had no time for original works. He amused himself with translations from the Italian and the classical languages; and from the year 1624, when he published "La Pierre de Touche" from Boccacini, few years passed without some tracts by him from Cicero, Tacitus, or Plato. He also translated parts of Tertullian and St. Augustine.—J. A., D.

GISBORNE, REV. THOMAS, an exemplary clergyman, and the author of a long series of books published between the years 1789 and 1838. He was born at Derby on the 31st October, 1758, and after receiving his education at Harrow school and St. John's college, Cambridge, entered the church in 1781. Forty-five years later he was appointed to the first prebendal stall at Durham. His numerous published works are of the didactic kind, and relate to the principles of moral philosophy, the duties of men and the duties of women. They are calm,



rational, intelligent, and impressive; obtained a wide circulation in their day; and exercised a beneficial influence on the upper and middle classes of society. His poems are descriptive and pastoral. His sermons have received the commendation of so eminent a judge of preaching as Robert Hall. A life of munificent but unobtrusive benevolence conducted him gently to the grave at the ripe age of eighty-seven. He died at Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, Stafford.—R. H.

GISCALA, JOHN OF. See JOHN.

GISEKE or KOESZEGHI (as his name was pronounced in Hungarian), NICOLAUS DIETRICH, a German poet, was born at Czoba in Hungary, April 2, 1724, and educated at Hamburg. He studied theology at Leipsic. In 1754 he was appointed oberhofprediger at Quedlinburg, and in 1760 superintendent at Sondershausen, where he died February 23, 1765. He was a friend of Klopstock's. His poetical works were edited after his death by his friend K. Ch. Gärtner.—K. E.

GISLESON, HENRIETT JAC. MART. (née VIBE), a Norwegian authoress, was born at Bergen in 1809. Her writings are distinguished by an earnest christian spirit, and much feminine purity and grace. They have been translated into various languages. She died at Tromsø, of which place her husband is bishop, in 1859.—M. H.

GIULINI, GIORGIO, an eminent archæologist and historian, born at Milan, 16th July, 1714. He studied under the jesuits, and at seventeen took the degree of doctor of laws. About 1764 he was a conspicuous member of the Academy of the Transformati, where he read many of his erudite papers on subjects of archæology. His great work, a "History of Milan from the time of Charlemagne," occupied him twenty years. Maria Theresa granted him a pension, and his fellow-citizens made him chief-magistrate and historiographer. Giulini left many works still in MS. He died 25th December, 1780.—A. C. M.

GIULIO ROMANO or GIULIO PIPPI. See ROMANO.

GIUSTI, GIUSEPPE, an Italian satirist, born at Monsuannano near Pescia, studied law at the university of Pisa, and took the degree of doctor. His favourite reading, however, was the works of Juvenal, Horace, and Persius. He published in succession eighty-seven satires, the vigour and originality of which rank him with the foremost poets of modern Italy. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Tuscan parliament under Capponi's administration; but on the fall of the ministry he was accused of reactionary tendencies, and with such animosity as fatally to injure his health. He died at Florence in 1850.—A. C. M.

GIUSTINIANI, AGOSTINO, a learned Italian orientalist, born at Genoa in 1470. He entered the Dominican order at the age of fourteen, but was rescued from conventual imprisonment shortly afterwards, and sent to Valencia in Arragon, where he indulged in such dissipations as soon endangered his life. In 1488 he went to Pavia, and again joined the Dominicans. His favourite studies afterwards were Greek, Hebrew, and Chaldee; and on the nomination of Francis I. he became professor of Hebrew in the university of Paris. He corresponded with Erasmus and Sir Thomas More. He was bishop of Nebbio in Corsica, and on a voyage from Genoa to that island he perished in a storm in 1536.—A. C. M.

GIUSTINIANI, BERNARDO, an Italian historian, born at Venice, 6th January, 1408, studied under Guarino of Verona and George of Trebizond, and at the age of nineteen was invested with the dignity of senator. During his residence as ambassador at Paris, he was knighted by Louis XI. He was admitted into the Council of Ten in 1485. He died in 1489. His "History of Venice" is highly praised by Poscarini.—A. C. M.

GJOERANSON, JOHAN, a learned Swede of the eighteenth century, who entered early on the ecclesiastical career, and attained to the office of archdeacon. He is principally known by his labours on the antiquities of the North. He undertook to give a new edition of the Edda, but did not complete it, nor did the parts he produced add greatly to his reputation. He also published "Katlinga," a review of the literature and religion of the Goths in Sweden, and "Bautel," or Runic inscriptions on Swedish stones, from the year of the world 2000 to A.D. 1000.—M. H.

GJOERWELL, CARL CHRISTOPHERSSON, a Swedish litterateur of great industry and merit, was born at Landskrona, 10th February, 1781. During 1750 and the following year, he travelled through Denmark, Holland, and France, making himself familiar with the literature of those countries. In 1755 he entered the royal library of Stockholm as amanuensis-extraor-

dinary, with the title of librarian. He is properly speaking the founder in Sweden of the *Literary Journal*; and for nearly half a century he carried on the "Svenska Mercurius," the "Kangl. Bibliothekets tidningar om lärda Saker," &c. Whilst he directed the public attention to the polite literature of other countries, he was the first who endeavoured to stem the tide of French taste which was then overflowing the mind of his country. He introduced into his journal, besides literary notices and critiques, a great deal of valuable historical research and knowledge, which afterwards formed many distinct volumes, as "Svenska Bibliotheket," "Svenska Anekdoter," "Svenska Archiverna," and "Collectio Gjörwëlliana." He also produced various reading books; and published many valuable original works. He died at Stockholm, August 26th, 1811.—M. H.

GLABER, RODOLPHE or RAUL: the date of his birth not recorded; died in 1050. Rodolphe was author of a chronicle extending from the year 900 to 1046, which is among the valuable monuments of French history. It is reprinted in all the great collections, and is translated in the sixth volume of M. Guizot's. In it the author gives some account of himself, from which it would appear that an uncle compelled him to enter into monastic life; that he took the vows in the monastery of St. Léger des Champeaux very reluctantly; that he was soon expelled from that community, and found a temporary place of shelter in others, and at last rested at Cluny, where he wrote his chronicle. He had some skill in the fabrication of Latin verse, for the twenty-two altars of the cathedral of St. Germain d'Auxerre were each ornamented with hexameters of his compositions; and he performed the same service for the tombs of the saints interred there.—J. A., D.

GLABRIO, MANIUS ACILIUS, the most celebrated member of the Roman family of Acilia, lived during the second century before Christ. He was tribune of the plebs 201 B.C.; prætor in 196; and consul in 191, along with P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica. He was appointed to the command of the army sent to Greece to oppose Antiochus king of Syria; and having united his forces with those of Philip king of Macedon, at this time the ally of the Romans, he subdued the whole of Thessaly, crossed the Spercheus and ravaged Phthiotis. He encountered Antiochus at Thermopylae, and inflicted upon him a decisive defeat. After this action, the Bœotians, who had been the allies of the Syrian king, made their submission, and were treated with clemency by Glabrio; but the town of Coronea, which had erected a statue to Antiochus, was destroyed by his soldiers. After this success the consul overran Eubœa; besieged and captured Chalcis, Hæradia, Lancia, and other towns; and defeated the Ætolians, who had embraced the cause of Antiochus. Glabrio, on his return to Rome, was honoured with a triumph.—J. T.

GLADSTONE, SIR JOHN, Bart., an eminent British merchant, was the son of Mr. Thomas Gladstone, a shopkeeper in Leith, and was born in 1764. He went to Liverpool at the age of twenty-two, and entered the employment of Messrs. Currie & Co., corn-merchants in that town; he was afterwards associated with them in partnership. He subsequently engaged in general commercial pursuits, and became one of the most eminent and successful citizens of that great commercial emporium. With great shrewdness, energy, and indomitable perseverance, he combined regular and systematic business habits. His foresight and sagacity made him a safe leader in new commercial enterprises; and the first vessel which sailed from Liverpool to Calcutta, after the trade to the East was thrown open, was sent out by him. He also took a prominent part in promoting the various public institutions connected with Liverpool. He showed the strong attachment which he always entertained for his native town, Leith, by the erection and endowment of a church there, and the establishment of an asylum for the support of females labouring under incurable diseases. Sir John sat for a number of years in parliament, and was a staunch supporter of the tory party. He was created a baronet in 1846; and died in 1852.—J. T.

\* GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART, the Right Honourable, Chancellor of the exchequer, one of the most prominent of living British statesmen, was born at Liverpool on the 29th December, 1809. He was the fourth son of Sir John Gladstone, noticed above; his mother was a daughter of Provost Robertson of Dingwall. He was educated and distinguished himself at Eton, and proceeded thence to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took a double first class in 1831, and was the contemporary of his present colleague, Mr. Sidney Herbert.

After a continental tour he entered the house of commons in 1832, under the auspices of the late duke of Newcastle, as member for Newark. The more notable of Mr. Gladstone's earliest appearances in the house of commons were made in connection with the slavery question, in discussing which, and without defending slavery itself, he repudiated some of the charges of cruelty brought against the West India planters. To those years also belongs an elaborate parliamentary protest against the admission of dissenters to the universities, which excited much attention, and in the course of which he made use of the remarkable expression—"The state should have a conscience;" the key-note of his earlier disquisitions in politico-ecclesiastical philosophy. He had from the first attached himself to the conservative party; and, on the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power in 1834, he was appointed a lord of the treasury, a post which he exchanged a few weeks afterwards for the under-secretaryship of the colonies. During his short tenure of office in 1834-35 Mr. Gladstone occupied himself mainly with the promotion of practical measures of detail, such as the regulation of passenger-traffic to the colonies. On the downfall of the first Peel administration he accompanied his chief into opposition, and became, as a parliamentary debater, a more and more prominent member of his party; taking a very active share in the discussions on the measures, the failure of which led to the resignation of Lord Melbourne's ministry in 1841. Meanwhile, he had published in 1840 the "State in its Relations to the Church," which went rapidly through several editions, and was followed in 1841 by "Church Principles traced to their Results;" both of them works accepted as emphatic expositions of high-church doctrines in the domain of politics. The former work was made the subject of an elaborate essay in the *Edinburgh Review* by Macaulay, in the course of which he said—"We certainly cannot wish that Mr. Gladstone's doctrines may become fashionable with public men. But we heartily wish that his laudable desire to penetrate beneath the surface of questions, and to arrive by long and intense meditation at the knowledge of great general laws, were much more fashionable than we at all expect it to become." On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's second ministry in 1841, Mr. Gladstone was appointed vice-president, and in the May of 1843 president, of the board of trade, combining in each case with that office the mastership of the mint. It devolved upon him in this position to explain and defend the commercial reforms introduced by Sir Robert Peel, and he took a principal part in the advocacy of the tariff of 1842, publishing, we may add, in 1845 some "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," in which were exhibited in detail the beneficial results in practice of the changes which he had advocated in theory. Declining to be responsible for proposing to parliament an extension of the Maynooth grant, he resigned office in the May of 1845, but, in the December of the same year, re-entered the Peel ministry on the resignation of Lord Derby, as secretary of state for the colonies. He was one of the foremost adherents among Sir Robert Peel's colleagues to the policy of repealing the corn-laws, and sacrificed to it, not only office, but his seat for Newark. His short tenure of the colonial secretaryship was marked by various useful practical reforms in connection with that department. At the general election of 1847, Mr. Gladstone was elected one of the members for his alma mater, the university of Oxford; but for a year or two his parliamentary activity was limited. He distinguished himself, however, by the delivery of an elaborate speech adverse to the Pacifico-claims in the discussion which immediately preceded the death of Sir Robert Peel (2nd July, 1850). To the controversy on the Gorham case, it may be mentioned, he contributed a pamphlet, "Remarks on the Royal Supremacy," in the form of a letter to the bishop of London, and criticized adversely that famous decision. On the death of Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone visited Italy, spending the winter of 1850-51 in Naples. It was then and there that he accumulated, from personal observation, the materials for the celebrated "Two Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government," which produced an immense sensation, and the enormous circulation of which was officially increased by Lord Palmerston, then at the foreign office, who sent a copy of the work to each of the ministers representing England abroad, to be communicated to the courts at which they were accredited. Returning to England immediately after the ministerial crisis of February, 1851, he declined Lord Derby's

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proffers of office; and at the general election which followed was again returned for the university of Oxford. Giving a qualified support to the new ministry through the greater part of its brief career, he mainly contributed to its overthrow by the speech which he delivered against Mr. Disraeli's budget in the November of 1852. In the new coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen Mr. Gladstone became chancellor of the exchequer, in which post he carried through the house of commons the successions duties' act, perhaps the chief fiscal memorial of that portion of his ministerial career. The Russian war supervened; and the house of commons having approved of Mr. Roebuck's motion for an inquiry into the causes of the disastrous state of things before Sebastopol, the Aberdeen ministry resigned *en masse* in the February of 1855. On the reconstruction of the ministry under Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone returned to his former post; but with his colleagues of the Peelite section of the cabinet, resigned office a few weeks afterwards, when the premier resolved to accept the previous decision of the house of commons for the appointment of a select committee of inquiry. During the remainder of Lord Palmerston's first ministry Mr. Gladstone was in quasi-opposition, and participated in the hostile vote on the Canton question which led to a dissolution of parliament, and in that on the conspiracy bill which led to Lord Derby's second premiership. During his absence from office, Mr. Gladstone had contributed to the Oxford Essays and to the *Quarterly Review* papers on Homer; and in 1858 appeared his "Homer and the Homeric Age," in three volumes, his largest and most elaborate contribution to literature. In the November of the same year he went, at the instance of Lord Derby's ministry, as high commissioner extraordinary to the Ionian Islands, a region of Homeric associations, and which was then menaced by an insurrection against the protectorate of Great Britain. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's second ministry, Mr. Gladstone once more accepted the chancellorship of the exchequer; and has signalized his tenure of it by a budget embodying the new commercial treaty with France, which is likely to make 1860 a memorable year in the industrial and fiscal history of Britain. Besides being the author of the works previously mentioned, Mr. Gladstone is the compiler of "Selections from the Liturgy for family use," London, 1845, and has partly executed the English translation of Farini's History of the Prussian State. In 1839 he married Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., of Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, by whom he has several children.—F. E.

GLAFÉY, ADAM FRIEDRICH, born at Reichenbach in 1692; died in 1753. After taking the degree of doctor of laws at Halle he settled at Leipsic. He published a history of Saxony, and "Principles of Natural Law," in which he seems to have anticipated the school of Bentham in making the foundation of natural law rest on the principle of the greatest happiness to the greatest number.—J. A., D.

\* GLAIRE, JEAN BAPTISTE, l'Abbé, born at Bordeaux in 1798; educated at St. Sulpice; entered into holy orders in 1822, and was appointed professor of Hebrew at the Sorbonne in 1831. In 1840 he was appointed honorary vicar-general of Bordeaux, and became one of the chapter of Notre Dame de Paris in 1840. Glaire has published several works on Hebrew and Arabic grammar, and has contributed largely to literary and ecclesiastical journals.—J. A., D.

GLANDORP, JOHANN, a German philologist, pupil of Melancthon at Wittenberg, and successively rector of the school of Brunswick, and that of Goslar, was born at Munster about the commencement of the sixteenth century. He was latterly a professor of history at Marburg. About 1533 he figured prominently in the disputes excited by the Anabaptists at Munster. He died in 1564.—J. S., G.

GLANTSCHNIG, JOSEPH ANTON, son and scholar of Ulrich, was born at Botzen in 1695. He settled in Wurzburg, where he died in 1755 (Nagler says 1750). Like his father, he was an able and versatile painter; but he was a man of gay and thriftless habits, and he fell into a rapid and careless mode of painting in order to provide for the exigencies of the day. Several of the altar-pieces in the churches of Wurzburg and Bamberg are by him. He was assisted in the production of his pictures by a daughter and other members of his family.—J. T.-e.

GLANTSCHNIG, ULRICH, Tyrolese painter, was born at Hall in Inntal in 1661; studied in Italy; spent some years in Munich; and eventually settled in Botzen, where he died in 1722. Ulrich Glantschnig was a painter of considerable ability;

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and his fame spread beyond his native country. Several of his larger pictures are in the churches of Botzen. Among them are "The Wise Men of the East," in the Dom or mother church; "St. Francis," in the Franciscan convent; the "Wedding at Cana." Besides religious and historical subjects, he painted portraits and landscapes, chiefly of the scenery of Switzerland and the Tyrol. Some of his best pictures are at Innsbruck.—J. T.-e.

GLANVIL, BARTHOLOMÆUS DE, called the Pliny of his time, flourished about the year 1360, and was an English Minorite or Franciscan of the family of the earls of Suffolk. Nothing further is known of him than that he was the author of one of the most popular books of his day entitled "Tractatus de proprietatibus rerum," which was translated into English, French, German, Dutch, and Spanish. Many of the early printers issued impressions of the book, copies of which are now coveted as illustrations of the typographic art in its infancy. The English version was made in 1398 by John Trevisa, and was printed in 1494 by Wynkyn de Worde. Dibdin is in ecstasies at the beauty of a copy of this "fifteener," which he has handled, and of which he gives an analysis in his *Typographical Antiquities*. The last edition was published in 1582 under the title of "Batman upon Bartholome, his Booke de proprietatibus," &c., and was probably useful to Shakspeare.—(Douce).—R. H.

GLANVIL, SIR JOHN, an eminent English lawyer, was the son of John Glanvil of Tavistock, Devon, and was born about the year 1590. He was educated at Oxford and was bred an attorney; but, after having followed that profession for some time, he studied common law at Lincoln's inn. He obtained great celebrity as a barrister, was appointed Lent reader of Lincoln's inn, and in 1639 was made serjeant-at-law. He was elected recorder of Plymouth, and represented that borough in several parliaments. He was chosen speaker of the short parliament which assembled in April, 1640, and displayed great activity and zeal in promoting the views of the king and in defending the royal prerogative. He was rewarded with the office of one of the king's serjeants, and in the following year received the honour of knighthood. When a collision took place between the king and the parliament, Sir John Glanvil adhered to the royal cause, and followed his majesty to Oxford. He incurred in consequence the displeasure of the parliament, was expelled from his seat in 1645, and committed to prison, where he remained until 1648, when he was set at liberty on making his submission to the new government. At the Restoration Sir John was restored to his office of king's serjeant; but he died soon after in 1661. Glanvil was esteemed both an able lawyer and a powerful speaker. His speech on the Petition of Right in Rushworth's Collections, vol. I., is regarded as an exceedingly nervous and spirited address. Glanvil's "Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections" were published in 1775 by Topham.—J. T.

GLANVILL, JOSEPH, an eminent philosophical and religious writer, was born at Plymouth in 1636, and educated in Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1658. Professing the principles of the Commonwealth, he found his first patron in Francis Rous, whom Cromwell had made provost of Eton college, and who appointed him his chaplain; but upon the death of Rous, soon afterwards, he returned to Oxford, and at the Restoration saw cause to conform to the national church. He continued, however, to be a fervent admirer of the writings and character of Richard Baxter, and would have published a vindication of him against the calumnies of his enemies, had not Baxter generously dissuaded him from a step which would have been fatal to his prospects of promotion in the church. Having turned his attention about this time to the new inductive philosophy, which was beginning to occupy the public mind, he published, in 1661, a work in defence of its principles, entitled "The Vanity of Dogmatizing." This work procured him many friends among the members of the Royal Society; and upon the republication of it in an improved form in 1665, with the title "Scep sis Scientifica, or confessed ignorance the way to science," he was chosen a fellow of the society. Meanwhile, by the favour of Sir James Thynne, he had been appointed vicar of Frome-Selwood in Somersetshire; and in 1666 he was inducted to the rectory of the Abbey Church of Bath. His powers as a preacher were much admired, and his promotion in the church was rapid. In 1672 he was made one of the chaplains-in-ordinary to Charles II.; and in 1678 one of the prebendaries of Worcester. He died at Bath, November 4, 1680. In addition to the philosophical pieces already mentioned, he published, in 1668,

"Plus ultra, or the progress and advancement of knowledge since the days of Aristotle;" in 1671, "Philosophia Pia, or a discourse of the religious temper and tendency of the experimental philosophy which is professed by the Royal Society;" and in 1676, a volume of "Essays on several important subjects in philosophy and religion," and a treatise called "Antifanatic Theology and free Philosophy," which has been described as a kind of supplement to the New Atlantis of Bacon. He also gave to the world several theological works, the principal of which was a visitation sermon in 1670, being "A Seasonable Recommendation and Defence of Reason in the affairs of Religion against Infidelity, Scepticism, and Fanaticism of all sorts;" an "Essay concerning Preaching," in 1678; and "The Zealous and Impartial Protestant," in 1680. It is a curious fact, that the author of such enlightened works, both in philosophy and religion, should also have written much in defence of the reality of witches and witchcraft. In 1666 he published "Some Philosophical Considerations touching the being of Witches and Witchcraft," a performance which involved him in a violent controversy which lasted to the end of his life.—P. L.

GLANVILLE, RANULPHUS DE, born at Stratford, Suffolk, an ancient text writer of English law, chief-justiciary of England in the time of Henry II. He was probably of Norman extraction. Few particulars are, however, known of him, and it is not certain that all that is narrated under his name relates to one person. Being sheriff of Yorkshire in 1174, he, with the posse comitatus, encountered the Scotch king, William the Lion, at Alnwick, and defeated his army, taking the king himself prisoner. He was afterwards custos of Queen Eleanor in Winchester castle for sixteen years. In 1175 he was justiciar-itinerant, and in 1180 chief-justiciar. He accompanied the king's son, John, to Ireland. He assisted as chief-justiciary at the coronation of Richard I., but soon after resigned his office, joined the crusaders, and died at Acre in 1190. The book of which he is deemed to have been the author, is a treatise on the laws and customs of England, and is the oldest book extant of home law. Of this it bears some internal evidence—the author apologising for setting down customs for the benefit of lawyers and non-lawyers as a novelty in law writing. As a collection of customs dating from a period so near the Conquest, and as evidence of the state of the ancient constitution, it is still worth study. It was first printed in 1554, and there is a translation of the date 1812, by J. Beames, Esq.—S. H. G.

GLAPHYRA, the mother of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, was a person of great beauty, but of profligate character. Her criminal connection with Antony procured for her son the throne, to which he was raised, 36 B.C., by the influence of the triumvir, and which he occupied for more than half a century. His daughter Glaphyra, was married to Alexander, elder son of Herod the Great, and the Asmonean Mariamne. When the unfortunate prince, her husband, fell a victim to the cruelty of his father and stepmother, she was sent back to Cappadocia, and the dowry which she had brought with her was repaid. She afterwards became the wife of her former husband's half-brother, Archelaus, one of the sons of Herod by his fourth wife Malthace, and his successor in the ethnarchy of Judea.—W. B.

GLAREANUS, HENRICUS LORITUS, an eminent humanist, poet, and musician of the Reformation period, was born at Mollis, canton of Glarus in Switzerland in June, 1488. He studied at Berne and in the university of Cologne, and as a reward for a poem presented by him to Maximilian I., was crowned with the laurel wreath by the emperor's own hand. This early success decided his course for life, and from thenceforth he devoted himself to the belles-lettres. He taught Latin literature at Basle and Paris, and gathered round him many young men of talent, whom he boarded with his own family. He was on friendly terms with Erasmus, Zwingle, Ecclampadius, and other friends of reform, and as late as 1523 congratulated Zwingle on the success of his labours at Zurich; but soon afterwards his views and feelings in reference to the Reformation, like those of Erasmus, underwent a change, and towards the end of his life he could even rejoice in the bloody persecutions of the English Mary. After the Reformation was carried through at Basle, he removed, along with Erasmus, to Freiburg, where he was appointed professor of poetry, and there he continued till his death in 1563. The value of his labours in Roman history and literature has been acknowledged by writers like Niebuhr; but the most celebrated of his pieces was a musical work

entitled "Dodecachordon," in which he examined the musical theories of the Greeks and of Boethius.—P. L.

GLASER, CHRISTOPH, notorious as being implicated in the crimes of the marquis de Brinvilliers, was court apothecary to Louis XIV. In 1663 he published a "Traité de Chimie," which went through many editions. Sulphate of potash, prepared by a peculiar process, was called for many years "sal polychrestum Glaseri."—J. A. W.

GLASS, JOHN, the founder of the sect of the Glassites, was born, October 6, 1695, at Auchtermuchty, of which his father was minister. After receiving his education for the ministry at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Perth, and soon after was ordained as minister of the parish of Tealing in Angus in 1719. From the beginning of his career he proved himself a devoted pastor and a powerful preacher, so that not in his own parish alone, but all around, he was held in high esteem by the people. After some time, however, he began to avow sentiments in regard to the constitution and privileges of the church, which were not in accordance with those set forth in the standards of the church to which he belonged. His views on these points were, in fact, very much those of the Independents; and as he made no scruple of avowing them, he was summoned to appear before the presbytery at Dundee, and afterwards at the bar of the synod of Angus and Mearns. On both occasions, his avowal of his opinions was so distinct and unqualified that he was first suspended and then deposed from the ministerial office. After his deposition in March, 1730, Mr. Glass continued to minister to some of his former parishioners who had voluntarily separated from the Church of Scotland, and whom he formed into a church on the congregational model at Tealing. A short time before, he had published his famous work entitled "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs concerning his Kingdom," in which, in a series of essays founded on John xviii. 36, 37, he expounds and illustrates his views of the nature of Christ's kingdom as a purely spiritual institute. From this time forward he appears as the uncompromising advocate of what would now be called voluntarism, and of a form of church government even more democratic than that found among Congregationalists. He introduced a plurality of elders into his congregation; favoured lay exhortation at their meetings; and sought by a rigid discipline to exclude from their society all whom they could not cordially recognize as brethren in Christ. He was also accustomed to observe the Lord's supper every Lord's day with his flock, with which love-feasts were conjoined; he introduced the holy kiss as a token of brotherly affection; he approved of the disciples washing each other's feet, and brought in a number of usages of like sort into his societies. His principles having somewhat spread, he removed first to Dundee, after that to Edinburgh, and thence to Perth, at each of which places he acted for a season as pastor of a church formed on his views. In 1737 he returned to Dundee, where he continued with the flock of which he had first been pastor till his death in 1773.—W. L. A.

\* GLASSBRENNER, ADOLF, a German satirical writer, was born at Berlin, 27th March, 1810, and bred to the mercantile profession. He is known by his sketches of Berlin life, "Berlin wie es ist und trinkt," written in the Berlin dialect, which in their day enjoyed great popularity, and gave rise to many imitations. His tales and poems are of no great value.—K. E.

GLASSIUS, SOLOMON, an excellent divine and philologist of the Lutheran church, was born in 1593 at Sondershausen, and was educated in the gymnasium of Gotha and the universities of Jena and Wittenberg. He was for five years a pupil of John Gerhard at Jena, who had so high an opinion of him that he recommended him to be appointed his successor. He was appointed accordingly; but in 1640 he exchanged his chair for a position, which in that age was considered more honourable, that of an ecclesiastical superintendent. Duke Ernest of Saxony was in want of such a man to carry out his various plans for the amelioration of the religious and educational condition of his dominions, and to the functions of that influential office Glassius devoted the remainder of his life, which terminated in 1656. He is still honoured in Germany as the precursor of the devout school of Spener and Francke. His well-known work, "Philologia Sacra," published in 1625, was long used in Germany as a manual upon these subjects. It was republished in 1776 by Dathe, and in 1795 by Bauer, with adaptations to the more advanced condition of theological science.—P. L.

GLAUBER, JAN, a distinguished Dutch landscape painter, was born at Utrecht in 1646. He studied under Berghem; and afterwards went to France, and then to Italy, where he stayed several years. He then resided some years in Hamburg; and in 1684 settled in Amsterdam, where he died in 1726. Jan Glauber is one of the best of the Italianized Dutch landscape painters—a rich and warm colourist, and a thorough master of his tools; but he had little originality and less invention. He imitated the style of Gaspar Poussin, but he surpassed his model in colour and handling. Gerard Lairese, with whom he lived in great friendship, painted the figures in many of his landscapes. Bartsch enumerates twenty-six etchings by Jan Glauber—nineteen from his own designs, the others after Lairese. His style was closely imitated by a brother, JAN GOTTLIEB GLAUBER, born in 1667, who settled at Breslau, where he died in 1703. A sister, DIANA, born in 1650, also a pupil of the elder Glauber, acquired some reputation as a portrait painter, but lost her sight.—J. T-e.

GLAUBER, JOHANN RUDOLF, was born about the year 1604 at Karlstadt in Franconia; lived in Vienna, Salzburg, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, Cologne, and lastly for twenty years in Holland. He died in Amsterdam in 1668. As a physician he is little known. He was a follower of Paracelsus, extolled the virtues of potable gold, and believed in the Alkahest, a remedy for all diseases, whose mode of preparation he would not publish lest mankind should grow too licentious. His celebrity rests on his chemical discoveries. It is to Glauber that we owe the first clear and intelligible account of chemical processes. He was the first to explain the preparation of nitric and muriatic acids, improving the process by the substitution of sulphuric acid for sulphate of iron, which had previously been employed to decompose the nitre or salt. He discovered many of the commonest salts; for example, the famous Glauber's salt, sulphate of soda, whose medicinal qualities he greatly exaggerated, bestowing upon it the name of sal mirabile. The true nature of the metallic chlorides, which up to his time had been produced by distilling a mixture of the metal with corrosive sublimate, and were consequently believed to contain mercury, did not escape his penetration. He proved the incorrectness of the prevailing opinion by preparing those substances by distilling the metals with sulphuric acid and salt. Of his other discoveries, which were very numerous and many of them very important, we may single out his finding acetic acid in the products of the destructive distillation of wood. His industry was marvellous. His publications amount to thirty; they include works on alchemy (in which he believed); accounts of his discoveries; also a book on technology.—J. A. W.

GLEDITSCH, JOHANN GOTTLIEB, a distinguished German botanist, was born at Leipsic in 1714, and died in 1786. He prosecuted the study of medicine, but devoted himself specially to botany, which he studied under Hebenstreit. He made botanical excursions to the Harz and to the Thuringian forests, and collected materials for a flora of Leipsic. After taking his medical degree he repaired to Berlin, where he continued his botanical investigations, and especially supported the views of Linnaeus as to the sexes of plants. In 1740 he became professor of anatomy, and director of the botanic garden at Berlin. He devoted much attention to the applications of botany to rural economy. A genus of leguminous plants is named Gleditschia after him. He left several works.—J. H. B.

GLEICHEN, WILHELM FRIEDRICH VON, a distinguished writer on natural history, was born at Baireuth, Germany, January 14, 1717. Although of an ancient noble family, he received no education whatever, and up to a mature age was scarcely able to read or write. In his eleventh year he became the page of the margrave of Baireuth; and, entering the army a few years after, attained the rank of major. By this time he had become conversant with various works on natural history, which interested him so much that he resolved to devote himself entirely to the study. He accordingly threw up his commission in the army, in 1756, and retiring to his country seat, began with great zeal his investigations. The first result of these studies was his "Das Neueste aus dem Reiche der Pflanzen," which was followed by "Geschichte der gemeinen Stubenfliege," and "Versuch einer Geschichte der Blattläuse." He subsequently published "Mikroskopische Beobachtungen;" "Über die Samenthierchen;" and "Vom Sonnenmikroskop." The admirable illuminated illustrations to all these books he executed with his own hand. He died June 16, 1783.—F. M.



GLEIG, GEORGE, LL.D., was born at Bog Hall, near Stonehaven, in 1753, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. Ordained in 1773 a minister of the Scottish episcopal church, he received the spiritual charge of the members of that communion at Crail, whence he removed about 1789 to Stirling, and seems to have resided in that town for the remainder of his life. At an early period, his abilities and accomplishments had been so recognized that, on the death of Mr. MacFarquhar, the editor of the third edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, the conduct of the work was confided to Dr. Gleig. Completed in 1797, the third edition rose far above its predecessors. Among the notable contributions of the editor was an elaborate article on metaphysics. He wrote almost entirely the two supplementary volumes, with the valuable co-operation of Professor Robison. In September, 1809, Dr. Gleig was elected bishop of Brechin, and in 1817 primus of the Episcopal Church of Scotland. He died at Stirling on the 9th of March, 1840. He published, besides sermons, charges, &c., an account of the life and writings of Robertson the historian; a valued edition of Stackhouse's *History of the Bible*; and "Directions for the study of Theology, in a series of letters from a bishop to his son on his admission to holy orders."—F. E.

\* GLEIG, REV. GEORGE ROBERT, chaplain-general of the forces, a prolific and popular author, is the son of the preceding, and was born at Stirling on the 20th of April, 1796. From the university of Glasgow he proceeded, when scarcely fifteen, in 1811, on the Snell foundation to Balliol college, Oxford. In 1812 his desire to join the duke of Wellington's army in the peninsula overmastered his taste for the classics, and being appointed to an ensigncy in the 85th regiment, he took part in its later campaigns. He afterwards served in America, and was present at the capture of Washington, in the action near Baltimore, and throughout the operations before New Orleans. In the course of these services he was wounded several times. Returning home, he completed his studies at Oxford, took holy orders, and was nominated by the archbishop of Canterbury to the perpetual curacy of Ash, in Kent, and the rectory of Ivy church, in the same county. It was during the early years of this charge that he wrote his "Subaltern," in point of time as of merit, one of the first of those military novels which have since become so popular. The "Subaltern" (first published in *Blackwood's Magazine*) described from the author's own experience the closing scenes of the peninsular war. It had been preceded by a narrative of the campaign in America, and its success first brought the earlier work into notice. Both works were distinguished, not only by literary skill and vivacity, but by a literal accuracy, which gives them a high value in the eyes of the professed historian. Onward, from the appearance of the "Subaltern," and its signal success, Mr. Gleig combined with the discharge of his clerical duties an assiduous cultivation of authorship. He has contributed extensively to fiction, history, biography, periodical criticism, and has published more than one volume of sermons, as well as a history of the Bible. Among the fictions published subsequently to the "Subaltern" may be mentioned the "Chelsea Pensioners," the "Country Curate," "Allan Breck," and, perhaps, his best work of the kind, "The Chronicles of Waltham," published in 1834. In history we have from his pen a history of the British Empire in India, a sketch of the military history of Great Britain, the campaign of New Orleans, the story of the battle of Waterloo, the Leipsic campaign, Sale's brigade in Afghanistan, &c. To the biography of Anglo-Indian notabilities he has made three important contributions—lives of Sir Thomas Munro, of the great Lord Clive, and of Warren Hastings. In 1834 Mr. Gleig was appointed chaplain of Chelsea hospital, to which we owe his interesting work, "Chelsea Hospital and its Traditions." In 1844 he was made chaplain-general of the forces; and, having signalized his nomination to this responsible post by the promulgation of a plan for promoting the education of soldiers and their children, he was appointed in 1846 inspector-general of military schools. In these positions the object earnestly pursued by Mr. Gleig has been "to find the means of giving to military society—from its apex to its base—that tone which in all christian countries, and especially in this, so well becomes it." We quote the words used by himself in the dedication to his "Essays, biographical, historical, and miscellaneous, contributed chiefly to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*," republished in 1858, and which contain several valuable papers

on military science, as well as on military education. During the last ten years Mr. Gleig has edited for Messrs. Longman a cheap and useful educational library, "Gleig's School-Series," to which he has contributed a history of England, &c. He has recently translated Brialmont's *Life of the Duke of Wellington*, and added to it two volumes of interesting original matter. Mr. Gleig is prebendary of Willesden in St. Paul's cathedral.—F. E.

GLEIM, JOHANN WILHELM LUDWIG, a distinguished German poet, was born at Ermsleben, near Halberstadt, April 2, 1719. At the university of Halle, where he studied law, he became acquainted with the poets Uz and Götz, and under their guidance began his literary career. In 1747 he was appointed secretary to the Halberstadt chapter, an office which allowed him to devote almost all his time to poetry, and at the same time enabled him to exercise a generous hospitality, and to patronize young literary aspirants, by whom in due acknowledgment he was honoured with the surname of Father Gleim. Among his poetical works his imitations of Anacreon and Horace, his fables, his epistles, and especially his war-songs, which he passed off as the productions of a Prussian grenadier, deserve to be honourably mentioned. Gleim was one of the warmest admirers of Frederick the Great, and had seen some service in the Seven Years' war. His "Halladat," or the Red Book, is a didactic poem fraught with oriental wisdom in the purest and noblest language. He was the first in Germany to imitate the old English ballads, but in this respect failed. Two years before his death, on the 18th February, 1803, he became blind. Complete works with life by W. Körte, 1811-13, 7 vols.—K. E.

GLENCAIRN, the title of an ancient Scottish family, descended from a Saxon named Warnebal, who received from Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, towards the close of the twelfth century, the manor of Cunningham in Ayrshire, from which his surname was assumed. The family were ennobled about 1450 in the person of ALEXANDER CUNNINGHAM, who was created a peer by the title of Lord Kilmaurs, and was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Glencairn in 1488 by James III., in whose cause he fell a few months later at the battle of Sauchieburn.—WILLIAM, fourth earl, was a zealous partisan of the English monarch and an opponent of Cardinal Beaton during the minority of Queen Mary.—ALEXANDER, fifth earl of Glencairn, usually termed "the good earl," was one of the first of the Scottish nobles who embraced the cause of the Reformation. He was a staunch friend of John Knox, who preached and dispensed the Lord's supper in his mansion of Finlayston after the manner of the protestant church in 1556. The earl was one of the leaders of the party who dethroned Queen Mary in 1567, and supported the reformers with his pen, as well as with his sword. He was the author of a satirical poem entitled the "Hermit of Allareit" (Loretto, near Musselburgh), a famous place of pilgrimage for the Romanists in those days. Such was his intolerance and his zeal against popery that he attacked the royal chapel at Holyrood, and demolished its altars, shrines, and images.—WILLIAM, ninth earl, was a strenuous supporter of Charles I. in the great civil war, and remained in arms for the cause of his son, for some time after the rest of Scotland had submitted to Cromwell; after the Restoration he was appointed high-chancellor of Scotland for life.—JAMES, fourteenth earl, a nobleman of singular personal beauty as well as of great benevolence, amiability, and excellence of character, was an early patron and friend of Robert Burns. On his premature death in 1791, in the forty-second year of his age, the poet gave expression to the deep and earnest feeling of gratitude which he bore towards the earl in a touching poem entitled "Lament for James, Earl of Glencairn."—On the death of his brother JOHN, fifteenth earl, in 1796, the title became extinct, or at least fell into abeyance.—J. T.

GLENDWR, OWEN or VAUGHAN, the famous Welsh chieftain, was born in Merionethshire about 1349, and derived his surname from his lands of Glendwrwy (the Bankside of the Dee). He was the great-grandson by the mother's side of Llewelyn, the last prince of Wales. He received a liberal education, studied at one of the inns of court in London, and was admitted to the English bar. He appears, however, soon to have abandoned the legal profession, and was appointed an esquire in the household of Richard II. He was married at an early age to Margaret, daughter of Sir David Hanmer, one of the justices of the king's bench, and received the honour of knighthood in 1387. Owen was affectionately attached to his

royal master, and followed his falling fortunes to the last. He was taken prisoner with Richard at Flint castle, and on the deposition of that monarch, retired to his patrimonial estate in Wales. He was not permitted, however, long to remain in retirement. His property was closely adjoining the possessions of Lord Grey de Ruthyn, a powerful and unscrupulous baron, who, taking advantage of the fall of Richard and the weakness of his neighbour, unjustly despoiled him of a part of his inheritance. Owen complained to the parliament of this outrage, but obtained no redress. Following up injury with insult, De Ruthyn kept back the writ summoning Glendwr to repair with the other barons to the standard of Henry IV. in his expedition against the Scots, and then accused the Welsh chief of disobedience to the royal mandate, and seized his lands under pretence of forfeiture. Owen, provoked beyond endurance by these outrages, took up arms to vindicate his rights, expelled the intruders from his estate, took some of them prisoners, and in retaliation seized upon the lands of his enemy Lord Grey, during the summer of 1400. When King Henry returned from his northern expedition, he proclaimed the Welsh chief an outlaw; and he, on the other hand, boldly laid claim to the throne of Wales, and declared himself the avenger of the wrongs of his countrymen. The Welshmen at this time suffered severely from the tyranny of their English masters, who treated them as rebels, and governed them by the strong hand. They were now ripe for a revolt, and burning with the remembrance of their wrongs, they flocked in great numbers to the standard of Glendwr. Their redoubted leader was not only one of the boldest and most enterprising warriors of his age, but he had pretensions to the possession of magical powers, which made him a greater object of fear than even his undoubted skill and valour. The Welsh people in general, and probably Glendwr himself, believed that—

"At his nativity,  
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes;  
The goats ran from the mountains, and the herds  
Were strangely clamorous to the frighted fields;  
The frame and huge foundation of the earth,  
Shak'd like a coward."

The bards, whom Glendwr patronized and liberally rewarded, and who had great influence among the people, zealously espoused his cause, and with the help of certain old Welsh prophecies, induced the superstitious mountaineers to believe that Glendwr was gifted with supernatural skill, and was the dragon who, as Merlin predicted, was to destroy King Henry, the moldwarp accursed of God's own wrath. The insurrection soon became so formidable that the king was obliged to march against the insurgents in person. But Glendwr displayed great military skill and knowledge of the resources of the country, and cautiously avoiding an action, led the enemy long marches through the most difficult and desolate parts of the country, and ultimately compelled them to retreat, worn out by privations and the want of provisions. "Through art-magic," says Holinshed, "he caused such foul weather of winds, tempest, rain, snow, and hail to be raised for the annoyance of the king's army, that the like had not been heard of." A free pardon offered to the insurgents induced thirty-two of Glendwr's principal adherents to desert his cause; but the indomitable chief himself ravaged the estates of the Anglo-Norman barons, captured the castle of Radnor, and plundered and destroyed several towns. Roused by these successes, Henry undertook a second expedition in 1401 into Wales, but was again obliged to withdraw his troops exhausted by famine and disease. In the following year Glendwr, encouraged by the appearance of a comet, which was regarded by the bards as a favourable omen, once more took the field, drew his old enemy, Lord Grey, into an ambush, took him prisoner, and compelled him, as the price of his release, to pay 10,000 marks, and to marry Jane, his fourth daughter. Owen then turned his arms against the Welsh adherents of the English king, blockaded Carnarvon, and destroyed the cathedral of Bangor and the canon's houses, with the palace and cathedral of St. Asaph. Shortly after, in 1402, Glendwr defeated Sir Edmund Mortimer near Knighton in Radnorshire, with the loss of eleven hundred men, whose bodies were shockingly mutilated by the Welsh women. A third campaign, undertaken by Henry himself in person, proved a complete failure. An invasion of the Scots, under the command of the renowned Archibald Douglas, surnamed Tyneman, who probably acted in concert with the Welsh, contributed, with the adverse state of the weather, to compel

the king once more to quit the principality without having accomplished his purpose.

The victory at Knighton led indirectly to the formidable rebellion of the Percies in 1403. Mortimer, who was taken prisoner in that battle, was uncle to the young earl of March, who was by birth the lawful heir to the crown; and Henry, from a not unnatural jealousy, refused his friends permission to ransom him. Mortimer on this became a partisan of Glendwr, and married his daughter. The famous Hotspur, the brother-in-law of Sir Edmund, was indignant at the injustice with which his kinsman was treated, and he, with his father the earl of Northumberland, and his uncle the earl of Worcester, formed a close league with Glendwr, and entered into a conspiracy to depose Henry. The confederates held a meeting in the house of the dean of Bangor, a staunch supporter of Glendwr, and agreed to divide the kingdom amongst themselves. At this juncture Glendwr, who had now reached the height of his power, was crowned and formally acknowledged as prince at Machynlleth by the assembled estates of Wales. The conspirators took the field in 1403, and arranged to unite their forces on the borders of North Wales. But the king, by forced marches, intercepted Hotspur at Shrewsbury before the main body of Glendwr's army could arrive. In the battle which ensued (21st July) Percy was killed, Douglas, his ally, taken prisoner, and the formidable conspiracy was broken up. After the battle of Shrewsbury, Prince Henry was sent against Glendwr, whom he defeated in one or two skirmishes. In 1404, however, the Welsh chief entered into a treaty with the French, and, encouraged by the promise of assistance, took the field with renewed vigour, ravaged the territories of the English barons, and captured several strong fortresses. He was less successful in the succeeding campaign, for in March, 1405, he was defeated by Prince Henry at Grosmont castle, about twelve miles from Monmouth, and left eight hundred of his followers dead on the field; and a second time during the same month at Mynydd ywyl Melyn in Brecknockshire, with the loss of fifteen hundred men killed and made prisoners. One of his sons also was captured, and his brother Tudor fell in the action. Glendwr was now reduced to such extremity, that he was obliged to lurk with a few faithful adherents in the most unfrequented parts of the country, and to hide for some time in a cave in Merionethshire, where he was secretly maintained by an old and trusty friend. He had in all probability some share in the unsuccessful conspiracy of the earl of Northumberland, which caused the complete, though temporary overthrow, of the great house of Percy. At this juncture, however, the French court undertook their long-projected expedition into Wales, and disembarked twelve thousand men at Milford Haven, under the command of Montmorency, marshal of Rieux, and the Sire de Hugueville, grand master of the crossbowmen. They burned Haverfordwest, took Caermarthen, and having been joined at Tenby by Glendwr with ten thousand men, they laid waste the whole country up to the gates of Worcester. Prince Henry had hitherto watched the invaders, unable to stop their progress; but at this place he was joined by his father at the head of a powerful army. The French and Welsh took up strong positions a few miles from Worcester, and Henry encamped on a hill opposite, with a deep valley between him and the enemy. For three successive days and nights the hostile armies, arrayed in order of battle, maintained their respective positions; but though there were repeated skirmishes, no general engagement took place, as neither were willing to quit their vantage-ground. At last the allies were compelled by the want of supplies to abandon their position, and to retire into Wales. Henry followed them in their retreat, but became entangled among the woods and marshes, and was driven back with considerable loss. Meanwhile a number of the French ships in Milford Haven were burned by the English, and some others conveying stores and ammunition were intercepted; and the invaders, heartily sick of the hardships and privations of Welsh warfare, returned to their own country in vessels which their ally had provided. The remainder of Glendwr's career is involved in considerable obscurity. His fortunes gradually declined; but he maintained to the last a struggle for independence with indomitable spirit and great ability. Prince Henry steadily gained ground, and drove him from one stronghold to another among the mountains. It is said that he was sometimes obliged to disguise himself in the habit of a shepherd. A party of his adherents, while engaged in ravaging Shropshire, were defeated, and their leaders, Rhys-



ap-Dher and Philip Scudamore, Owen's son-in-law, were taken prisoners and executed in London as traitors. The last glimpse we obtain of this redoubtable chief is in 1416, when Henry V. commissioned Sir Gilbert Talbot to treat with Meredith, Glendwr's son, offering his father and his adherents a free pardon if they should submit. It is probable that Owen died soon after, in 1415; it is alleged, in the house of one of his daughters, who had married a wealthy knight of Herefordshire. There is a tombstone in the churchyard of Monnington in Hereford, which is believed to mark his grave. Glendwr was undoubtedly a very extraordinary character, and possessed a rare combination of physical and moral excellence. He was distinguished for his indomitable energy, bravery, patriotism, and ambition, sullied, however, by cruelty and revenge. His enthusiastic, impetuous, irascible, yet generous disposition and gallant spirit, have been graphically portrayed by Shakespeare in his Henry IV. The memory of the daring exploits of this last champion of the independence of Wales lingers to this day among the mountain peasantry of his native district.—J. T.

GLIDDON, GEORGE R., a citizen of the United States, born in Devonshire, England, in 1807, distinguished for his acquaintance with Egyptian antiquities. Mr. Gliddon's father, United States consul for Egypt, carried on business as a merchant in Alexandria, and it was during twenty-three years which George R. Gliddon spent in Egypt that he acquired his eminent archaeological knowledge. During the latter part of his residence in that country he was United States consul at Cairo. He left Egypt about 1840, during the war between the Turkish government and Mehemet Ali, whom he had supported. He died on 16th November, 1857, at Panama. He wrote "Ancient Egypt; her Monuments, Hieroglyphics, History, and Archaeology," 13th ed., Lond., 1853, a book which in less than three years had a circulation in America of eighteen thousand copies; "Discourses on Egyptian Archaeology;" and "Otto Ægyptiaca," 1849. In conjunction with Dr. Nott of Mobile he also published in 1854, "The Types of Mankind; Ethnological Researches," &c., a work which has given rise to no little controversy.—R. V. C.

GLINKA, FEODOR NIKOLAEVICH, born at Smolensk in 1788, entered the army in 1803, and fought against Austria in 1805, but shortly after retired from the service to devote himself to literature. The French invasion in 1812 drew him from his retirement, and he was in active service till the end of the campaign of 1814, when he finally left the army with the grade of colonel. He was exiled for a time on suspicion of his being implicated in the proceedings of some secret societies. Glinka is accounted one of the best of the military writers of Russia; he wrote war-songs which gave him great popularity among soldiers, and his "Letters of a Russian Officer," 1815-16, 8 vols., exhibit fine descriptive powers and remarkable versatility of critical talent. Some of his poems of a religious cast are also highly reputed.—J. S., G.

GLINKA, GREGORY NIKOLAEVICH, a Russian translator, born of noble parentage in 1774, in the government of Smolensk; died at Moscow in February, 1818. He began his career as a page at the imperial court, became an officer in a regiment of infantry, and after some service in the department of foreign affairs, accepted the chair of Russian literature at the university of Dorpat. In 1811 he resigned this post on being nominated tutor in Russian literature to the Grand-duke Nicholas, whom he accompanied on his travels. Besides translations from the French and German, he published a "Dissertation on the Ancient Religion of the Slavonians," and some other original works.—J. S., G.

GLINKA, MICHEL, a musician, was born near Smolensk in Russia in 1804; he died at Berlin, February 15, 1857. The specimens of his composition which have found their way to this country are an interesting evidence of the advanced condition of musical cultivation in Russia, of which we have scarcely any other proof besides the fine specimens of national tunes that have been appropriated by composers of other lands, and the well-known fact that musical artists are more liberally remunerated in the Muscovite empire than anywhere else in the world. Glinka was most probably of noble extraction, and was certainly of a distinguished literary family, four members of which are known by their poetical and philological works. He spent much time in France and Italy, and also visited Germany, where he found many opportunities of displaying his talent as a pianist. His most important works are—the music of a ballet called "Chao-Kang;" a historical opera called "Tizne za Tzaria" (Life for the

Czar), the national character of which secured for it a great popularity; and a fairy opera called "Rooslan and Loodmila," which was first produced at Petersburg in 1844, was reproduced with alterations at Moscow some years afterwards, and successfully revived at Petersburg since the composer's death, and which is said to be his masterpiece. A selection of his songs has been published at Leipsic, Milan, Paris, and London, as a tribute to his memory, by B. Engelhardt, his intimate friend; these are remarkable for decided originality, musical knowledge, poetical feeling, and melodious grace. Some instrumental pieces of this composer have less merit.—G. A. M.

GLINKA, SERGY NIKOLAEVICH, born in the government of Smolensk in 1774 (the year to which the birth of his relative Gregory is also assigned), served for some years in the army, but in 1799 retired with the rank of major, and devoted himself to the education of youth. He edited the *Russian Messenger* from 1808 to 1820, wrote several poems, tragedies, and operas, and translated into Russian prose Young's Night Thoughts, but is best known by his "History of Russia for the use of Youth," 14 vols., 1822, and by his various contributions to the history of the empire in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.—J. S., G.

GLISSON, FRANCIS, an English physician, was born in 1597 at Rampisham in Dorsetshire. He studied at Caius college, Cambridge, took his M.A. degree in 1624, and became fellow of his college in 1627. In 1634 he obtained his degree of M.D., and soon after was appointed regius professor of physic at Cambridge. Dr. Glisson, though he held this professorship for forty years, did not reside at Cambridge. In 1634 he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and in 1639 he was appointed by that learned body lecturer on anatomy. Animated, like Dr. Harvey, his great predecessor in that chair, by the inductive spirit which Lord Bacon infused into modern science, Dr. Glisson endeavoured to lay a solid foundation for the medical art in actual experiment; and in pursuing his inquiries into the human frame he made various valuable discoveries in anatomy, and acquired for himself the reputation of being *omnium anatomicorum exactissimus*. His lectures, "De morbis partium," before the college of physicians placed him at once among the most eminent men of his profession. Dr. Glisson's application to the peaceful pursuits of science was interrupted by the civil war. He retired to Colchester, but it was only to endure there for ten weeks in 1648 the horrors of the memorable siege. After spending some time in the practice of his profession in that city, Dr. Glisson returned to London, and published in 1654 his "Anatomia Hepatis," being a treatise upon the rickets, a disease which about this time made its appearance in England. Dr. Glisson was one of those learned men who took an active part in the organization of the Royal Society about the year 1660. Dr. Glisson did not desert his post during the ravages of the plague, 1664-66, but was incessantly engaged in the duties of his profession. After being for some years president of the College of Physicians, Dr. Glisson died in London in 1677. Besides professional works, he wrote "De naturæ substantia energetica, seu de via vitæ naturæ ejusque tribus primis facultatibus," 1672.—R. V. C.

\* GLOCKER, ERNST FRIEDRICH, a distinguished mineralogist, was born at Stuttgart, May 1, 1793. He studied theology at the university of Tübingen, and having been ordained, succeeded in obtaining a small preferment. This, however, he vacated in 1817, to devote himself to the study of mineralogy, under the celebrated Weiss at Berlin. Through the recommendation of the latter, he was elected in 1824 to a professorship in the university of Breslau, to which was added, in 1832, the post of director of the mineralogical museum of the university, which he is still holding. He has written numerous works on mineralogy, the most notable of which are—"Handbuch der Mineralogie;" "Grundriss der Mineralogie mit Einschluss der Geognosie und Petrefactenkunde;" "Generum et specierum mineralium secundum ordines naturales digestorum synopsis;" and "Über einige neue fossile Thierformen."—F. M.

GLOUCESTER. See ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Duke of, son of Prince William Henry, third son of Frederick prince of Wales, and brother of George III., was born at Rome in 1776, and died in 1834. In his seventeenth year a commission was procured for him in the 1st regiment of foot guards. During the inglorious campaign in Holland in 1793-94, against the French

army of the north, Gloucester to some extent advanced upon the royal road to distinction which lay before him. Shortly after his return to Britain in 1795, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and towards the close of the same year he received the colonelcy of the 6th regiment of infantry. When the Swedes dethroned their king, Gustavus IV., in 1809, they offered to place the crown on the head of the duke of Gloucester, but the British government saw reason to decline entering into this arrangement. After passing successively through the grades of lieutenant-general (1799) and general (1808), Gloucester was dignified in May, 1816, for what important services history has omitted to record, with the baton of a field-marshal. In July, 1816, he married Mary, fourth daughter of George III. Notwithstanding his birth and alliance, he commonly voted in parliament with the whigs in opposition to the court party.—R. V. C.

GLOVER, JULIA, a distinguished Irish actress, was born at Newry in 1781. She commenced her theatrical career, as "an infant prodigy," at the age of six years; and in 1789 joined the York circuit, appearing as the page in the tragedy of the Orphan. Soon after we find her playing the *Duke of York* in Cooke's *Richard the Third*. In 1796 the theatrical critics of Bath passed high encomiums on her taste, talent, and versatility of dramatic power. In 1800 she became the wife of Mr. Glover. She afterwards appeared at Covent Garden, and subsequently at Drury Lane, where she aided the genius and powers of Edmund Kean. Mrs. Glover continued for many years to personate an immense variety of characters; and she has been pronounced, by a competent critic, to have had no equal in her peculiar theatrical walk. Mrs. Glover died July 6, 1850.—W. J. F.

GLOVER, RICHARD, an English poet, was born in London in 1712. His father, a merchant of that city, destined the son for his own business, and sent him to a school at Cheam in Surrey. Even there he showed a decided taste for letters, and in his sixteenth year wrote a poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, the merit of which secured it a place in Dr. Pemberton's *View of Newton's Philosophy*. Notwithstanding his love for the classics, and his distinguished progress as a scholar, he became in due time a merchant, contriving, however, to find leisure amidst his mercantile avocations to cultivate his tastes and acquire the reputation of being one of the best classical scholars of his day. The fruits of his studies were first given to the world in 1737, when he published "Leonidas," a poem which at once attained a high celebrity, and subsequently passed through many editions. The object of the poem, while celebrating the defence of Thermopylæ, was to some extent political, and accordingly found its most ardent admirers amongst politicians. Lord Cobham, to whom the poem was dedicated, spoke in high terms of it, while Fielding and Lord Lyttleton were loud in its praise. It is not to be wondered that this success directed Glover to political life. His first essay in that direction was in 1739, when he took an active part in setting aside the election of the lord mayor of London, and subsequently in the remonstrances presented to parliament against Sir Robert Walpole by the merchants of that city. From this period he was a consistent whig, and so continued to the end of his life. In 1760 he was elected member of parliament for Weymouth, which he represented till 1768, and in 1775 he retired altogether from public life, thenceforth devoting himself to letters till his death in 1785. Besides "Leonidas," Glover wrote the "Atheniad," a poem intended as a sequel to "Leonidas," embracing the portion of the war with Persia from the death of Leonidas to the battle of Platea. It was not, however, as popular as its precursor. He published other poems and several dramas, of which perhaps only "Hosier's Ghost" and "Boadicea" are now remembered. It is, however, to "Leonidas" Glover owes his poetic fame; and it must be admitted that it is full of a fine classic spirit, though it does not retain all its original popularity. Glover was one of the many to whom the authorship of the Letters of Junius was attributed in his own day; that honour, however, had but slight materials to sustain it, and his claims are now put at rest with that of over forty other writers.—J. F. W.

GLOVER, ROBERT, son of Thomas Glover of Ashford in Kent, was made portcullis-pursuivant, and afterwards, in 1571, Somerset herald. Queen Elizabeth permitted him to travel abroad for improvement. In 1582 he attended Lord Willoughby with the order of the garter to Frederick II. of Denmark, and in 1584 he accompanied the earl of Derby with that order to Henry III., king of France. He was one of the most distinguished members

of the college of arms, and appears to have been the leader in the quarrel with Sir William Dethick, garter king, which was terminated by the latter resigning his office. Glover assisted Camden in the pedigrees for his *Britannica*, drew up the visitations of twenty-four counties, compiled MS. genealogies of the nobility of the realm in Latin, made a collection of the funeral inscriptions in Kent, and a catalogue of the northern gentry whose names ended in *son*. He wrote "De Nobilitate politica vel civili," and "A Catalogue of Honour," both of which were published after his death by his nephew, Mr. Milles. He also compiled an Ordinary of Arms, classed in such a manner as to render it easy to ascertain the family to which any particular coat belongs. This was augmented and improved by Edmondson, and is published in the first volume of his *Body of Heraldry*. Glover died in London, April 14, 1588, aged only forty-five years, and was buried in St. Giles' church, Cripplegate.—R. H.

GLUCK, CHRISTOPH VON, Chevalier, the renowned musician, was born at Weidenwang, in the domain of Prince Lobkowitz in the Upper Palatinate, on the borders of Bohemia, on July 14, 1714; died at Vienna on November 17, 1787. His father, Alexander, was huntsman to the prince, quitting whose service he removed to Prague, where he died when the boy was still young. With the smallest educational advantages, Christoph cultivated his natural musical talent so far as to acquire some skill on several instruments, particularly the violoncello, by means of which he was able to support himself. Aspiring to something above the grade he held of an itinerant musician, he worked his way to Vienna, and there he found a valuable patron in a nobleman, who took him to Italy and placed him under the instruction of Padre Martini, some say as early as 1731, others not till 1736. It was probably at this latter date that he obtained an engagement as composer to Prince Melzi at Milan, which he held till 1741, when he produced his first opera, "Artaserse," at La Scala, with such success, that he was invited to compose for the theatres of several other Italian cities, and he increased his reputation with every fresh work he brought out. In 1745 he came to London to write for the King's theatre, then under the management of Lord Middlesex, in opposition to Handel; and his opera, "La Caduta dei Giganti," a tribute to the duke of Cumberland on the defeat of the Pretender, was given for the opening of the theatre in January, 1746. This was followed by "Piramo e Tisbe," a pasticcio of the most successful pieces from his previous operas, the cold reception of which, thus brought together, convinced the composer, that, beyond abstract technical beauty, dramatic music requires special fitness to its particular situation to enable it to excite the sympathies of an audience. Gluck left England, ill satisfied with his success, but with the germ of those original principles in his art to the embodiment of which he devoted the remainder of his career, and thus secured to himself the prominent position he holds in the history of music. The origination of the opera and oratorio nearly two centuries before, by Caccini, Peri, Monteverdi, and Cavaliere, was with the idea of restoring to music the high status among the arts assigned to it by the Greeks, as being the most powerful medium of expressing the passions. From this they considered it had degenerated into an exercise of scholastic contrivance; and, rejecting all the conventional forms of contrapuntal elaboration which at the period constituted the chief if not the sole element of composition, these important innovators, in the recitative which they were the first to write, proved that music, beyond being a mere play of sounds, might be rendered the most powerful means of poetic declamation. The lyric drama which their crude efforts had established, had, in Italy especially, become greatly perverted from their object into a vehicle for vocal display, the truth of dramatic action being disregarded, and the executive art of the singer being made as paramount a consideration with composers of this period as the ingenious skill of the contrapuntist had been with those of earlier times. It was Gluck's idea to reassert the supreme dramatic capability of music, connecting every phrase with the requirement of the situation, the personality of the characters, and the expression of the words; to avoid all conventionality of construction, and to found his forms exclusively on the exigencies of the action: it was, in fact, with the advantage of the immensely enlarged resources of the art which the development of two hundred years had placed at his disposal, to embody anew the lofty purpose which had induced the invention of the opera, and of recitative as its characteristic feature. After visiting Copenhagen he took up his residence at Vienna, where, almost entirely secluded



from public life, he applied himself to such studies as would mature the great design he entertained, cultivating the acquaintance of men of letters, and making himself familiar with the masterpieces of poetic art. A German comic opera, "*Der Pilger nach Mekka*," and some trifling festival pieces, some of which he appropriated in his subsequent works, were his only productions of this transition period, between his writing in the Italian style of the age, and his founding that remarkable new style of his own, which secured his temporary success and his permanent immortality. Gluck was fortunate in meeting with a poet, Calzabigi, who entered into his views as to the construction of a drama, and with him he wrote the opera of "*Orfeo ed Euridice*," which was produced at Vienna in 1764. The success of this initial work of a new era in dramatic music was beyond all expectation, and it was not confined to Vienna; for, the opera being reproduced at Parma under the composer's direction, to celebrate the marriage of the infant, was received with such enthusiasm that a work composed by Traetta for the same occasion could not be given during the season, and it created the same impression in all the chief theatres of Italy. Gluck hastened from his Italian triumphs to write an opera for performance in the private court theatre at Vienna, at the emperor's marriage in 1765. In this work, which has not come down to us, the several members of the imperial family sustained the characters, and it was probably on the occasion of its production that the composer received the order of knighthood; but there is also reason to suppose this distinction was conferred on him at Paris, in acknowledgment of his successes at that capital. "*Alceste*," the next composition of Gluck upon his new model, was produced at Vienna in 1768; and it was published the year following with a dedicatory letter to the duke of Tuscany, in which the principles of its construction and the aim wherewith they were adopted are explained. Another opera, "*Paride ed Elena*," embodying the same purpose, was brought out in 1771; but this had not the good fortune of the former two, and, though printed at the time, it is now quite unknown. This also appeared with a dedication defending the peculiar views of the composer, and complaining of their misappreciation by critics who should have upheld them; in which, as in the former epistle, the confident self-reliance of the composer's expressions strongly illustrates his personal character. Gluck now desired to take advantage of the resources of the French grand opera in his works; the productions of Lulli and Rameau, still popular upon that stage, had preserved the original purpose of the modern lyric drama with greater integrity than those of the Italian school; the accessories of the Parisian theatre afforded the utmost means of scenic illustration, and the composer believed that in this arena he might be able to achieve still greater results than he had yet accomplished while contending with the prejudice of his audience, and having the least assistance from stage effect. He communicated his desire to the Bailli du Rollet, a man of letters attached to the French embassy in Vienna, under whose encouragement he set to music an adaptation of Racine's "*Iphigénie en Aulide*," on which he was occupied for two years; and, on its completion at the end of 1773, he went with it to Paris. There, notwithstanding the introductions given him by the bailli, he met with such opposition from the French composers and their partisans, that he would have been unable to obtain a hearing for his work save for the patronage of the dauphiness, Marie Antoinette, who had been his pupil in Vienna, through whose influence he obtained the support of every member of the royal circle except the king himself and Mad. du Barry, which last personage employed all the powers of court intrigue against him. The opera was first given, April 19, 1774, in the presence of the composer's royal patrons, who set an example to the public with their applause, which was followed with unanimous enthusiasm. The immense success of this work induced the production, on the 2nd of August following, of "*Orphée*," a translation of Gluck's Italian opera, with the alteration of the chief character into a tenor part for Le Gros, instead of a contralto, as it was originally written for Guadagni, and some other modifications to appropriate it to the French theatre. Its reception more than confirmed the admiration excited by the former work; Paris was in rapture with the merits of the new composer; and even Rousseau, who had affirmed the impossibility of producing good effect by music set to the French language, openly recanted this theory, owning himself overcome by the unwonted powers of the master. A year later "*Cythère assiégée*," a work of less pretension, was

produced with proportionably less success; and, on the 30th of August, 1776, a French version of "*Alceste*" once more brought the composer before the high critical ordeal, of which his own works had established the standard. This opera was at first but coolly received; its merits, however, were soon better understood, and its success finally equalled that of the first works Gluck had given in Paris. The death of his adopted niece, Marianna, a young singer of great promise, was at this time a great affliction to the composer; and he now paid a short visit to Vienna. The death of Louis XV. elevated his patroness to the throne, and this circumstance appears to have stimulated Mad. du Barry to seek for a talent which might be opposed to that of the client of her rival in the world of fashion; and she accordingly engaged Piccini at an annual salary to go to Paris, and, asserting the claims of Italian music against those of the German school, contest the supremacy Gluck had acquired. Marmontel prepared for the new comer a modification of Quinault's lyric drama of "*Roland*," which had been set to music by Lulli, and this work introduced Piccini to the Parisian public. Besides its merits, it had the support of Mad. du Barry's party to secure its success, and it created a powerful diversion from the exclusive homage Gluck had lately received. He was at the time engaged upon another adaptation of Quinault's poem; and, in his irritation at having his subject forestalled, he wrote an intemperate letter of complaint to Du Rollet, which was printed in a public journal, and which opened a warfare that exceeded in its violence even the contentions between the partisans of Handel and Bononcini in this country. Not only were the Paris journals filled with attacks and retorts upon the two composers and their styles; pamphlets and lampoons were assiduously circulated by each party. Society was engrossed by the discussion of the merits of the rivals, and it became the custom to inquire whether a stranger were a Gluckist or a Piccinist, before his acquaintance could be accepted. Suard and Arnaud headed the literary phalanx in favour of the German composer, while the Italian was defended by Marmontel, La Harpe, Ginguené, and D'Alembert. The remarkable dissension, with the party spirit it engendered, was maintained, however, with greater virulence by the respective admirers of the two musicians than by their heroes; for, by the intercession of Bertin, the manager of the theatre, Gluck and Piccini were brought together, and were afterwards, externally at least, friends. Gluck's next opera was "*Armide*," which was given, September 23, 1777, with only indifferent success; but it gained favour on repetition. Devismes, who succeeded to the management of the theatre, thought to take advantage of the general excitement by bringing the two composers into more immediate comparison than that in which they had yet stood with each other; he accordingly engaged them each to write an opera on the same subject, naturally expecting that the supporters of both would redouble their zeal to vindicate the relative merits of the rival works. The subject chosen was "*Iphigénie en Tauride*," which Piccini undertook with the condition that his setting of it should be the first produced, and he accordingly entered on the work, while his rival went to Vienna, carrying the libretto with him. The appearance of the first "*Iphigénie*" in 1778 was a temporary triumph for the Piccinists; but its glory was dimmed when Gluck's opera was brought out, May 18, 1779, which proved to be his greatest work, and which surpassed in its success everything he had already written. On the 21st of September following, Gluck was again in the field with "*Echo et Narcisse*," the last opera he completed, which produced but small impression. He went in 1780 once more to Vienna, whence he never returned; he took with him another libretto "*Les Danaïdes*," the composition of which he commenced; but, being unable through failing strength to continue it, he resigned it to Salieri. In 1784 Gluck had an apoplectic fit, from which he recovered; but a second attack, three years later, terminated his life. He was married, but had no children; he amassed a considerable fortune, leaving at his death a sum equal to £24,000; he passed his latter years amid the unqualified reverence of the artist world by which he was surrounded; and his death was lamented by the musicians of all countries. The five works, by which Gluck is now known, are "*Orphée*," "*Alceste*," "*Iphigénie en Aulide*," "*Armide*," and "*Iphigénie en Tauride*." These are characterized by their powerful truthfulness of dramatic expression; but while we admire the wonderful force of declamation that prevails throughout them, and the paramount consideration

for the exigencies of the stage with which they are planned, all who know them must be ready to refute the allegation of his opponents, that he sacrificed the great essential of music, melody, to this design. We need but call to mind the last air of Orpheus after the death of Euridyce, and the air of Pylades, addressed to Orestes, to prove that he could produce melodies of most perfect beauty; and even these are as true to the requirements of their situation, as are the wildest passages of declamatory music he ever wrote. "Iphigenia in Tauris" remains a standard work upon the German stage, and has been more than once produced by German companies in London. "Orphée" was revived in Paris in November, 1859, where the sensation it created was such as to induce its reproduction at the Royal Italian Opera in London in 1860; and Mr. Hallé has lately given an English version of Gluck's five masterpieces at his Manchester concerts with success amounting to enthusiasm, in consequence of which an edition of the whole has been issued by a London publisher.—G. A. M.

GLUECK, CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH VON, an eminent German juriconsult, was born at Halle, July 1, 1755. He devoted himself to the study of law in his native town, began lecturing soon after, and in 1784 was appointed to a chair at Erlangen, where till his death on the 20th January, 1831, he continued to discharge the duties of his office. He has secured himself a lasting fame by his illustrations of the Pandects, 1796–1830, 34 vols., continued after his death by Mühlenbruch and Fein.—K. E.

GLYCAS, MICHAEL (Μιχαήλ ὁ Γλυκάς), a Greek historian. The little that is known of him is gathered from his own works, and especially from his letters on theological subjects published in the *Delicæ Eruditæ*, Florence, 1736. As the epithet "Siculus" is frequently applied to him, it is supposed that, if not a native of Constantinople, he was a Sicilian. His *Βίβλος χρονική*, or "Annals," included in the Bonn collection of Byzantines, 1836, 8vo, has secured him a place among the most distinguished historians of the empire of the East. Commencing with the creation, it recounts the history of the world to the close of the reign of Alexis I. Comnenus, 1081–1118. From the date at which his "Annals" are concluded, it has been conjectured, with much probability, that Glycas lived in the twelfth century. It is extremely doubtful whether he is the author of the letters attributed to him, addressed to Constantine XII. There is a dissertation upon the date and writings of Glycas in Oudin's *Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiasticis*, Lipsic, 1722.—R. V. C.

GLYCIS, JOANNES, a Byzantine ecclesiastic, distinguished himself in the close of the thirteenth century by his learning, his literary tastes, and his powers of oratory. The Emperor Michael Palæologus intrusted him with an embassy to Rome, and in 1316 he was raised to the patriarchate of Constantinople; but disease and old age compelled him to resign in 1320. His treatise on Greek grammar is the only work of his extant.—W. B.

GLYCON, a Greek sculptor of Athens, now of great renown as the author of the colossal statue known as the Farnese Hercules, which was discovered in the baths of Caracalla about the middle of the sixteenth century, and became part of the collection of the Cardinal Farnese. It was found without the legs between the knees and the feet, but the deficiency was supplied by Guglielmo Della Porta, and so well that when the missing pieces were discovered it was thought not worth while to disturb Della Porta's restorations. The statue remained in this state for about two centuries, when the collection of the Farnese palace was inherited by the Neapolitan Bourbons, and this Hercules was removed with the other works to Naples, and when placed in the Museo Borbonico in 1787 its original legs were restored to it. These had been given up by the Prince Borghese for the purpose. The statue is ten feet high, and on the support of the club is inscribed Glykon Athenaios Epoei (Glycon of Athens made it.) The inscription is late, according to Winckelmann, who considers that Glycon must have lived in the time of the Roman emperors, being the contemporary of the sculptors of the Laocoon; yet this colossal figure is a copy or reproduction of an original work by Lysippus, as stated in the inscription of another inferior copy of the statue engraved in Bianchini's *Palazzo dei Cesari*. The same figure occurs also on gems and coins, &c. The god is supposed to be reposing after one of his great labours; the legs are very grand, but the muscles of the body and arms are excessive, and the head is very small, though expressive and characteristic; the hand con-

taining the apples is new. There is a cast of this statue in the Royal Academy, London.—(Winckelmann, *Werke*, vi., Müller, *Archæologie*.)—R. N. W.

GMLIN, JOHANN FRIEDRICH, the son of Philipp-Friedrich Gmelin, a German physician and botanist, was born at Tübingen in 1748, and died in 1804. He travelled in Holland, the Netherlands, Austria, and England, for a period of three years, and settled in his native city in 1771. In 1775 he was chosen extraordinary professor of medicine at Tübingen, and afterwards professor-in-ordinary at Göttingen, where he continued for thirty years. Among his works are—a "Treatise on Vegetable Irritability;" a "Glossary of Botanical Terms;" and "Enumeration of the Plants of Tübingen."—J. H. B.

GMLIN, JOHANN GEORG, was born at Tübingen on 12th June, 1709, and died there on 20th May, 1755. His father was a celebrated pharmacist, and instructed his son in natural sciences. He prosecuted the study of medicine, and obtained the degree of M.D. in 1727. He then repaired to St. Petersburg, and in 1731 was elected professor of chemistry and natural history. In 1733 he undertook the duties of naturalist in a scientific expedition to Siberia, the results of which are given in his *Flora Sibirica*. He visited Tobolsk, the Irtsch, the country of the Kalmucks, the Oby, Lake Baikal, the frontiers of China, and the country of the Tongouses. He traversed the steppes of Tartary, and visited the country of the Bashkirs. After traversing the whole of Siberia, he returned to St. Petersburg in 1743, after an absence of ten years. In 1749 he became professor of botany and chemistry at Tübingen, and he continued to occupy this chair till his death. A genus of plants was named *Gmelina* by Linnæus after him. In his "Reisen durch Sibirien, von dem Jahr 1733–40," he gives a full account of his travels. He also published several works on botany, as well as memoirs, which are inserted in the Transactions of the St. Petersburg Academy.—J. H. B.

GMLIN, PHILIPP FRIEDRICH, was born at Tübingen in 1721, and died in 1768. He travelled in Germany, Holland, and England, and on his return to Tübingen was made professor of medicine, and afterwards of botany and chemistry. Among his works are "Otia Botanica;" dissertations on the applications of botany and chemistry to practical medicine; on the power of the mind over the nerves, &c.—J. H. B.

GMLIN, SAMUEL GOTTLIEB, professor of botany in the academy of sciences of St. Petersburg, was born at Tübingen in 1743, and died in 1774. He went to Russia in 1764, and was sent by the government on a scientific mission to Astrakan along with Professor Guldenstaedt. He visited likewise the countries in the vicinity of Persia, and the south and south-west of the Caspian Sea. On his return he fell into the hands of some of the hostile tribes near the Caspian, and among them he died. He wrote a "History of Fuci;" a "Dissertation on Cinnamon, Star Anise, and Asafetida;" and travels in Russia. He also published the 326th part of the *Flora Sibirica* of his uncle, Johann Georg Gmelin.—J. H. B.

\* GNAEDITSCH, NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH, a Russian poet and translator, born at Pultawa in 1784, was educated at the seminary of his native town and at Moscow, where he was for some time employed in the government service in the department of education. The work by which he is best known is his translation of the *Iliad* into Russian verse, on which he expended the labour of eighteen years. He has also translated some of the poems of Byron, Chénier, Ducis, and Voltaire.

GNEISENAU, AUGUST NEIDHARD, Count of, a Prussian general, was born at Schilda, Saxony, October 28, 1760. His father, August Neidhard, an officer in the Austrian service, was in somewhat straitened circumstances, and the education of young August was therefore undertaken by his grandfather, a colonel of artillery. At an early age he entered the service of the margrave of Anspach, and was among the troops of that prince who were sold to the English government to fight against young America. Returned from the United States, he left the service of the margrave and entered that of Prussia, in which he became captain in 1789. He now, with great zeal, began the study of the military sciences, showing his capability, at the same time, in the organization of several battalions of troops of reserve in Prussian Lithuania. He distinguished himself, in 1807, as commander of the fortress of Colberg, which he held against an overwhelming French force. He was now nominated colonel of the engineer corps, and inspector of all the Prussian fortresses. This post, however, he did



not fill long, for Napoleon, jealous of the military genius already evinced by him insisted on his dismissal from the Prussian service, which accordingly took place. King Frederick William, nevertheless, continued to employ him in various secret missions, and in 1813 eagerly called him back to active service, nominating him major-general in the corps of General Blücher. He soon became the soul of his corps, guiding all its operations, and leaving to Blücher, who was deficient in the science of war, the mere form of command. All the military authorities of the period are unanimous in asserting that it is to Gneisenau alone that the glory of the Prussian victories of 1814-15 is due. After the battle of Leipsic, Gneisenau was nominated lieutenant-general; and when the first peace of Paris was signed, he received a patent of nobility, and an estate worth about 10,000 thalers per annum. The battle of Waterloo gave him the rank of general of infantry, as well as the decoration of the order of the black eagle—the insignia being those once possessed by Napoleon, and found in the imperial carriage on the 18th of June, 1815. After the second peace of Paris, he became commanding general of the Rhenish corps d'armée; in 1818 governor of Berlin and member of the council of state; and in 1825 field-marshal. He died of cholera, August 24, 1831.—F. M.

GOAD, JOHN, a clergyman of the Church of England, eminent as a classical teacher, was born in London, 15th February, 1615, and died 28th October, 1689.

GOBEL, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH, was born at Thann, Alsace, on the 1st September, 1727. He was educated in the German college at Rome, and in 1772 was appointed bishop of Lydda, *in partibus infidelium*, and suffragan to the bishop of Basle. In 1789 the clergy of Bèfort sent him as their deputy to the states-general. Nominated simultaneously to three bishoprics, he chose that of Paris; and, other bishops having refused to install him, that ceremony was performed by the marvellous bishop of Autun, Talleyrand. In 1793 he renounced his office, abjured his faith, laid down his cross and ring, and donned the *bonnet rouge*. Sinking from bad to worse, he was accused of atheism in common with Hébert and Chaumette, and guillotined in April, 1794.—W. J. P.

GOBELIN: the name of a family celebrated as dyers in Paris from the middle of the fifteenth to the close of the seventeenth century. The Gobelins seem to have been among the first who introduced into France the art of dyeing, which had formerly been completely monopolized by the Italians, and particularly by the Venetians. Their establishment in Paris, called at first by the populace "La folie Gobelin," was situated in the Faubourg Saint Marcel, on the banks of a small stream called the Bièvre, whose waters were believed to be peculiarly suitable for dyeing. The art introduced by the Gobelins proved to them highly remunerative, and their wealth soon enabled them to purchase nobility, and to compete for the dignities of the state. The trade of dyeing, however, was still carried on in 1584 by some members of the family in the Rue de Bièvre, now "Rue des Gobelins."—R. V. C.

GOELENUS, CONRAD, German philologist, born in 1455 at Mengerich in Westphalia; died in 1535. Published "Scholia in Tullii Officia," and "Luciani Hermotinum, sive de sectis philosophorum." He is chiefly known by a correspondence between him and Erasmus.—J. A. D.

GOELENUS, RUDOLF, an eclectic philosopher of some renown, born at Korbach in the principality of Waldeck, Germany, in 1547, and died professor of logic at Marburg in 1628. His most celebrated work is "Isagoge in Organon Aristotelis," a book frequently reprinted, and translated into various modern languages. He wrote various other works.—F. M.

GODART, JEAN BAPTISTE, a French naturalist, was born at Origny-Sainte-Benoite in Picardy on 25th November, 1775, and died at Paris on 27th July, 1823. He went to Rouen, and superintended the lyceum. He afterwards took charge of the lyceum at Nancy, and devoted his attention chiefly to natural science. He cultivated entomology, and wrote a valuable "History of the Lepidoptera of France."—J. H. B.

\* GODDARD, ARABELLA, the eminently popular pianist, was born of English parents at St. Servais in France, January 14, 1836. Her disposition for music induced her parents' removal to Paris, where, in 1842, she played in public. She entered Kalkbrenner's classes, became his favourite pupil, played at his demonstration meetings, and thus acquired some celebrity as La Petite Anglaise. This teacher restricted her practice to his own music and the studies of Cramer and Clementi; by such

means he did little to form her style, but he laid the foundation of that truly perfect mechanism which is a most important characteristic of her playing. She was encouraged by Chopin, upon whose advice she practised Bach's fugues. She first came to London in 1846, where she took some lessons of Mrs. Anderson, but soon returned to Paris to resume Kalkbrenner's instructions. She settled in England in 1848; at which time Thalberg was residing here, with whom she studied some of his own pieces. The lessons of this famous pianist were very irregular; but his advice to his young pupil, when he went abroad in 1849, that she should place herself under J. W. Davison for the study of classical music, proved to be above all value for her artistic development; her friends, however, supposed it necessary to her professional advancement that she should court popular applause by playing the brilliant pieces that are most easily appreciable. She made her first important stand before the public at the national concerts, a series of performances given at her Majesty's theatre in the autumn of 1850. In 1851 she placed herself under the direction of the preceptor to whom Thalberg had recommended her, and, by his advice, devoted herself to the study of the pianoforte classics. Her playing from this time assumed a new character, and began to attract the attention and respect of musicians. It was not, however, until 1853, that she fully asserted her claim to the highest consideration, as an exponent of the powers of the instrument and of the masterpieces which have been written for it; when at a concert of the Quartet Association, she played by memory Beethoven's colossal sonata in B flat, Op. 106, it being the first time this remarkable work was ever attempted in public. The excessive mechanical and æsthetical difficulties of the sonata in question, had been unconquered by the greatest masters of the pianoforte, and its beauties were still a mystery even to the greatest lovers of the author. In the summer of 1854 Miss Goddard made a successful tour through Italy and Germany, from which she returned in 1856. She then resumed her studies under the teacher who had educated all that is individual in her playing, and in fact created her style; and, thus prepared, commenced her annual series of pianoforte soirées, in the course of which her performance of the latest and least known works of Beethoven, her revival of the masterpieces of Dussek and Wölfl, and her introduction to this country of many of the compositions of Bach, opened a fresh treasury of music to amateurs of the pianoforte, and displayed her singularly versatile and comprehensive capabilities. In 1858 she married Mr. Davison, to whom she is chiefly indebted for her power to fill the pre-eminent position she holds. Miss Goddard's soirées were discontinued on the establishment of the Monday Popular concerts in 1859, where she has appeared before the general public in the same remarkable capacity, as the interpreter of the great composers, in which she had previously excited the admiration of the most critical circles.—G. A. M.

GODDARD, JONATHAN, an English physician, chemist, and botanist, one of the first members of the Royal Society, born at Greenwich in 1617, the son of a rich shipbuilder of Deptford. After four years' study at Magdalen hall, Oxford, he left without a degree in 1636, and spent some time in travelling on the continent. Upon his return to England he graduated as bachelor of medicine in Christ college, Cambridge, and received his diploma from the College of Physicians, 7th November, 1640. On 20th January, 1642, he received, from the university of Cambridge, the degree of doctor of medicine; on 22nd December of the same year he was a candidate of the College of Physicians; and on 14th December, 1646, he obtained a fellowship in that college. He was appointed lecturer in anatomy at Gresham college on 4th March, 1647; and being deeply impressed with the importance to medical science of a thorough experimental knowledge of the human frame, he fulfilled the duties of his office so as to bring himself into general notice. During the civil war Dr. Goddard attached himself to the parliamentarians. As a reward for his fidelity to his party, and as a tribute to his eminent professional skill, he was appointed head physician to the army; and in that capacity he accompanied Cromwell on his expeditions to Ireland in 1649, and to Scotland in 1650. After the battle of Worcester (3rd September, 1651) Dr. Goddard returned to London, and on 9th December of the same year, he received from parliament the wardenship of Merton college, Oxford. That university about the same time conferred upon him the degree of M.D., and he continued at the head of Merton college till he

was removed by Charles II. on 3rd July, 1660. On 7th November, 1655, he was appointed professor of physic in Gresham college, and this office he held till his death. He took a most active part in the organization of the Royal Society; and when that society was constituted a body corporate, on 22nd April, 1662, he was member of its first council. Several of his communications, principally on chemical subjects, are recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1676, and among these is a proposal for making wine from the juice of the sugar-cane. Dr. Goddard, besides his professional labours, occupied himself to some extent with politics, and in 1653 he had a seat in the little parliament as member for Oxford, and was chosen a member of the council of state. On the evening of the 24th of March, 1674, as he was returning from a meeting with some scientific friends, he fell down in an apoplectic fit in Cheapside, and on the same night he expired. Dr. Goddard was the author of "Observations concerning a Tree," 1664; "The Fruit-tree's Secrets," 1664; "Arcana Goddardiana;" and "A Discourse, setting forth the unhappy condition of the practice of physic in London," 1669—in which last mentioned work he urged strenuously that medicines should invariably be prepared, not by apothecaries, but by physicians themselves. Eminent as a physician and as a scientific inquirer, Dr. Goddard was likewise distinguished as a most learned, benevolent, and honourable man.—R. V. C.

GODEAU, ANTOINE, a French bishop, poet, and church historian, was born in 1605 at Dreux in the diocese of Chartres. The success of a collection of poetical pieces which he published at an early age encouraged him to repair to Paris, where he soon gathered around him a circle of men of kindred spirit, whose *réunions* were probably the first germs of the French Academy. Godeau was a frequent visitor at the hotel of madame de Rambouillet. Having entered the church, he gave a religious turn to his poetical efforts, and presented to Cardinal Richelieu a paraphrase of the psalm *Benedicite omnia opera Domini Domino*, which the great statesman read with so much pleasure that he rewarded him with the bishopric of Grasse, wittily remarking, "Vous me donnez Benedicite, et je vous donne Grasse." The duties of a small see left him time to cultivate his favourite art, and in his "*Fastes de l'Eglise*," he celebrated in no fewer than fifteen thousand lines the most remarkable events in the history of the church. He also vied with the two poets of the French reformation, Marot and Beza, by producing a new version of the Psalms of David, though not with much success. He occupied himself also with writings of a practical and historical kind. His *Paraphrases of the Epistles of the New Testament*, and his "*Morale Chretienne*," were specially designed for the use of the clergy of his diocese; and his works in church history, including biographies of St. Paul, Augustine, and others, and his "*Histoire de l'Eglise depuis la commencement du monde jusqu'à la fin du huitième siècle*," though not worthy to rank with the works of Tillemont, Natalis Alexandre, or Fleury, were recommended to popular use by the felicity of their style, and the skill of selection and presentation which they displayed. The last-named work was soon after its publication translated into Italian by Speroni; and as late as the last quarter of the last century was translated into German. His literary services were rewarded by Pope Innocent X., who presented him to the see of Vence, where he died on the 21st of April, 1672.—P. L.

GODEFROY, DENIS, better known to jurists as Dionesius Gothofridus, was born at Paris in 1549. He was an ardent student of literature generally; but the civil law was his chief object, and in pursuance of it he studied under the great teachers at Louvain, Cologne, and Heidelberg. He might have risen to place and eminence in Paris. But the great civil commotions, in which his rival, Barnaby Brissot, was hanged, were raging there during the better part of his life, and unfitted that capital for the residence of a retired industrious student, especially one of the Huguenot persuasion, which he had adopted. He sought an asylum at Geneva, where he was appointed to the chair of law in 1580. Here he had several years of peaceful labour; but the troubles of the times found out the retired scholar at last. When the duke of Savoy invaded Geneva, Godefroy lost his office, and what was dearer to him, his library, and fled to Strasburg, where in 1595 he was made professor of law. In his short introduction to the *Corpus Juris*, he says pathetically that his annotations would have been more full and complete, had he not had to flee with his family before an armed force, leaving among his other literary treasures a large portion of his

own manuscript notes. And yet his critical labours would at the present day seem marvellous as the result of a long life spent in complete literary ease and security. His labours lay in many departments of literature. There are comments on Cicero, Alessandro, Seneca, and Virgil. But the bulk of his works are devoted to jurisprudence. Of these alone the bare titles would fill more than the proper limits of this notice, and it may simply be stated that they will be found at length at the commencement of the second volume of Senebier's *Histoire Littéraire de Geneve*. His jurisprudential dissertations may be all said, however, to come to a focus in his edition of the *Corpus Juris*, or only of the Justinian Law. This title, now so familiar, was first applied to its present use by Godefroy, as he was indeed the first to give to the world in a complete and practical shape the great collection on which all our European systems, not even excepting that of England, have to a greater or less extent been founded. The first edition was published at Leyden in 1583. The third edition (the one referred to by the present writer) was printed in 1603, in three volumes folio, and professes to be more accurate and complete than the two preceding. The edition by the Elzivirs in 1663 is understood to be the best. There have been numerous editions of the *Corpus* according to the text of Gothofridus, but without his notes, in a convenient octavo form for hand use. These notes, so extensive that the text is sometimes merely a narrow strip between them, are still extremely valuable to the civilian. But it is scarcely possible to appreciate their importance to the students of the seventeenth century, for whom they embodied, with reference to each passage in the text, almost everything worth knowing that had been said to illustrate it either by ancient or modern jurists. In 1604 the elector palatine secured the services of this great jurist. He taught at Heidelberg, and returned there to pursue his labours after heading a mission to the court of France; but the troubles of the palatinate came, and drove him in his old age from this honourable retreat. He died at Strasburg in 1622.—J. H. B.-n.

GODEFROY, DENIS, a French historian, son of Theodore Godefroy, born at Paris, 24th August, 1615; died at Lille in 1681. He succeeded his father in the office of historiographer in 1640. He published an edition of Philippe de Comines, a history of the constables of France, and several historical collections relating to Charles VI., VII., and VIII.—J. S., G.

GODEFROY, JACQUES, the younger son of Denis and the inheritor of his fame and abilities as a civilian, was born on the 13th of December, 1587, at Geneva. He was attached all his days to this republic, for which he performed many diplomatic and other public services. A list of his works in the second volume of Senebier (p. 144) has a close generic resemblance to that of his father's. What he is chiefly known by at the present day is the edition of the Theodosian code with notes, a posthumous work published in 1665. He died in 1652.—J. H. B.-n.

GODEFROY, JEAN, Sieur d'Arumont, son of Denis II., born in 1656 at Paris; died in 1732. He pursued the class of studies which had already distinguished this family of great jurists, and succeeded to public employments left vacant by his father's death. He was keeper of the archives of the chambre des comptes of Lille, and published an edition greatly valued of the Letters of Louis XI., and the Memoirs of Comines. He was one of the writers of the *Satyre Ménippée*.—J. A., D.

GODEFROY, THEODORE, the elder son of Denis I., was born at Geneva in 1580. Abandoning his father's religion, he ceased to enjoy the rights of a citizen of Geneva, and took service in France. He wrote and edited many works connected with history and genealogy—chiefly those of France. He was among the first to edit the historical memoirs of which that country preserves so valuable a store. He wrote a very curious account of the ceremonials of the French court, and advanced himself by a memoir proving that the king of France had precedence over the king of Spain. He died in 1648, while attending the conference for the peace of Munster.—J. H. B.-n.

GODEFROY or GOTTFRIED OF STRASBURG, a minnesinger of the early part of the thirteenth century. Of his life little is known, except what can be gathered from allusions in his works. These seem to prove or render probable that he was born in or near Strasburg. But though he was not of noble birth or rank he was in independent circumstances, and in this respect favourably distinguished from most of his poetical brethren. Of his works, two of the class of pieces called "*Sprich*"—one on the evils of covetousness, entitled "*Mein und Dein*,"



and a second on the frailty of human happiness, "Von gläsernen Glück," have been preserved; three lyrical poems, which approach the character of hymns, and the romance of "Tristan and Isolde." To this chiefly is Godfrey indebted for his reputation. The story is of ancient origin, probably Breton, but had spread through Europe long before the days of Godfrey. He died leaving his romance incomplete. It appears to have been written between 1204 and 1215. The date of Godfrey's death is not known. It was before 1229.—J. A., D.

GODEGISEL. See GODIGISELUS.

GODERICH. See RIFON.

GODESCHALCUS. See GOTTESCHALCUS.

GODFREY OF BOUILLON, the celebrated warrior of the crusades and king of Jerusalem, is supposed to have been born about 1059 at Baisy, near Genappe, in Belgium. His father is variously described as Gustave II., count of Boulogne, and Eustache II., count of Boulogne. His mother was Ida, daughter of Godfrey the Bearded, duke of Basse Lotharinge or Lorraine; and through her he traced his descent to Charlemagne. In early life he devoted himself to martial pursuits, and by his courage and activity secured the post of standard-bearer in the army of Henry IV., by whom also he was made marquis of Antwerp. He became involved in the quarrel of this monarch with Pope Gregory VII., and, in support of his claims, went into Germany. While on this expedition Albert III., count of Namur, claimed and invaded the duchy of Bouillon. Godfrey immediately returned and expelled the usurper, and went back to Germany, where he distinguished himself in the field of battle by his indomitable bravery. This was in 1080. The following year we find him in Italy with the imperial army, which, in 1084, after various struggles, obtained possession of Rome itself. Somewhat later, Henry invested him duke of Bouillon in place of Conrad, who had for some time filled that dignity. It is reported that Godfrey, in consequence of drinking too much wine, was attacked with a violent fever, during the continuance of which he heard of the expedition to Jerusalem, and vowed, that if he recovered, he would take part in it. William of Malmesbury relates that he had no sooner uttered this vow than he was restored to health. Certain it is that he was placed at the head of an army, of which the numbers are variously estimated from ninety thousand to three hundred thousand. Having made arrangements for the disposal of his possessions, Godfrey set out, followed by his motley host of pious enthusiasts and daring adventurers. These were divided into various bands, and thousands of them never reached their destination. Godfrey, however, pushed his way through Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, and, after various struggles and many misfortunes, found himself before Antioch, which, after a long struggle, fell before the power of the invaders. They marched on to Jerusalem, and in 1099 appeared under its walls. Five weeks was the duration of the siege, during which period both the attacking and defending armies performed prodigies of valour, and bore indescribable miseries. At length a breach was effected, and Godfrey was among the foremost to enter. This was July 15, 1099. The city was given up to the savage enthusiasm of the infuriated soldiery, who revelled in violence and slaughter. Jerusalem was in the power of the crusaders, and the question was what should be done with it. After various consultations, it was determined that Godfrey should be placed at the head of a christian kingdom, and that he should be king of Jerusalem. The chroniclers tell us that he refused to wear a crown of gold in the city where his Lord, the King of kings, had worn a crown of thorns. He submitted, however, to be called defender and baron of the Holy Sepulchre. In his new dignity he exhibited his wonted bravery, by repulsing the forces with which the Saracens returned to the attack with a view to the recovery of the Holy City. The great battle of Ascalon, fought a few weeks after the capture of Jerusalem, "sealed the establishment of the Latins in Syria, and signalized the valour of the French princes." Godfrey reigned but a single year, which, as Gibbon says, was "too short for the public happiness." Death cut him off on the 17th July, 1100. The kingdom which he inaugurated lasted in all eighty-eight years. The tomb of Godfrey remained at Jerusalem an object of devout curiosity till the commencement of the present century; his sword is even now exhibited to the admiration of the faithful at Jerusalem. He found time during his brief period of power to draw up a set of laws which are still in existence, and which are known as

"Les Assises de Jerusalem." It still exists in an amended form, and was adopted in the fourteenth century for the kingdom of Cyprus. This code has been printed both in Italian and in French. There are also extant some letters and official documents ascribed to Godfrey. This great warrior found, in times immediately succeeding his own, chroniclers who employed all their arts to exalt his virtues, and to exaggerate his victories and exploits. But perhaps no one has thrown around his name the charm with which it has been invested by Tasso, who has mingled the recitals of history with the inventions of his genius, and painted in glowing colours the character and deeds of Godfrey in the *Gerusalemme Liberata*.—B. H. C.

GODFREY OF VITERBO, or GOTTFRED TINEOSUS, Bishop of Viterbo in 1184, author of an ancient chronicle entitled "Pantheon," was chaplain to the Emperor Conrad III., and subsequently secretary and almoner to the Emperor Frederic I. and his son, Henry VI. His Chronicle, which is inserted in Muratori's collection, begins with the creation of the world, and ends with 1186. It is written partly in Latin prose, and partly in verse, and was first printed at Basle in 1559.—J. S., G.

GODFREY OF WINCHESTER, Prior of St. Swithin's, the first Anglo-Norman writer of Latin verse, is said to have been a native of Cambrai. He was made prior of Winchester in 1082, and held the office for twenty-five years, during which he was distinguished for his holy life, and his love of letters. William of Malmesbury speaks favourably of his epistles, which are no longer extant. His verses "in praise of the primates of England" and his "Epigrams" are found among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British museum (Vitellius, A. xii.), and in the Bodleian library at Oxford, also in manuscript (Digby, Nos. 65 and 112). The learned antiquary Camden, who was the first to draw attention to Godfrey's poetical merits, has printed some of the epigrams in his *Remaines*. They are arranged in several series—two, four, six, and eight lines each—and aim at inculcating moral sentiments, and at satirizing the vices of his time. His notices of contemporaries give to Godfrey's epigrams a historical interest, in addition to their undeniable poetical merit. Specimens are given in Mr. Wright's *Biographia Britannica Literaria*. He died in 1107.—R. H.

GODFREY, SIR EDMUNDSBURY, an English magistrate, whose mysterious death created a great commotion in the year 1678, and is still the subject of controversy, was descended from a family of some distinction in the county of Kent, and was born in 1621.—(See GODFREY, MICHAEL.) He was educated at Westminster school, and was a member of Gray's inn; but abandoned his legal studies, and became a wood-merchant in the city of London. He acquired wealth and influence, and was appointed a justice of peace. In this capacity he distinguished himself, both during the plague and the great fire of London, and was knighted in 1666. When the alleged popish plot was made known, in September, 1678, Godfrey took the depositions of the notorious Titus Oates respecting the pretended conspiracy of the Roman catholics. A few days later he disappeared. Search was made, and his body was found in a ditch about a mile from the city, pierced through with his own sword, and bearing marks of violence which showed that he had been strangled. His money was in his pocket and his rings were on his fingers. The Roman catholics alleged that he had perished by his own hand; others are of opinion that he was slain by a private enemy; but Lord Macaulay thinks the most probable supposition is, that he was murdered by some hot-headed Roman catholic, driven to frenzy by the lies of Oates and by the insults of the multitude. Several persons were executed for their alleged participation in the murder; but it is now believed that they were innocent. The funeral of the murdered magistrate was attended by an immense concourse of people, headed by seventy-two protestant clergymen in full canonicals; and the funeral sermon was preached by his friend Dr. Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Worcester.—J. T.

GODFREY, MICHAEL or MITCHELL, descended from the Godfreys of Lydd in Kent, was one of several brothers, well known wealthy merchants at the head of the whig party in the city of London towards the close of the seventeenth century. His elder brother, Sir Edmundsbury, is noticed in a separate article. Michael had the discrimination to promote William Pater-son's scheme for founding a national bank; and gave his assistance in the city to Montague, William III.'s chancellor of the exchequer, in supporting the measures which resulted in the

establishment of the bank of England. Michael became the first deputy-governor. In this capacity he had gone over in 1695 to the king's head quarters at Namur to make arrangements for the remittance of money from England to the army in the Netherlands. Curiosity prompted him to mingle with the officers of the staff at the hottest period of that famous siege; and the king, who had perceived him, was expostulating with him for this needless exposure of his person, when a cannon ball from the ramparts laid Godfrey dead at his majesty's feet. He published a pamphlet entitled "A Short Account of the intended Bank of England," London, 4to, 1694.—R. H.

GODFREY, THOMAS, one of the inventors of the instruments for measuring angles by two reflections, which are essential to accurate observations at sea, was a glazier in Philadelphia, and died in December, 1749. The first who proposed such an instrument in clear and definite terms was Newton. He communicated his invention to Halley in 1700; but it was not published till after his death in 1742, when a description and drawing were found among his papers (Brewster's Life of Newton). The same instrument, with some differences in detail, rendering it more easy to handle, was independently reinvented by Godfrey and by John Hadley in 1730, and communicated by them to the Royal Society in 1731. That body decided that Hadley and Godfrey were independent inventors, and gave Godfrey a reward of £200. An attempt was afterwards made to prove that Hadley had pirated the invention of Godfrey, having been informed of it by a brother, Lieutenant Hadley of the British navy, who had seen the instrument in the possession of a son of Godfrey in the West Indies in 1730; but that hypothesis is disproved by the fact that there was no such officer as Lieutenant Hadley in the British navy at that time; so that the decision of the Royal Society must be regarded as just.—W. J. M. R.

GODIGISELUS, a king of the Vandals, headed the first formidable attempt of that tribe to penetrate from their Dacian settlements into Gaul in 406. They were met by the Franks on the Rhenish frontier, and in the sanguinary battle which ensued, Godigiselus, with twenty thousand of his countrymen, perished.—W. B.

GODIN, LOUIS, a French astronomer, geodetician, and engineer, was born in Paris on the 28th of February, 1704, and died at Cadiz on the 11th of September, 1760. He studied astronomy under Delisle. In 1725 he became a member of the Academy of Sciences, and undertook the continuation of the history of that academy which had been begun by Fontenelle. Of this work he wrote eleven volumes, bringing it down to 1699. By a report which he wrote on the state of knowledge of the figure of the earth, he induced the government to send two expeditions to measure arcs of the meridian, one in high northern latitudes and the other near the equator. Godin, having first visited England to obtain instruction in geodesy from Halley, joined the latter expedition, which sailed from Rochelle for Peru on the 16th of May, 1735. The leaders of the expedition (Bouguer, Godin, De la Condamine, Juan, and Ulloa), after spending ten years in astronomical and geodetical operations, succeeded in measuring with great accuracy three meridional arcs in the immediate neighbourhood of the equator, the subsequent comparison of which with the arc measured by the leaders of the northern expedition (Camus, Clairaut, Lemonnier, Maupertuis, and Outhier), fully established the fact of the flattening of the earth at the poles, which had been predicted on theoretical grounds by Newton. When the work of the equatorial expedition was concluded, the viceroy of Peru refused to let them depart until Godin consented to remain for a time at Quito to teach mathematics. Meanwhile occurred the earthquake of 1746. The observation of its destructive effects suggested to Godin an improved system of house-building for districts subject to earthquakes, which has since been practised with great advantage. In 1751 Godin was permitted to quit Peru. Finding on his return to Europe that he had been superseded as an academician, he accepted the post at Cadiz of director of the school for the marine service. On the occurrence of the great earthquake of 1755 (the same which destroyed Lisbon), Godin made use of his South American experience by superintending the measures taken for the public safety at Cadiz. In 1756 he went to Paris, and was reappointed a member of the Academy of Sciences. He revisited Cadiz in order to make arrangements for quitting it finally; but while there, a short illness, aggravated by grief at the loss of a daughter, caused his death in 1760. He published

various astronomical tables in the *Connaissance des Temps*. His *éloge* was written by Fouchy.—W. J. M. R.

GODIVA, the wife of Leoffric, duke of Mercia, lived in the eleventh century, during the reign of Edward the Confessor. Her memory has been preserved by tradition on account of a remarkable service which she is said to have rendered to the town of Coventry. Her husband had imposed a heavy tax on the citizens of that town, which she had in vain entreated him to remit. He at length yielded so far to her importunity as to promise that he would abolish the tax on condition that Godiva should ride naked on horseback through the town. She accepted the offer, and after issuing peremptory orders to the inhabitants that none of them on pain of death should appear in the streets or at the windows, she traversed the whole of the town in the manner prescribed. A curious citizen ("Peeping Tom," as he is traditionally termed) who disobeyed her orders, and ventured to look at the lady as she passed his window, was hanged for the offence. An annual festival was instituted in memory of Godiva's exploit.—J. T.

GODOLPHIN, JOHN, an eminent English lawyer, was born in 1617 in the island of Scilly. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree in civil law in 1642. He adopted this branch of law as his profession, and became celebrated for his profound acquaintance with its principles. He was addicted to theological studies, and adopted the religious views of the puritans. During the great civil war he sided with the parliament, and became conspicuous for his strenuous opposition to the royal claims. In 1653 he was nominated by Cromwell a judge of the admiralty. In spite of his anti-monarchical principles, his high reputation for legal knowledge obtained for him the post of king's advocate at the Restoration. He died in 1678. Godolphin's principal publications are a religious treatise entitled "The Holy Limb, or an extraction of the Spirit from the Letter of certain eminent places in the Holy Scripture," 1650; "The Holy Harbour, containing the Sum and Substance of the Christian Religion," 1651; "A View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction," 1661; "The Orphan's Legacy, treating of last wills and testaments," 1674; and "Repertorium Canonium," 1678, a vindication of the royal supremacy in England in opposition to the papal claims.—J. T.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY, the second son of Sir Wm. Godolphin, was born in Cornwall in 1610, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He afterwards entered one of the inns of court, and left it for the purpose of travelling on the continent, where he accompanied the earl of Leicester in one of his embassies. His amiable disposition and great accomplishments made him a general favourite. When the great civil war broke out Godolphin joined the royal party and distinguished himself by his courage and activity. He was killed in 1643 in an encounter with the enemy at the village of Chagford in Devonshire. Godolphin was a friend of Hobbes, whose opinions, however, he did not hold, and bequeathed him a legacy of £200. He was the author of several poems, and translated the Loves of Dido and Æneas from Virgil, 8vo.—J. T.

GODOLPHIN, SIDNEY GODOLPHIN, Earl of, a celebrated English statesman, was born about 1630. He was descended from a very old family, originally called Godolcan, which possessed estates in Cornwall before the Conquest. Francis Godolphin, father of Sidney, espoused the royal cause during the great civil war, and was made a knight of the bath at the coronation of Charles II. His son was introduced to Charles, then prince of Wales, in 1645, while holding a command in the royal army in the western counties. At the Restoration, Sidney was appointed a groom of the bedchamber, and was shortly after elected to serve in parliament. His political career began in 1678, when he was sent by the duke of York (afterwards James II.) to negotiate with the prince of Orange an alliance between Holland and England against France. The project fell to the ground; but in the following year Godolphin was rewarded for his services by his appointment as one of the lords of the treasury. The ability which he displayed in this office, and his steady application to business, were so conspicuous, that he was sworn a member of the privy council in September, 1679, and was placed, along with Viscount Hyde (afterwards earl of Rochester) and the earl of Sunderland, at the head of the government. In 1680, when Sunderland was dismissed, Godolphin retained his office, though in his anxiety for the public peace he was willing that the exclusion bill should pass, depriving the duke of York



of his right to the throne. Along with the other ministers of Charles, he was deeply implicated in the disgraceful negotiations with the French court for a renewal of the subsidy which Louis had paid to the English sovereign. In the fierce dispute for supremacy which took place between Halifax and Rochester in 1684, Godolphin preserved a cautious neutrality, devoting his attention exclusively to the affairs of his own department. On the 14th of April, in the same year, he was appointed one of the principal secretaries of state; and a few months later he was placed at the head of the treasury, and raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Godolphin of Rialton in the county of Cornwall. On the accession of James II., Godolphin, though he had voted for the exclusion bill, was too useful to be dismissed. He was therefore retained in office, though in a subordinate position in the treasury, and was made chamberlain to the queen, whom, with his usual obsequiousness, he made no scruple in accompanying to mass. Along with Rochester and Sunderland, he formed what has been called the interior cabinet of James; and together with his colleagues, was implicated in the mean and disgraceful negotiations for the continuance of the subsidy from the French court. In the struggle for supremacy which took place between Rochester and the jesuitical cabal, Godolphin, true to his policy, remained neutral; and on the triumph of the latter, and the expulsion of the brothers Hyde from office, he consented to retain his situation, and to act along with, and to supply the defects of, the Roman catholics who were introduced into the ministry. At the Revolution he voted for a regency, but consented to hold under William the office of one of the lords of the treasury; and his colleagues, Mordaunt and Delamere, soon saw, to their great annoyance, that "the king considered him more than them both; for as he understood the treasury business well, so his calm and cold way suited the king's temper." He was from the first the real head of the treasury; and in November, 1690, after a brief retirement from office, he was appointed first lord. In 1695 Godolphin was nominated a member of the council of regency, appointed to govern the kingdom during the absence of William on the continent. He enjoyed a large share of the confidence of that monarch, and received from him many tokens of his favour; but in spite of all this, he had the baseness to enter into a treasonable correspondence with the exiled king, and while eating the bread of his master, secretly to betray his trust. His treason was not known, and was probably not suspected, for several years; but at length, in 1697, his name was mentioned in the confession made by Sir John Fenwick, and he was in consequence compelled to retire from office. He was recalled, however, and placed again at the head of the treasury in 1700. Shortly after the accession of Anne, in 1702, a tory administration was formed, and Godolphin was made lord high treasurer—an office which had lain dormant since the Restoration. He had for many years acted along with Marlborough, whose eldest daughter and heiress married the treasurer's eldest son; and he was now largely indebted for his influence to the support of the great general and the attachment of the queen to the celebrated Sarah, duchess of Marlborough. In 1704 Godolphin was made a knight of the garter; and two years later he was elevated to the rank of an earl. He had hitherto been closely connected with the tory party; but he had been gradually withdrawing from his original associates, and about this period openly attached himself to the whigs. A struggle for power now began between Godolphin and Harley, who had at the outset been a zealous whig, but was now the leader of the tories, though he held the office of one of the principal secretaries of state. Godolphin demanded the dismissal of his rival from office, and was supported in his demand by Marlborough. The queen was reluctantly constrained to yield (1710); but her alienation from her ministers was steadily increased by the intrigues of Harley and Mrs. Masham, and at length, taking advantage of the public excitement caused by the impolitic prosecution of Dr. Sacheverel in 1710, Anne ventured to gratify her antipathy to Marlborough and the whigs by their summary ejection from office. Godolphin was treated with marked rudeness; and the notice of his dismissal was sent to him (8th August) by the hands of a livery servant. He survived this event only about two years, having died on the 15th of September, 1712. On the death of his only son in 1766, the titles became extinct. In financial knowledge and habits of business, Godolphin had few equals among his contemporaries. He was cautious, taciturn, clear-headed, and

indefatigably laborious; but he appears to have had no fixed principles of any kind, and never suffered his opinions to stand in the way of his interests. At the same time it must be stated that, unlike most of his associates, he was utterly inaccessible to a bribe. He acted without hesitation in concert with both the great political parties as his own interest seemed to dictate. He had no strong passions, was willing to serve any government, and preserved a cautious neutrality during the most exciting political struggles of his day. He was never in the way, Charles II. declared, and never out of the way. In spite of his grave and decorous deportment, he was a keen gambler and horse-racer, and spent much of his time in card-playing and cock-fighting. His treasonable correspondence with James, while he was the prime minister of William and in the full enjoyment of his confidence, has left an indelible stain upon Godolphin's memory.—J. T.

GODOY, MANUEL, Prince of Peace, the favourite of Charles IV. of Spain, and a leading actor in the political events of his reign, was born at Badajoz on the 12th May, 1767. His family was respectable, if not noble, and his education was carefully attended to; but at the age of seventeen we find him a simple soldier in the regiment of guards. With the assistance of his brother Louis, he obtained the notice of the queen, Maria Louisa, but the story of his having done so by means of his musical talents seems apocryphal. There can be little doubt that, from the first, the relation of the favourite to the queen was of a less innocent nature. The weak king was fascinated with the genius for intrigue which the young guardsman displayed, and resolved to have near him a creature on whom he might rely to carry out his absolutist views. The new favourite rose rapidly to the place of first minister (15th November, 1792), and his first act was to declare war against the French convention, a policy which, two years afterwards, he was glad to reverse by concluding the treaty of Basle, 22nd July, 1795. This treaty obtained for him the title of Prince of Peace, the order of the golden fleece, and an estate of 60,000 piastres of revenue. He followed it up by a treaty offensive and defensive with the republic, and took advantage of the peace to increase the naval and military armaments of Spain. His private wealth, increased not only by the munificence of the sovereign, but by more disgraceful means, excited the disgust of a people then suffering under the burdens of the war, and of the expenditure of which they regarded him as the author. Among other scandals, the most notorious was his liaison with Doña Josefa Tudo, the daughter of an officer of merit, who had long solicited in vain the notice which his services deserved, but who, on presenting himself at court with his attractive and amiable daughter, was made governor of the royal palace called the Retiro. Here Godoy was a frequent visitor, and was secretly married to the lady. This, however, did not prevent the king from forcing on him, as his avowed wife, Theresa de Bourbon, then aged fifteen. Godoy was not long left in undisturbed possession of his good fortune, for in 1789 he was driven from office by a French intrigue. On his return to power he found the state of affairs materially changed. Lucien Bonaparte, then the envoy-extraordinary of the first consul at Madrid, compelled him to declare war against Portugal in 1800, which was terminated by the payment of 25,000,000 francs by Portugal to France, and the cession of an important territory to Spain. The peace of Amiens, in 1802, closed for a while the contest with England; but in 1804 it was recommenced, contrary to the desire of Godoy, and of the heir-apparent, afterwards Ferdinand VII. Godoy, in 1806, issued a proclamation calling the nation to arms, against what enemy it was easy to understand. But after the battle of Jena he was compelled to follow the policy imposed on him by the conqueror. Napoleon held out to the favourite the hope of a separate sovereignty, consisting of the Algarves and Almontage. Such, at least, was one of the provisions of the treaty of Fontainebleau in 1807. But the fall of the dynasty was approaching. Ferdinand, becoming desperate in his attempts to grapple with the favourite's power, addressed his famous letter to Napoleon (see FERDINAND VII.), and was preparing a last effort to overthrow the influence of Godoy, when the popular outburst of the 17th March, 1808, compelled the latter to hide for his life, and he was only rescued from an ignominious fate by the intervention of the prince, in whose favour Charles IV. was compelled to abdicate on the 19th. The arrival of Murat in Madrid followed, and Godoy was transported to Bayonne, where he assisted in preparing the second abdication of Charles IV. in favour of Napoleon. From this time his

public life ceases. He followed the deposed king and queen to Rome, and lived on their bounty until their death. After the death of his wife, Theresa de Bourbon, he was remarried to Doña Josefa Tudo, by whom he had two children. He returned to Paris in 1835, and received a small pension from King Louis Philippe. He published his memoirs, which are of little historical value. He died 4th October, 1851.—F. M. W.

\* GODRON, D. A., a distinguished French botanist, who has published a flora of France, besides papers on several natural orders of plants, also a monograph of the genus *Rubus*, and a treatise on vegetable hybridity.—J. H. B.

GODUNOF or GODOONOFF, BORIS, Czar of Russia, born in 1552; died in 1605. He was of an honourable Tartar family; his father-in-law was the favourite of the Czar Ivan Vassilievich the Terrible, and his sister Irene was married to Prince Feodor I., who succeeded to the throne in 1584. Godunof obtained an influence over this weak prince, which rendered him the virtual ruler of the empire. He was believed to have murdered the czar's younger brother Demetrius, in order to open the way for his own succession; he made one of his creatures bishop of Moscow, and contrived to drive away all the other counsellors of the sovereign. The most notable act of his administration was the institution of the modern system of serfdom in 1595, by which the labourers on each estate became attached to the soil as the property of their masters. At the death of Feodor I., Godunof was without difficulty elected czar; his sister, the widow of Feodor, resigning her rights in his favour. At the moment of his accession the khan of the Crimea was about to invade the country. Godunof speedily compelled him to sue for peace. He devoted himself to the cultivation of foreign alliances, and with this view he proposed to marry his beautiful daughter Xenia to Gustavus, son of Eric, the deposed king of Sweden. That plan failing on account of religious difficulties, he made a similar proposal to Duke John, brother of the king of Denmark, and of the princess who was afterwards the queen of our James I.; but this scheme was frustrated by the duke's death. Queen Elizabeth maintained a friendly correspondence with Godunof. He made great efforts to promote education in his dominions, but met with great opposition from the priests. He, however, did much towards the civilization of his country by encouraging the young nobles to visit foreign countries. In 1601 and 1602 a severe famine reigned throughout the empire, and gave rise to the most horrible disorders. Godunof did all that could be done to relieve the sufferings of the people, and to keep down the marauders who infested the land; but a new and romantic disaster awaited him. It has been stated that Godunof, in 1591, procured the murder of the young Prince Demetrius; the people of Uglich had taken summary vengeance on the assassins, and hundreds of the people in consequence were put to death, had their tongues cut out, or were transported to Siberia. It was at that time given out by Godunof that the prince had committed suicide. But in 1604 it became rumoured that he was still alive, and either the prince himself, or some one assuming his name, raised an army in Poland, and was everywhere received in Russia with enthusiasm. He was marching on Moscow, when Godunof put an end to his own life by poison, 18th April, 1605.—His son FEODOR, only sixteen years of age, was proclaimed sovereign of those portions of the empire not already conquered by Demetrius, but was murdered in June of the same year, his mother hanged, and all his family (except his sister Absinia, who was reserved as a bride for the young czar, but never married to him) were exiled. Godunof is annually anathematized by the Russian church, but the vigour and, on many occasions, the clemency of his rule ought in some measure to extenuate his crimes.—F. M. W.

GODWIN, Earl of Sussex, Kent, and part of Wessex, is said, in the *Knytinga Saga*, to have been a shepherd's son, who had conducted the Danes when in pursuit of the English, and been adopted by their leader, Ulf. A truer account makes him the child of Wulfnoth, "child" orthane of Sussex, and nephew of the powerful traitor, Edric Streone, earl of Mercia. Godwin was early initiated in rebellion. His father was, in 1009, dispossessed by his uncle Brihtric; and became in consequence a freebooter. On occasion of the expedition of Canute in the year 1019, into Denmark, and thence against the Wends, Godwin held a high command. Not long after this he was further honoured by receiving in marriage the hand of Githa, sister to the Earl Ulf, Canute's own brother-in-law. At the death of Canute, he adhered to the party of the Queen-dowager Emma

and her son Hardicanute; and when beaten, at a witenagemote held at Oxford, in his attempt to preserve the realm entire for the latter, aided Emma, who kept court at Winchester, in maintaining the allegiance of Wessex and the other southern districts. The refusal, however, of Hardicanute to come for the present to England disgusted the earl; he went over to Harold; and, on the arrival at Canterbury of Prince Alfred, Edward the Confessor's brother, and Emma's son by Ethelred, got by subtlety possession of his person, and, in accordance with Harold's orders, had him put to death at Ely, after first putting out his eyes. The acknowledged accession of Hardicanute, the murdered prince's half brother, on the death of Harold in 1039, made Godwin's position hazardous; but his subserviency soon procured him pardon. Hardicanute's death, and the succession, mainly through the earl, of Alfred's brother, Edward the Confessor, still further increased the latter's power. The new king had to marry the great noble's daughter, the pious and accomplished Editha, or Edgyth the Fair. After the expulsion of Osgod Clapa and the other Danish chieftains, in which undertaking he sympathized with the king, it became his object to get rid of the Frenchmen, whom Edward's religious views and his long residence in Normandy had attracted. When ordered to punish his burghers of Dover, for their chastisement of the insolence of Eustace, count of Boulogne, he required the expulsion of the foreigners. But the king managed to adjourn the discussion to the autumnal assembly in London; and when, in 1051, the powerful family arrived at Southwark with a large army, they found Edward prepared, and surrounded by an equal array of Siward's and Leofric's followers. Godwin's troops now began gradually to disperse; and the witenagemote declared Sweyn an outlaw, and required the father and Harold to appear before them. As they refused to come unless hostages were delivered to them, they were banished from England. Godwin, with his wife Gytha, his sons Sweyn, Gyrrh, and Tostig, and the latter's wife Judith, niece to the count of Flanders, fled first to Sussex, and thence, with their treasures, to Flanders. In 1052 Harold and Leofwine returned from Ireland with a powerful fleet. He was met by his father off Portland, whence they sailed to the Thames; the sailors of the royal fleet deserted; the citizens of London showed themselves favourable to the earl; and the king, after holding out for some time, gave hostages for the safety of his enemies. The latter appeared before the witenagemote, and were held to have established their innocence. In the Easter of 1053, Godwin, while at table with Edward at Winchester, was seized with apoplexy, and died within five days. The well-known story of the Norman chroniclers, who hated both him and his house is, that on an insinuation by the king that the earl was the author of Prince Alfred's murder, Godwin cried out—"May this morsel be my last, if your brother died by my counsel!" and that he died choked with the bread.—(*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*; Lappenberg's *History of England*; Palgrave's *Anglo-Saxon Period*).—W. S. L.

GODWIN, FRANCIS, a learned English prelate and historian, was the son of Bishop Thomas Godwin, and was born at Havington in Northamptonshire in 1561. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was elected student in 1578 while his father was dean. In 1583 he took his master's degree, and occupied himself for some time with philosophical pursuits, in which he displayed some degree of original and inventive genius, the fruits of which, however, were not published till after his death. One of these was "The Man in the Moon, or a discourse of a voyage thither," 1638; and another, "Nuncius Inanimatus, or the inanimate messenger," being a contrivance for the swift and secret conveyance of intelligence. Having entered into orders, he was made successively rector of Samford Orcais in Somersetshire, a prebendary of Salisbury, and subdean of Exeter. Addicting himself meanwhile to antiquarian researches, he became acquainted with Camden, and accompanied him in his archaeological travels in Wales in 1590. Restricting himself at length to ecclesiastical antiquities, he published in 1601 in 4to, "A Catalogue of the Bishops of England since the first planting of the christian religion in the island," &c., of which a second edition appeared in 1615, and another in elegant Latin in 1617. This valuable work was rewarded with two bishoprics—that of Llandaff, presented to the author by Elizabeth; and that of Hereford by James I. Dr. Richardson's edition in folio, published in 1743, brings down the catalogue to that date. In 1616 he published in Latin a history of the reigns of Henry



VIII., Edward VI., and Mary, which was afterwards translated into English by his son Morgan Godwin. His last work was a treatise on "The Roman Sesterce and the Attic Talent." He died in 1638.—P. L.

\* GODWIN, GEORGE, F.R.S., was born at Brompton, January 28, 1815. The son of an architect, and trained in the office of his father, Mr. Godwin has followed that profession; constructed several buildings, and conducted many architectural restorations, the most important being that of Redcliffe church, Bristol; but he is probably best known to the general public as the editor of the *Builder*, which he has conducted since 1844. In that work, which mainly owes to him its present influential position, he has been the originator of many, and the zealous supporter of all of the efforts, which have been made for improving the dwellings of the labouring classes, and for sanitary reforms generally. Mr. Godwin has also contributed largely to other journals, both popular and professional; written a farce; a series of tales; a popular sketch of architectural styles; and was joint author, with Mr. Britton, of the *Description of the Churches of London*, 2 vols. 8vo, 1838. He was elected F.S.A. in 1839, and F.R.S. in 1840. He is also a fellow of the Institute of British Architects, in the proceedings of which he takes an active part; is one of the surveyors under the metropolitan buildings act; and honorary secretary of the Art-Union of London.—J. T.-e.

GODWIN, MARY, the English George Sand, better known by her maiden name of MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, was born probably at Epping, near London, on the 27th of April, 1759. Her parents belonged to the lower stratum of the middle class, and removed while she was very young to some distance from the metropolis, her father following the vocation of a farmer. When Mary was sixteen, the father returned to the neighbourhood of London to engage in business. He seems to have been a person unskilful in the management alike of his affairs and of his temper. His daughter had a great deal of the sensibility which the writers of her favourite school praised and stimulated; and at an early age already showing the independence which became afterwards a dogma with her, she quitted the paternal roof to shift for herself. She was first companion to a lady in Bath, a situation which probably suited her little, and which she exchanged in her twenty-fifth year for the management of a boarding-school at Islington (afterwards removed to Newington-Green), in conjunction with two of her sisters. Her new duties she appears to have discharged with zeal and success, though the intimacy which she then contracted with the once celebrated Dr. Price was not calculated to tranquillize her excitable mind, or steady its wavering impulses. A dear female friend at Lisbon was dangerously ill under peculiar circumstances; and Mary Wollstonecraft, romantically obeying the call of friendship, left Newington-Green and its school to nurse her. When she returned the school was in anything but a flourishing condition, and nothing loth to escape from the restraint which living with her sisters imposed upon her, she gave it up and became governess in the family of Lord Kingsborough. She remained in this situation not many months. Before entering on it she had received a few guineas from a London bookseller for her earliest work, "Thoughts on the Education of Daughters," and on leaving Lord Kingsborough's family in 1787 she repaired to London to become an authoress by profession, under the auspices of her first publisher. She wrote novels, she reviewed, and she translated, producing among other works a version of Lavater's *Physiognomy*. During three years of literary drudgery thus spent she was obscure indeed, but she was blameless; nay more, she not only earned an honourable subsistence for herself, but contributed to the support of her father, and to the education of younger brothers. The French revolution first impelled her to a species of authorship which brought her into notoriety. A book of hers was among the many replies provoked by Burke's *French Revolution*, a work in which her early friend Dr. Price was attacked. It was followed by her more famous "Vindication of the Rights of Woman," of which an echo was lately heard from beyond the Atlantic in Bloomerism and the Woman's Rights' movement of the United States. Mary was now socially lost. She insisted on converting a friendly intimacy with Fuseli into a passionate one, and when the painter, whose wife was her acquaintance, repelled her overtures, she migrated in sorrow to Paris. There she contracted a political intimacy with the leading Girondins, and had the pain of seeing them fall by the guillotine. Still more disastrous was the result of an illicit attachment which

united her for a time to the fortunes of a commercial American, a Mr. Imlay. It led her to Norway (a visit which produced her striking work, "Letters from Norway"), and to two attempts at suicide. In 1796 she gained the philosophical heart of the congenial author of the *Inquiry into Political Justice*—(see GODWIN, WILLIAM)—and their marriage took place six months after the ceremony ought to have been performed, in the April of 1796. She died in childbirth on the 10th of September following, and her daughter became afterwards the wife of the poet Shelley. Her husband edited her posthumous works, and his memoir of their author is marked by a startling candour.—F. E.

GODWIN, THOMAS, one of Queen Elizabeth's prelates, was born at Ockingham in Berkshire in 1517, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was made fellow in 1544. Dr. Richard Layton, archdeacon of Bucks, was the patron of his early life; and by him he was imbued with an attachment to the principles of the Reformation. Resigning his fellowship for the free school at Brackley in Northamptonshire, he continued there unmolested during the reign of Edward VI. Upon Mary's accession he was obliged to leave the school, and to betake himself for a living to the practice of physic, in which faculty he took a bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1555. When Elizabeth came to the throne he took orders, and found a zealous patron in Bishop Bullingham of Lincoln, who made him his chaplain, and procured him an appointment to preach before the queen. Elizabeth made him one of her Lent-lecturers, and he continued to discharge this duty annually for a period of eighteen years. He was successively promoted to the deaneries of Christ Church, Oxford, and Canterbury; and he held also in succession two prebends in the cathedral of Lincoln. In 1584 he was nominated bishop of Bath and Wells, in which see he continued till his death, November 19, 1590.—P. L.

GODWIN, THOMAS, born in Somersetshire in 1587; and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his two degrees in arts in 1606 and 1609. In the latter year he became head master of the free school in Abingdon, where he highly distinguished himself by his skill and success as a teacher. For the use of his school he published his "*Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia*," printed at Oxford in 1613, and his "*Florilegium Phrasicum*, or a survey of the Latin tongue." Having entered the church he became chaplain to Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells, and was made rector of Brightwell in Berkshire, when he quitted the fatigues of his school. In 1616 he published his "*Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum*." In 1625 appeared his principal work, entitled "*Moses and Aaron*," which was long valued and used as a manual of the civil and ecclesiastical antiquities of the Hebrews. Carpov, Hottinger, Van den Honert, and Jennings have all commented upon Godwin. In 1637 he took his degree of D.D., and having published "*Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight of Faith*," he was for some time engaged in controversy with Dr. William Twisse of Newbury. He died in 1663.—P. L.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, philosopher, novelist, and historian, was born at Wisbeach in Cambridgeshire, on the 3rd of March, 1756. His father was, as his grandfather had been, a dissenting minister, a circumstance which shaped his early education and career. At seventeen Godwin was placed in the dissenting college at Hoxton, with a view to being trained for the ministry, and he remained there five years under Dr. Rees and Dr. Kippis, in spite of whose teaching it is recorded, curiously enough, he adhered steadfastly to a rigid Calvinism. At twenty-two he was admitted a member of the dissenting ministry, and intrusted with the care of a congregation near London, whence he removed shortly afterwards to occupy a similar position at Stowmarket in Suffolk. After four years of the ministry Godwin's views were completely transformed, and he abandoned his first vocation for ever, repairing to London to earn his bread by literature. His earliest work—"Sketches of History," in a series of sermons,—seems to have been a failure. He acquired some reputation, however, as the conductor of the *New Annual Register*, and formed intimacies with the leading democratic politicians whom the French revolution stimulated into activity, being noticed and patronized by such men as Fox and Sheridan. It was under these circumstances, that at the acme of the French revolution, he published in 1793 his celebrated "*Inquiry into Political Justice*." In this work the boldest speculations of the age were made the basis of a new social system, in which such institutions as marriage and property were to be unknown. The book

produced an immense effect, which did not soon come to a close, for it may be said to have determined the career of the poet Shelley, who was born the year before its publication. For long, different as were their temperaments and characters, Godwin occupied in England somewhat the same position which Rousseau had occupied on the continent. In the year after the appearance of the "Political Justice," he published his striking fiction "Caleb Williams," the object of which was to show, in the persecution of a servant by his master, how our institutions lend themselves to the legal oppression of the poor by the rich. "Caleb Williams" is still read, and probably will be read as long as English fiction survives, not for its social purport, however, but for its vivid and intense portraiture of incident and sentiment. The year 1794 was otherwise a notable one in Godwin's biography. Himself one of the most quiet and cautious of men; uniting the greatest sobriety and prudence of conduct to the most extreme of speculative opinions; always inculcating on the most ardent of his political friends the necessity of abstaining from violence in speech or act—he escaped being the object of any of the numerous prosecutions which the government of the day was in the habit of instituting against men of his stamp. In society unobtrusive and silent, his only dissipation a mute rubber at whist, Godwin was, by sentiment and sympathy, mixed up with the fiercest spirits of his time. When the hand of the law menaced his associates, he did not shrink from defending them, although he had done his best to dissuade them from an imprudent course of action. When, in 1794, Holcroft, Horne Tooke, Thelwall, Hardy, &c., were to be tried for high treason, Godwin stepped forward to aid them, and by his strictures on the charge of Chief-justice Eyre to the grand jury (published in the *Morning Chronicle*), he contributed powerfully to their acquittal. "The Enquirer," a series of essays, was the next of his works; it was published in 1797, the year of his connection with and marriage to Mary Wollstonecraft (see GODWIN, MARY), whose daughter by him became the wife of the poet Shelley. In 1798, the year after his wife's marriage and death, he published her posthumous works, adding a memoir of their author, and in 1799 his second novel, "St. Leon," the only one of his fictions, save "Caleb Williams," which is still occasionally read. A visit to Ireland in 1800, where he formed a connection with Grattan and Curran, was succeeded in 1801 by a second marriage, and in 1803 by the publication of his "Life of Chaucer," the first of those biographies where, in the absence of materials for a life, the whole field of contemporary manners and history is explored and gleaned from. The "Life of Chaucer" was unsuccessful; so was his third novel of "Fleetwood," published in 1803; and the pressure of circumstances induced the author of a new social system to open a book-shop in Skinner Street, and, under the assumed name of Edward Baldwin, to write and publish innocent and instructive books for the young, which, in their tone and tenor, contrasted strangely with the reputation and literary antecedents of their author. For many years the current of Godwin's life glided on in laborious and tranquil obscurity, scarcely broken by the publication of a number of works, few or none of which attracted attention. His "Essay on Sepulchres" was published in 1808; his "Lives of Edward and John Philips," the nephews of Milton, in 1815; his fourth novel, "Mandeville," in 1816; his treatise on "Population," a reply to Malthus, in 1820; his "History of the Commonwealth," in four volumes, during the years 1824–28; a fifth novel, "Cloudestley," in 1830; "Thoughts on Man" in 1831; "Deloraine," another novel, in 1832; and the "Lives of the Necromancers" in 1834. Of these works, incomparably the most important is the "History of the Commonwealth," which occupied him for several years, and which was and remains a very valuable contribution to English history. To novel researches in the state-paper office, Godwin added almost the first exploration of the remarkable collection of King's pamphlets in the British museum, in which much of the story of the period lay buried. His quiet but earnest attempt, moreover, to rehabilitate in this work the puritan and republican heroes of the Commonwealth times, was more original than it seems now, and has produced numerous later efforts of the same description. When the "Political Justice" is forgotten, the "History of the Commonwealth" will be held in grateful remembrance. The extreme penury which threatened, in spite of his literary industry, to oppress Godwin's latest years, was partially relieved by the bestowal, soon after the accession of Lord Grey to power, of a small sinecure (the yeoman-usher-

ship of the exchequer) on the aged litterateur, who in his younger days had been noticed by Fox and Sheridan. With this post a residence in Palace Yard was connected, and there the author of "Political Justice" and "Caleb Williams" died quietly in his eighty-first year on the 7th of April, 1836.—F. E.

GOECKINGK, LEOPOLD FRIEDRICH GÜNTHER VON, a German poet, was born at Gröningen, near Halberstadt, July 13, 1748, and died at Wartenberg, Silesia, February 18, 1828. He studied the law at Halle, and held important situations in the administrative service. He wrote poetic epistles, fables, epigrams, and songs, and edited several literary works.—K. E.

\* GOEDEKE, KARL, a German litterateur, was born at Celle, April 15, 1814, studied at Göttingen, and then pursued a literary career at Hanover and in his native town. Besides some tales, he has published a number of anthologies and historical works relating to German literature, which are deservedly popular for their accurate learning and original research.—K. E.

GOENNER, NICOLAUS THADDAUS VON, a celebrated German writer on jurisprudence, was born at Bamberg, December 18, 1764. He studied at the university of Göttingen, and became state councillor to the elector of Bavaria. As such he took a leading part in the editing of a new code of criminal law for the country. In 1798 he was nominated professor of jurisprudence at Ingolstadt; and was raised to the rank of a noble in 1813. He died April 18, 1827.—F. M.

\* GOEPFERT, HEINRICH ROBERT, a professor in the university of Breslau, distinguished for his labours in vegetable physiology, and particularly in fossil botany. He has published many valuable works. Among these are—"On the Condition in which Fossil Plants are found;" "Systema Filicum Fossilium;" "De Floribus in Statu Fossili;" "Flora of the Tertiary Period;" "On Fossil Plants found in Amber and in Coal;" and "On the Development of Heat in the Living Plant."—J. H. B.

GOEREE, WILHEM, born at Middelburg in Zealand in 1635; died in 1711; a learned bookseller, who himself was an author of some character. He wrote popular books on a great variety of subjects—architecture, painting, botany, medicine, Hebrew antiquities.—J. A., D.

\* GOERGEY, ARTHUR, a Hungarian general, who, during the revolutionary war of 1849, divided with Kossuth the fame that accrued to the leaders in that remarkable struggle. He was born in January, 1818, at Topportz, an estate of his family, in the county of Zips in the north of Hungary. His family being of the protestant faith, he was sent to the Evangelical college at Eperies, where he made some progress in classical studies. In 1832 he entered as a cadet the military college at Tuln, and in 1837 was admitted into the Hungarian noble guard at Vienna. Five years later he became lieutenant in the Palatine hussars. He was on the point of being promoted to a captaincy when his father's death, and his own marriage with a French governess whom he met at Prague, made him resolve to quit the service. He withdrew into the country, and devoted himself to chemistry, in which he attained an extraordinary proficiency. In 1845 he went through the regular course of chemical study at the school of arts and at the university of Prague. In 1848 he solicited a professorship, and was promised one by the liberal minister Eötvös. In May of the same year he published a "Dissertation on Solid, Volatile, and Fat Acids from Cocoa-nut Oil," which was printed with the proceedings of the Vienna Academy. He was engaged in the management of the estates of one of his relatives, when the revolution broke out. His first offers of service were not ambitious, and pointed but indirectly to a military career. He sought the appointment of superintendent of a manufactory of detonators. He had, however, joined the militia at Pesth, and in the month of September was already major in the fifth battalion of Honveds. In October he was sent with his small contingent to the isle of Czepele, below Pesth, with orders to hinder, if possible, the junction of Roth's corps with that of Jellachich, both of which menaced the Hungarian capital. Here he committed himself thoroughly to the vocation of a revolutionist by hanging, after trial by court-martial, Count Eugene Zichy, who with his brother had been captured with proclamations of the emperor in his luggage. This terrible example had the effect of driving the wavering aristocracy of Hungary into the ranks of the insurgents; and it also recommended the young major to the notice of Kossuth and his colleagues. Görgey's military abilities soon began to display themselves. His advice and assistance enabled the corps of Perczel to operate with suc-



cess against Roth and Jellachich, in spite of the general's blunders. The defence committee at Pesth now ordered Görgey to join the main body of the army which was commanded by General Mőga. He witnessed the disgraceful flight of the patriots at the battle of Schwechat, and subsequently accepted from Kossuth the command of the defeated army. By skilful manœuvring he contrived to lead this disheartened force through the defiles of the Carpathians in the wintry month of January, and transfer it behind the safe line of the Theiss. At this juncture he announced his political principles as purely monarchical-constitutional in the famous declaration of Waitzen. On the 14th of February the army received a new commander-in-chief in the person of Dembinski. Görgey did not throw up his command, yet obeyed his chief with an ill grace; and when the miscarriage at Kapolna was followed by Dembinski's suspension, the chief command, after being held for a short time by Vetter, was restored to Görgey. He made good use of his reinstated authority, and rendered the month of April, 1849, famous in the national annals by a series of brilliant victories on the fields of Hatván, Isaszeg, Waitzen, and Nagy-Sarlo, and by the relief of Comorn. Despite his differences with Kossuth in political opinion, he accepted the office of minister-of-war. On the 4th of May he laid siege to Buda, which was taken after a severe struggle on the 20th. The inaction which followed these successes arose from divisions among the patriots. Kossuth's deposition of the Hapsburg family from the throne of Hungary displeased Görgey and many of his followers. The Russian intervention ensued. Comorn was again invested, and its outskirts retaken by the Austrians on the 2nd July. In this action Görgey was wounded in the head, and for three days was considered to be in danger. On the 13th July, however, in obedience to orders, Görgey left the place with his army in order to reach, if possible, the south of Hungary, and make a junction with Dembinski. In pursuance of this object, he performed one of his most extraordinary military feats by leading his army through a most difficult country held by hostile armies of superior strength from Comorn to Vilagos, a distance of nearly four hundred miles, in eighteen days. He came, however, too late. The battle he strove to anticipate took place at Temesvár on the 9th August, when Görgey was still thirty miles off. Dembinski was completely defeated, and the principal Magyar force dispersed. The consequences were decisive. In reply to Kossuth's demand as to what course he would take, Görgey said, "I will lay down my arms." The next day Kossuth and his colleagues formally transferred the supreme civil and military power to Görgey, and retired to the Turkish frontier. The new dictator exercised his authority by capitalating at Vilagos to the Russian general Rudiger. The desire not to prolong a useless contest was Görgey's avowed motive for thus surrendering a force of twenty thousand infantry, two thousand cavalry, and one hundred and thirty cannons. His principal lieutenants were hanged by the Austrians two months later. He himself was spared and relegated to Klagenfurth, where he returned to his old scientific pursuits, and also wrote for his vindication in German a work which appeared the same year in English under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary" in 1848-49, 2 vols.—R. H.

GOERRES, JAKOB JOSEPH, born at Coblenz on the 25th January, 1776, belonged to a family engaged in commerce. He was one of those men whom it would be exceedingly erroneous and unjust to judge by the standard of external consistency. Throughout he was thoroughly honest, though the latter part of his life was spent in attacking those ideas and institutions which had at first been the objects of his warmest idolatry. His rich but turbulent imagination, and his impulsive, aggressive nature, drove him from the earliest period into paths of his own. The studies which he had begun at Bonn, with a view to medicine as a profession, were interrupted by the outbreak of the French revolution—the principles, or rather the aspirations of which, he embraced with passionate enthusiasm. He figured as advocate and propagandist of his political faith at clubs and popular assemblages. He also disseminated the revolutionary doctrines in pamphlets and periodicals, dealing about his blows with great force and marvellous impartiality. In 1799 he went to Paris at the head of a deputation intrusted with the singularly unpatriotic proposal of placing the German Rhenish provinces under the dominion of France. After three months of useless efforts and negotiations, Görres left the French capital in disgust. Disenchanted with politics, he, on his return to Coblenz,

resumed his literary and scientific pursuits. He was appointed to a professorship of natural history and natural philosophy in the Coblenz academy. In 1806 he went to Heidelberg, where his intercourse with Arnim and Brentano immensely widened the range and changed the direction of his thoughts. He now sought the ideal of humanity—not in the future, but in the past. The middle ages became the home of his ardent fruitful fantasy; and he was recognized as a daring and successful leader of what has been called the romantic school. At Heidelberg he delivered lectures to numerous and applauding audiences. In 1808 we find him again busy at Coblenz with the duties of his former professorship. After many minor productions, he gave proof in 1810 of his genius, originality, and learning, by the publication of the remarkable book, the "History of Asiatic Myths," which, though far from being so important as the colossal work of Creuzer, yet stimulated, if it did not enlarge, the domain of mythology. What the Germans rather too pompously call the war of liberation, roused his fiercest energies. The *Rhenish Mercury*, which he edited from January, 1814, to January, 1815, was his weapon of battle. It soon became evident on the overthrow of Napoleon, that the German governments, after making lavish promises to the German people, meant to betray them. This signal and ungrateful treachery Görres denounced. The result was the suppression of the *Rhenish Mercury*, whereupon Görres changed his abode to Heidelberg. To his native town, however, in 1817, he returned. By a pamphlet, published in 1819, entitled "Germany and the Revolution," he offended the Prussian government, and the king of Prussia ordered him to be arrested. Görres fled as an exile, first into France, and then into Switzerland. From 1827 till his death on the 27th January, 1848, he resided at Munich. In the former year he had accepted the professorship of universal history, and of the history of literature, in the Munich university. In his youth Görres had been a fervent republican; in his manhood he fixed his hopes for Germany and the world on a species of transcendental constitutionalism; in riper years he was a fanatical ultramontanist—picturing eloquently humanity's salvation as possible only through a regenerated catholicism. On many points he was mistaken; but in every region which he entered he toiled with transforming and renovating vigour.—W. M.-L.

GOERTZ, GEORG HEINRICH, Baron von, a Swedish statesman, born in Franconia in the latter half of the seventeenth century, was intrusted by Charles XII., in 1715, with the difficult task of recruiting the financial resources of the nation, which were then completely exhausted by a series of disastrous campaigns. By augmenting the nominal value of the coinage, Görtz succeeded in replenishing the treasury; and the army and navy were put into a state of complete efficiency. This temporary prosperity was followed, however, by a fearful reaction; and to remedy the financial disorganization, Görtz was obliged to resort to measures which amounted to a virtual confiscation of private property. On the death of Charles shortly afterwards, this was remembered against him; he was arrested by order of the senate, all the calamities of the country were laid to his charge, and he was executed for high treason on 3rd March, 1719.—G. BL.

GOERTZ, JOHANN EUSTACH, Count of, a Prussian diplomatist, was born April 5, 1737, at the family seat of Schlitz in the grand-duchy of Hesse. Having studied at Leyden and Strasburg, he obtained at the age of nineteen a government appointment at Weimar, which he exchanged soon after for one at Gotha. In 1761 he was chosen tutor to the princes of Saxe-Weimar, from which duty he was only discharged in 1775, three months before the accession to the throne of his eldest pupil, Charles Augustus. In 1778 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary of King Frederick II. of Prussia at the court of Munich. The special object of his mission was to prevent the cession of part of Bavaria to Austria, in which he was so far successful as to induce the duke of Deux-Ponts, the heir-apparent to the crown of Bavaria, to protest against any alienation of territory. The consequence of this protest was the so-called Bavarian war of succession. From Munich Görtz was despatched as ambassador to St. Petersburg, where he remained for six years. Frederick William II. of Prussia continued to employ him, first as ambassador at the Hague, and afterwards in the same capacity at the German diet at Ratisbon. The latter post he filled from 1788 to 1806, during which time he took part in several important political transactions, among others the congress of Rastadt and the meeting for negotiating

the peace of Luneville. After the conclusion of the peace of Tilsit he retired from public life, and died at Ratisbon, August 7, 1821. The count was the author of the following notable historical works—"Mémoires, ou précis historique sur la neutralité armée;" "Mémoires et actes authentiques relatifs aux négociations qui ont précédé le partage de la Pologne;" "Mémoire historique de la négociation en 1778." His posthumous works were published in 1827-28 under the title "Historische und politische Denkwürdigkeiten."—F. M.

GOES, DAMIAO DE, a Portuguese diplomatist, historian, and musician, born in 1501; died about 1573. He was educated in the royal household, and early attained notice by his devotion to literary pursuits. In 1523 we find him occupying a diplomatic post in Flanders, and at the same time pursuing his historical and genealogical studies, under the patronage of the Infante Dom Fernando. He resided successively at Brussels and Antwerp, and in 1529 was sent into Poland. Subsequently he fulfilled various missions at the courts of Denmark and Sweden, and obtained the friendship of the most distinguished scholars both of northern and southern Europe, including Erasmus. He spent six years in Italy, and was chosen in 1542 to conduct the defence of Louvain against the French. Going forth to treat for a surrender, he was taken prisoner, and ransomed only on paying the enormous sum of twenty-two thousand golden ducats. Some time before 1560, he was appointed to the highest literary office in Portugal—that of guardian of the national archives. In 1571 he became obnoxious to the inquisition, was deprived of his office and thrown into prison, but probably was released before his death in 1573. The earliest work of Goes is a "Life of Prester John," 1518, followed by an account of the embassy of David, king of Abyssinia, to the European courts. His "Commentaries on the Exploits of the Portuguese beyond the Ganges," 1539, was immediately translated into Italian and German, and was followed by other works vindicating the renown of Portugal against the statements of various writers. "A Chronicle of the King D. Manuel" is perhaps the most important of all his works, since this portion of history has scarcely been treated of by other writers. A second chronicle—that of John II.—is less valuable, as the ground had been previously occupied. Contemporary writers accord to Goes some repute as a poet and as a musical composer; but his chief claim to notice here consists in his being one of the three writers to whom we owe the history of Portuguese ascendancy in Asia.—F. M. W.

GOES, HUGO VANDER, mentioned by Vasari as Hugo D'Anversa, was born at Bruges, and became one of the most distinguished of the scholars of John Van Eyck. After a visit to Italy, he appears to have settled in Ghent; he was established there in 1467, and was employed by the authorities of Ghent as late as 1480. He is said to have married a beautiful girl of that town, and to have retired after his wife's death to the Augustine convent of Roodendale in the wood of Soignies near Brussels, and in which he became a canon, and eventually died. Several pictures are attributed to Vander Goes, but very few with certainty. His masterpiece is a "Crucifixion," still preserved in the church of St. Jacques at Bruges, which escaped the iconoclastic fury of 1566 only by being painted over black, and having the ten commandments written on it. Vander Goes was very unequal in his execution, but he excelled in painting women. His works have, however, all the characteristic defects of the old Flemish painters, as well as their beauties—high colour and careful execution, with tasteless attitudes and meagre and rigid forms. Several of the great German galleries possess assumed genuine works by Vander Goes; Berlin has eight.—(Van Mander, *Leven der Schilders*; Rathgeber, *Annalen*, &c.)—R. N. W.

GOES, WILHEM VAN DER (Goesius), born at Leyden in 1611; died at the Hague in 1686. He was a jurisconsult; and in 1648 was appointed director of the Dutch East India Company. He married the daughter of Daniel Heinsius, and engaged in a pamphlet war with Salmasius, arising out of controversies commenced by his father-in-law. He published several works on subjects of classical literature, the most important of which is "Rei Agrariæ Auctores, cum antiquitatibus agrariis."—J. A., D.

\* GOESCHEL, KARL FRIEDRICH, born in 1784 at Langensalza in Thuringia, studied law at Leipzig. In 1807 he was appointed to a municipal office in Langensalza, which he continued to fill after its incorporation with Prussia. In 1845 he was named president of the consistory of the province of Saxony. The events of 1848 compelled him to retire to private life. In

Göschel's works his great object has been to prove that the views of Göthe and Hegel are in accordance with christianity. He himself in all his acts and writings exhibits strong conservative feeling. He felt with Savigny strongly against the introduction of the Code Napoleon, or any modification of it. In religion his feelings are altogether protestant. He thinks that distinct formulae of worship and strictly-defined articles of religion are necessary to constitute the idea of a church. He has published several tracts on Lutheranism, and its relations with church and state; an answer to Strauss' *Leben Jesu*; the chronicles of his native place; and several tracts illustrative of the poetry of Dante and of Göthe.—J. A., D.

GOESCHEN, JOHANN FRIEDRICH LUDWIG, a distinguished jurist, was born at Königsberg, Prussia, February 16, 1778. He studied law at his native town and at Göttingen. After remaining for some time at Magdeburg, he settled at Berlin. In 1813 he became professor of jurisprudence at Berlin; and in 1816 the Royal Academy of Sciences, on the proposition of Savigny, sent him to Verona to examine the scientific treasures discovered by Niebuhr. In 1822 he was appointed professor of jurisprudence at Göttingen, where he remained till his death, September 24, 1837. He left many works.—F. M.

GOETHALS, HENRI, surnamed HENRICUS GANDAVENSIS, or sometimes HENRICUS MUDANUS, was born at the village of Muda, near Ghent, Belgium, about 1217. He studied theology and philosophy at the Sorbonne, Paris, and acquired in that university the title of "doctor solennis." The pope, Honorius IV., the king of France, Philip the Handsome, the counts of Flanders, and other sovereigns honoured him with their friendship; one of the last-named princes nominating him archdeacon of Tournay. He founded several convents and chapels, and various charitable institutions—among them the hospital of Saint-Jacques at Ghent, which is still in existence. He died at Tournay, 29th June, 1295. Among his writings the most notable are—"Summa Theologiæ;" "Quodlibeta Theologica;" and "De Viris illustribus."—F. M.

GOETHALS, HENRI, surnamed GRODALS, a Belgian statesman and diplomatist, was born at Ghent in 1859. He studied theology at the university of Paris, and having filled some high ecclesiastical charges at Lille and Tournay, became private secretary to Phillip the Bold. He was sent on various important political missions to Constantinople, Rome, and England. He ultimately settled at Tournay, as president of the provincial council of Flanders. He died in 1433.—F. M.

GÖTHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on the 28th of August, 1749. His childhood fell in stirring times; he witnessed the coronation of a German emperor, and saw the French troops march to battle with the great Frederick, whom he was taught to regard as the hero of the epoch. His father—the son of a well-to-do tradesman, and himself attaining to the modest dignity of imperial councillor—appears before us as a man somewhat stern and cold, but truth-seeking and truth-loving, and with Göthe's own strong will. He gave a careful and judicious direction to his children's studies. While Göthe thus found in his father a counsellor and a guide, his mother was at once his friend, teacher, and playmate. Married as a mere girl, she lived (till 1808) to see the zenith of her son's fame, and to prove herself worthy of him by the esteem and veneration with which she inspired his friends in every one of the circles he adorned. At Frankfort the young Wolfgang began to display that genius for getting into scrapes which renders his early life as entertaining as a novel. He fought a miniature duel at the martial age of ten, and was mad in love during his fifteenth year. The first name on the list of his many happy and unhappy passions was Gretchen of Frankfort. The spell which this lady had thrown over him was broken by the discovery that she regarded him as a mere boy; and with a heart whose wounds were soon to be healed and reopened, he prepared for his removal to Leipsic. Göthe entered at the university of that city as a student of law in 1765. A wild boy, with heart and mind wide enough to receive a thousand impressions, he was at this time a strange compound of wisdom and recklessness. Precocious in the acquisition and use of language, in the manifestation of thought still more so, he was unfortunately precocious in the exhibition of youthful extravagances. His first eager visits to the lecture-room were soon interrupted by the allurements of the theatre and the wine-shop. He wandered from place to place to gratify his curiosity or allay his



restlessness. About this time, a trip to Dresden first evoked the love of art which never forsook him, and Eser's drawing class became one of his favourite haunts. During his residence at Leipzig he made his first essays at connected production in the shape of two ghost comedies in verse—"Die Laune des Verliebten" and "Die Mitschuldigen"—the latter of which was in after days acted at the Weimar private theatricals. Home gave him no rest; his father could not well be satisfied with the progress of his legal studies; and he had again fallen in love. He went to Strasburg in the year 1770, and entered upon a course of life here different from the wild days of Leipzig; besides his law-reading he studied art with enthusiasm, fed by the constant view of the Strasburg Minster and the casual exhibition of Raphael's cartoons. This was the date of his acquaintance with Jung-Stilling and with Herder, whose warm friendship for Göthe was returned by admiration and gratitude. Herder directed his young friend in an attentive study of national poetry, especially song; and accompanied him in an enthusiastic worship of Shakspeare. The poems written by Göthe at this time were, however, chiefly inspired by a lady, whose name is familiar to every reader of his autobiography, Frederika Brion of Sesenheim. It is known how Göthe loved her when he saw her in her rustic beauty, surrounded by a scene which his fancy associated with the vicarage of Wakefield; how he cooled towards her when she came to Strasburg; and how at last he deserted her, and she resigned him. There is nothing to be added to the story: the accusations made against Göthe are often as absurdly exaggerated as the defences, which he never attempted to make for himself. That he destroyed her happiness by leaving her is certain; that he would have destroyed his as well as hers by marrying her, is nearly as certain: his genius had nothing to do with the matter. Göthe returned to Frankfort with the degree of doctor juris in 1771, and was there received by his father with open arms. With this year his career as an author begins, with a series of contributions to the *Frankfurter Gelehrte Anzeigen*, a literary paper.

German literature in those days was passing through the throes of revolution. The *Sturm und Drang* period was at its height; Lessing had cast down from their altars the gods of French taste and French culture, and pointed to better models—the Elizabethan drama and the ancients. Klopstock had shown the Germans that a national poet could triumph over his Gallicizing rivals; and Wieland, while he could and would not free himself from French frivolity, was, after his fashion, reviving the ancients, translating Shakspeare, and creating a German prose. Finally, Frederick the Great had made a German power the arbiter of the European peace, and done more at Rossbach to expel French ideas from Germany than many volumes of Alexandrines could counteract. But in the minds of the youth of Germany, whose efforts made up the Storm and Press, the criticisms of Lessing and the aspirations of Klopstock were hurled together into a confused jumble of enthusiasm. A cry for nature became the password of the "geniuses" of the new period—for nature in its fullest and most literal sense. Among these youths, many became friends of Göthe; the painter Müller may be named on account of his failure in dramatizing the subject of Faust; and Klinger and Lenz as those whose dramatic efforts present most similarity to "Götz von Berlichingen." This tragedy, written in 1771, was revised and published in 1773. It was hailed by Merck of Darmstadt—a critic who exercised the greatest influence over Göthe at this time, and who shared some of the aspirations of the new school without being blind to its extravagances—as an epochal work, and all Germany endorsed his opinion. The tragedy was founded on an old chronicle of the hero, one of those robber barons whose castles covered the German empire in the centuries before the Reformation. The play itself partakes of the character of a chronicle, and the much-abused dramatic unities are violated with a hearty goodwill amounting almost to wilfulness. The effectiveness of some of the scenes is intense, and the vigour of the language throughout unrivalled. At the same time, it is wanting in an idea which should make it an organic whole. "Götz," whose very irregularities only heightened its popularity, created an immense sensation, and became the parent of a vast number of so-called Ritterstücke (plays of chivalry), the taste for which has not yet died from off the German stage.

Before the publication of "Götz," Göthe had left Frankfort for Wetzlar, ostensibly to complete his study of law. We may omit all speculation regarding his legal researches, in order to give a short account of the circumstances that led to the publication of

the work of his which is undeniably the most widely known of all—the characters of which, as he tells us, Chinese paint on glass; which gave rise to shelvesful of imitations, continuations, and refutations; and by which Göthe was so solely known in England, that Scott prefaced his translation of "Götz" by stating the German poet to be the "elegant author of 'Werther.'" At Wetzlar lived a gentleman of the name of Kestner, attached to one of the embassies, who was betrothed to Charlotte, daughter of Amtmann Buff. With this pretty, sufficiently sentimental, but always very sensible maiden, Göthe, as usual, fell in love. On learning she was betrothed to Kestner, the three seem to have come to a tacit understanding, which resulted in an intimate friendship between them equally honourable to all parties. Göthe's passion never broke out, as does that of Werther; Charlotte never encouraged it; and Kestner, sure of his friend's honour, treated him with the utmost confidence. An extraneous element is introduced in the person of Jerusalem, a young man, whose reason had been almost unshaken by an unhappy and hopeless passion for the wife of an acquaintance and superior. In the end he committed suicide. These were the materials from which Göthe worked up his celebrated novel. On its publication, Kestner and Charlotte were naturally indignant, pointing out that, though they were not the Albert and Lotte of the tale, yet everybody would take them for these. Göthe himself has shared their fate; and it used to be impossible to persuade readers of Werther that the hero was not intended as a representative of the author. The answer is plain. He had shown by his conduct that his solution of the problem was resignation; and now, moved by the death of Jerusalem, he showed in his book what the solution of the problem is for a character like Werther, a man solely occupied by tormenting himself with the antinomies of nature and society, the opposition between the wishes of the heart and the realities of life, and prefixed the motto—"Be a man, and follow him *not*." Meanwhile, Göthe was elated by its success, and astonished at Kestner's not sharing his delight. The admiration for Werther was universal, and spread far and wide; Napoleon himself read it several times, and it accompanied him through his Egyptian campaigns. We must still admire in Werther a fascinating gracefulness of style, everywhere tinged with the romantic manner of the times.

Göthe was now living at Frankfort, surrounded by a circle of friends and admirers, where he continued his contributions to the *Frankfurter Anzeigen*, and ventured to make a humorous attack on Wieland for his emasculation of antiquity, which the genial Agathon soon forgave. The prose tragedy of "Clavigo" was written during this period in the space of a week, at the command of a fair lady for whom the poet had formed a passing attachment. This play, which bears all the marks of haste, has kept its place on the German stage. The tragedy of "Stella" may be said to have deserved the more unfavourable verdict which was pronounced upon it. Greater schemes engaged the higher energies of the poet's mind. Faust was begun in a fragmentary fashion; and to the previously conceived idea of a drama on the subject of Mahomet were added those of the Wandering Jew and Prometheus; of the latter a noble fragment remains. Few poets escape the attraction of those eternal themes; but Göthe formed plans for treating them in an original way, many of which may still be read with interest. This period of his life was peculiarly rich in experience and mental culture. He eagerly studied Spinoza, and many visitors of note passed through Frankfort, with few of whom he failed to associate. There was the patriarchal Klopstock, and Lavater and Basedow—each of the strange pair mad after his fashion—and Jacobi, with whom Göthe contracted a more intimate friendship. The Stolbergs, too, appeared, and carried the poet with them to study nature in Switzerland. They had found him in the toils of a lovely Frankfort patrician, Anna Elizabeth Schöne-mann, the Lili of the matchless little poems dedicated to her praises. Few of Göthe's passions seem to have equalled this in ardour, and none have been more beautifully immortalized in prose and verse; but even this ardour cooled, and the engagement, which had never been to the taste of the parents, was cancelled by mutual consent. Lili did not emulate Frederika in her constancy to Göthe's memory, but was soon afterwards happily married; she was made of different stuff from the sweet Sesenheimin, who has been rewarded for the loss of Göthe's love by that of all the readers of his autobiography. At this juncture arrived in Frankfort, Karl August, duke of Weimar, whom Göthe had twice seen,

had conceived a liking for him which soon deepened into friendship, and pressingly invited the poet to his court. He went to Weimar in November, 1775, and remained at his new home, except when travelling, till his death. What were the attractions of the little town on the Ilm, that it could keep to itself Germany's greatest man, whose presence Vienna solicited in vain for more than half a century? There is but one answer to the question: it was the duke, Karl August, and his influence that gave to Göthe a happy home in Weimar. His wife, the Princess Louise of Baden, a woman of a highly-cultivated mind and dauntless courage, stood as a worthy helpmate at his side. Round them gathered a brilliant circle—Herder, Musæus, and Knebel, besides Bertuch, Bode, and other minor celebrities. Wieland and Schiller make up the list of the *dii majores* who were congregated in this German Athens. These men were attracted chiefly by one another; the remunerations of Weimar were necessarily limited, and its pleasures surprise the present century by their simplicity. Court theatricals, to which Göthe supplied many small pieces, such as "Die Geschwister," and others; occasional hunts and picnics; skating, which Klopstock had made fashionable; and excursions to the neighbouring villas of the duke—make up the sum of Weimar's dissipation. But the joyousness of spirit which distinguished both the Duchess Amalia and her son, and spread among all that surrounded them, compensated for the greater brilliancy of Vienna and of Berlin. The two houses Göthe successively inhabited at Weimar were both singularly simple, though the art collections with which he adorned the house on the Frauenplan compensated for the pleasant wood and stream upon which the Gartenhaus looked. At this period dates his connection with the Frau von Stein. This lady, living almost in separation from her husband, sought to console herself by winning the friendship and sharing the interests of the poet. Göthe's letters to her have been published, and present a picture of a sincere affection, which, in spite of the scandal to which it gave rise, there is reason to believe preserved its purity.

The fears of those who apprehended that Göthe in the service of a duke would forget the service of the muses, seemed near verification during the first years of his Weimar life. His days were spent partly in court gaieties, partly in assiduous attention to the duties of the duke's service, who successively made him councillor, privy councillor, president of the chamber, and minister for war, and conferred on him a patent of nobility which he was forced to accept. It is pleasant, throughout this period of the poet's life, to trace the action of a benevolence generally exercised in secret, and often at great personal inconvenience. Great men are pestered with begging letters of different kinds, but few treated them with such conscientious charity as Göthe. This benevolence was the moving-spring of his celebrated winter journey to the Hartz, originally undertaken for the purpose of visiting and comforting a wretched misanthrope who had written for advice to the author of "Werther." This journey gave rise to the well-known noble poem. At the same time, the poet was not without larger plans. "Iphigenia" was written in prose; "Egmont" and "Faust" were occasionally continued; and the main part of "Wilhelm Meister" composed. In 1786 he went to Italy where he remained a year and a half, chiefly at Rome and Naples. During that period a change passed over his mind which gave rise to a corresponding development of his literary tendencies. He learnt to acknowledge that genius, to be in harmony with nature, stands in need of the guidance of certain laws, which laws he thought best recognizable in the essential rules of classical poetry and of antique art. The impulse resulting from this view induced him at one time to entertain the idea of dramatizing the story of Nausicaa, and at a later period to write an epic poem entitled the "Achilleis." Neither of those schemes was fully carried out; but a third, of similar character, which had occupied him for several years, was completed. The "Iphigenia in Tauris," written in prose in 1779, appeared in verse in 1786. In beauty of language and intensity of pathos none of Göthe's works surpass this tragedy. But the calm which overspreads it is hyper-Greek, and Euripides himself appears rugged in contrast to his German rival. All the struggles through which the drama is carried are mental; and the *Deus ex Machina* is a noble burst of generosity. Scythians as well as Greeks are humanized; all the rougher distinctions of character are effaced, and the whole depends on a subtle play of feelings which it requires a psychological study to appreciate.

The publication of "Egmont," a tragedy in five acts (1788), apparently interrupts the period of his classical designs. But though this play is in prose, it is marked by more characteristics of this part of Göthe's life than of the days of Werther and Götz. The plot of "Egmont" rests on the history of a great national movement, the workings of which in all classes of society are depicted with a masterly skill; yet the author's object seems more to lie in the delineation of characters in their relation to this movement, than in the development of its ideas and tendencies. The prose, too, in which the play is written, is often poetical, and sometimes rhythmical. "Egmont" has always been a favourite of the German stage.

"Torquato Tasso," which, like "Iphigenia," had been originally composed in prose, was published in verse in 1790. The glow of its language, and the delicacy with which all the characters of the piece are dramatically developed, would alone immortalize this drama; but it derives additional interest from its evident relation to conflicts in the author's own mind. In earlier days, Göthe might have painted as well the difficulties which beset the poet in his intercourse with the thousand currents that make up the stream of life, but he could not then, as in "Tasso," have conducted the conflict to a harmonious termination, and finished the play with the expression of a hope amounting almost to a consciousness of victory.

The "Roman Elegies" (1788) bring us back to Göthe's personal adventures. The lady celebrated in these warm southern elegies, which resemble a collection of the most delicately cut cameos, is generally supposed to be Christiane Vulpius, whom Göthe married in 1806, and who became the mother of his only son that lived to man's estate. There is little poetry about the attachment, but a great deal that redounds to the credit of the poet's heart, who remained true to the poor girl he had chosen, in spite of Weimar gossip and the wrath of Frau von Stein, whose jealousy grew as her charms waned.

In 1790 Göthe again visited Italy, and the poetical fruits of his journey were the "Venetian Epigrams," in which the keen edge of his satire is directed against his detractors and Philistines in general. In the same year he accompanied the duke in a campaign into France which terminated ingloriously, and left no satisfactory impression on the poet's mind. He was, however, brought by this expedition into closer contact with politics, and published the farce of the "Citizen-General" (*Bürgergeneral*), and began a comedy, "The Excited Ones" (*Die Aufgereagten*), satirizing the hairbrained politicians of the day. A work, whose tendency is not very different, is his version of the old "Beast-epos" (*Reineke Fuchs*), written with great spirit and humour.

We have arrived at a period of our poet's life which it is impossible to contemplate without heightened interest—the period of his friendship with Schiller. In spite of several introductions, the difference between the characters and literary views of these illustrious men had hitherto operated as a bar to their intimacy; but about this time they often met at Weimar or Jena, where Schiller held the position of professor of history, and entered into a close correspondence. Subsequently he, too, came to live at Weimar, and the Dioscuri, as the Germans love to call them, formed an alliance which lasted without intermission until Schiller's death, and exerted an influence incalculably beneficent on the career of both. At the date of their union the one was in the zenith of his fame, the other was just composing his *Wallenstein*. Their very differences made this influence more important; their concord was the more complete from being the harmony of variety. Its main results may be summed in two words—Schiller gave Göthe enthusiasm, while Göthe supplied Schiller with clearness. The letters in which their mutual obligations are confessed should be studied by every one wishing to form a correct idea of their relation.

Their first joint undertaking was a magazine, edited by Schiller, entitled the *Horen*, to which Göthe contributed several poems and prose articles. It failed commercially, and the authors took their revenge by the publication of the "Xenien"—a thousand epigrams, whose wit was directed against vulgar nature and low art, and their representatives. Kotzebue and Nicolai were among the victims of this German *Dunciad*, which produced an effect hardly intelligible to readers of other nations. The two poets found a field for their efforts after practical reformation in the Weimar theatre, of which Göthe was director.



But the lasting monument Göthe has left of his own dramatic tastes, and of the ideal views he endeavoured with so much vigour to realize, is the novel of "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship" (*Lehrjahre*), which he published in 1796. It is scarcely a novel in our sense of the word, so slight a structure of action has to bear so great a mass of contemplative and critical writing. There is no regularly progressive plot; the book is held together almost solely by the presence of Meister himself, and the other characters pass, repass, and often disappear like ships on the sea. One aspect of it is allegorical; the career of the artist is a type of the education of experience in general; his various friends are more or less representatives of the influences which affect every individual mind in its progress through life. But it should be borne in mind that the tendency of the whole work is more æsthetic than moral. It is content to suggest self-culture as the great means of development. It is a picture of modern life—of the life of an artist in Germany at the dawn of the nineteenth century. Few works will afford to the reader more artistic pleasure; the beauty of the style throughout it itself repays him, and some of the characters are among the author's most charming creations. Many of the critical passages in "Meister" have attained a just celebrity, especially the exhaustive conversations and remarks on Shakspeare and Hamlet. This novel exerted at the time of its publication a considerable influence on society and dramatic art, and Göthe was induced to write a sequel to it under the title of "Meister's Wanderjahre." "Meister" was succeeded in 1798 by "Hermann and Dorothea," the form of which was probably suggested by Voss' *Louise*. The grace and dignity of Göthe's idyll are beyond praise; and, touching a chord which was in 1798 more of a response, the political events of the times are introduced as a sombre background to this picture of domestic trials and home happiness. The "Natural Daughter" (1804) has found few admirers, and it must be acknowledged that the play is marked by an entire want of vigour and dramatic interest.

The Germans delight to celebrate 1797 as the year when Göthe and Schiller wrote their ballads. The two poets often supplied each other with subjects for these beautiful poems. In 1805 death severed a brotherly union, which bore such splendid fruits for the fame of both the poets and for their country's literature. Schiller, whose constitution had been long undermined by disease, at last succumbed; and it was long before Göthe, who was himself suffering from an illness which it was feared would be mortal, could rally from the blow.

He betook himself to the consolations of art and science. The treatise on Winckelmann (1805) should here be mentioned, and the art-journal, *Art and Antiquity* (*Kunst und Alterthum*), begun some years later (1816). Our space does not allow us to discuss the value of Göthe's scientific researches, which to himself at least were a constant source of satisfaction. The question has been amply considered in a point of view eminently favourable to Göthe in Mr. Lewes' *Life*, and an article previously written by the same hand in the *Westminster Review*. His "Theory of Colours" (*Farbenlehre*), 1810, is allowed even by Mr. Lewes to rest on an entire misconception, while his "Metamorphosis of Plants," published as early as 1790, and anatomical treatises have been recognized as guesses at truth by the highest authorities.

Schiller had not lived to witness the publication of Göthe's greatest work, which alone would be sufficient to place him in the position of the greatest poet of our times. Biographically, the interest of "Faust" consists in its being the only work of Göthe which gives us the whole man; neither the youth who drew the defiant sketches of Götz and Werther, nor the master who chiselled the calm features of Tasso, but the Göthe who bends the desires and aspirations of youth to their appointed purposes, and accompanies the delineations of matured thought by a sympathetic exposition of the struggles which preceded it. The first part of "Faust" was not published as a whole till the year 1807. A fragment had appeared seventeen years before; but Göthe seems to have been occupied with the idea of this tragedy since a far earlier period of his life. It is impossible to trace accurately the growth of a work written under the most different feelings and circumstances; but it is perhaps worth mentioning that some of its most grotesque scenes (as that in the Witch's Kitchen) were composed in the classic atmosphere of the Villa Borghese at Rome. It is not strange that the subject of "Faust" should have exercised so great a

fascination over Göthe's mind. The popular tales of the doctor and his evil companion were, and are, in the hands of every German child. The Leipsic student frequently caroused in Auerbach's cellar, which derives its peculiar sanctity from the memorable manner in which it was visited and quitted by the mysterious pair. Faust was a favourite subject among the geniuses of the Sturm und Drang times, two of whom, Klinger and Maler Müller, dramatized it after their wild fashion; and Lessing had left a fragment founded on the same story. In the beautiful dedication prefixed to the drama, Göthe has contrasted the feelings with which he approached and those with which he completed his works. Faust is the type of man struggling for perfection; aware of the conflict in which he is engaged, and of the troubles besetting his path; but only darkly seeing the end to which he shall attain, and utterly erring as to the means of attainment. In vain he gropes among his books for truth; it is only the beginning of wisdom that he learns from them—that he knows nothing. Mephistopheles enters—the negative spirit—the arch scoffer—the modern devil—at first in the form of a beast, with counsels and a philosophy befitting his original shape. Under his guidance Faust forsakes his books entirely, but not for that nature which is the book from which he might learn what he seeks. Sensualism is the phase on which he now enters, refined only by an innate nobility which reproves while it does not restrain him, and by the simple purity of the object of his passion. Margaret is ruined; and Faust whirled away into the mad carnival of the Walpurgis-night, from which he returns to witness the death of his mistress. Through patience and suffering she finds salvation and happiness, while he is carried off, none knows whither, to new conflicts and struggles—*μαθηματα πλυνματα*. It is not wonderful that so much secret meaning has been supposed to be hidden in this work. There are few great struggles of mankind or the individual man to which some application may not be made from it. But the remark must not be omitted, that while the conviction that the secret of life cannot be discovered among the dust of books, while nature lies open before men, was the motto of the whole school of young writers and thinkers who revolutionized German literature, Faust teaches also the converse lesson—that the green tree of life, as Mephistopheles calls it, does not immediately yield the desired fruit to every hand that plucks at its branches. The student of "Faust" will find no lack of commentators to help him on his way. But none will be needed for the appreciation of the poetical beauties of Göthe's masterpiece—of the subtlety of its characterizations, of the glowing fancy which illuminates so many passages from the prologue in heaven down to the last thrilling prison-scene, and of the charming lyrical pieces and songs with which the tragedy is interspersed.

There are innumerable translations of "Faust" into the English language. Shelley, who was most successful in the few scenes he attempted, acknowledged the difficulty of the task.

In 1809 the "Elective Affinities" (*Wahlverwandschaften*) appeared. As a work of art the book is perfect; the delineation of character is minute without being tedious, and the meaning of the whole clear without being obvious. The moral and metaphysical questions involved in it must not be considered separately with regard to the single book, but in their relation to Göthe's whole system of morality. The conflict of Werther reappears, but under how different a light! Again we see the laws of nature in conflict with the by-laws of society; again we see the tragic issue of that conflict in one case; but we are directly taught, what in "Werther" we were taught only by implication, that the solution of the problem lies in a resignation which recognizes the ordinances of society without becoming part of them, and obeys them without incorporating their inhumanity.

Göthe had now arrived at the period of age respected and honoured by all around him, still as in youth his prince's counsellor and friend, still with sympathies ready to welcome everything great and good; with a warmth of heart that inspired him at times with an almost boyish ardour, and a benevolence which was his unflinching characteristic, he walked over what remained of his illustrious path. To the last he preserved his interest in all branches of science and art, and continued to enrich literature with works only inferior to those of his own prime. His autobiography (published 1811-13, under the title of "Poetry and Truth, from my life") is one of the most mas-

terly and comprehensive of his works. Its historical value is partially impaired by the fact of its regarding the earlier stages of his career through the light of his mature philosophy. No man at sixty can describe with accuracy the motives and emotions of twenty; but few men looking back from the height from which Göthe did in their past life, can describe it so honestly and in the main so faithfully. The "West-östlicher Divan" (1819) is no less astonishing from the mass of erudition on which it rests, than from the warmth and buoyancy which characterize most of the lyrics.

"Wilhelm Meister's Wanderjahre" (1821-29) is considered by some the least interesting of Göthe's works, while Carlyle and others regard it as containing the deepest results of his philosophy. We cannot but regard its frequent obscurity and want of arrangement as serious defects. It is more a collection of thoughts and fancies on the manifold phases and problems of life than a systematic work, but it is adorned by various masterpieces of illustration and comprehensiveness and subtlety. The second part of "Faust" was completed in 1831. Its rare poetical beauties—the perfect artistic form of some of its parts, as the Helena, which forms a distinct whole, and was composed at a much earlier date, and the lyrics interspersed through the work—are universally acknowledged. The meaning of the whole is partially clouded by the mysticism which resulted from the poet's growing tendency to the symbolic representation of truth; but it is yet discernible enough to those who will read it aright. The problem which agitated Faust in the first part of the tragedy, is carried out more fully here. The solution lies neither in books nor in a materialistic service of nature, but in the sustained effort to evolve a harmony between nature and the individuality of man. The drama has another and a religious aspect. The problem of the good man struggling against external evil had been wrought out in the loftiest of the old Hebrew poems. What of him who struggles against the evil of his own heart, and is tempted and falls, and strives to rise again? "Faust" points towards an answer—He falls, but never yields; he is never satisfied with evil, and so never entirely loses his power to resist, or his hope of rising above it. No scene in the drama is more impressive than that with which it closes, where, after the whole of his wild and stormy life has passed, the spirit of the erring yet ever aspiring man is permitted to enter the kingdom of the future as a little child.

"Faust" had thus accompanied the poet through life. A year after its completion he too found rest. On the 22nd of March, 1832, Germany lost her greatest son. His last words ere he passed serenely away memorably summed the desire of his long life—"More light; more light."

What Göthe was we may partly realize to ourselves; what he did for mankind cannot be appreciated till we can see the issue of his ever-widening influence. More than any other writer he represented the thoughts of the last epoch of the world, and more than any other he combined an appreciation of former ages with a comprehension of his own. Among the artists of modern times he takes his place above all others beside Dante and our own Shakespeare. Of that supreme triumvirate, Göthe perhaps owed least to inspiration—most to culture; he was the least intense and the most comprehensive. Inferior to the other two as a poet, he had even a wider grasp of life in a more complex era. Of this life he regarded art and poetry as the natural and legitimate representation. The events and experiences of his career were moulded into fitness for reproduction, and made to reappear in his works. Neither "Werther," nor "Tasso," nor "Faust" were written to prove *a priori* theories, or work out mere subjective ideas; they represent the various phases of his own and more or less of every man's life. Göthe's poetical masterpieces are those in which he has most directly reflected those phases, his lyrics and his dramatic delineation of character. He never succeeded with the epos.

Turning from the consideration of Göthe as an artist to review his personal character, we touch on disputed ground. It is the fate of men who have, through the great experience possible only to a great mind, raised themselves to a central view of human strife, to be pronounced cold because they are dispassionate, and selfish because they refuse to commit themselves wholly to half truths. Critics who are ready to sympathize with all the errors of genius, have no forbearance for an impartiality which they misconstrue into indifference. The real faults of Göthe have been passed over to fasten on him a

charge which he least of all deserved, and which is most of all inconsistent with the whole tone of his character. A man may be a poet and a universal favourite in spite of defects even more serious than apathy; but coldness of heart is inconsistent with the very essence of a poet's nature, and it is fatal to popularity. Göthe's poetry is in great measure the record of passion, toned down, indeed, and harmonized by reflection, but intense in proportion to the intensity of emotion which it arouses in the reader. Keen feeling, as well as calm thought, was the source of much of his inspiration. It is as inconceivable that the author of the lyrics, the creator of Margaret and Mignon, should have been cold-hearted, as that the arbiter of German literature should have remained the idol of his contemporaries without sympathies as deep as his insight was comprehensive.

Gifted with a personal beauty that in youth made him the cynosure of all circles he entered, in manhood the centre of a brilliant court, and even in old age an object of almost adoration to young men and maidens, old men and children, he was one who not only attracted admiration, but for ever chained it down.

His character was far from perfect, but it was lovable to a degree that few who have not studied the letters of his friends can comprehend; his benevolence was as wide as his intellect, the manner of his charity as chaste as that of his verse. The jealousy which is too prevailing a characteristic of literary men fell dead at Göthe's approach. Klopstock loved him, Herder loved him, Wieland loved him, Schiller loved him; the cynic Merck and the fanatic Lavater, the savage Basedow and the gentle Jean Paul, were similar only in their veneration and esteem for Göthe. His prince, his family, his servants, worshipped him equally. Napoleon felt the spell of his presence, and the old peasants at Weimar stood still as he passed. The heart of Göthe which few knew—remarks one of his contemporaries—was as large as his head, which many knew. What he lived—said another—was greater than what he wrote. The irregularities of his early life sprang from the waywardness or an ardent constitution; what appeared selfish was the result or the impulse of passion, not the egotism of indifference. When the fermentations of youth had subsided, he marked out and with an unparalleled steadfastness pursued the path of self-culture, disdaining alike all frivolous distractions and grosser pleasures that threatened to retard the accomplishment of his task. Few have had his opportunities, but fewer have so used them. His own determination rendered him cold to systems of morality or religion whose relation to himself was not apparent; he had too little sympathy for ideas which he had not made entirely his own. Accepting the ordinances of fate as data for his mental and moral progress, he preserved a certain distaste for abstract speculation and metaphysical inquiry. "Totus teres atque rotundus," he looked ever with a touch of scorn upon the falsehood of extremes. The struggle of the youth of Germany for a free and national development found in the young Göthe, when he was not only *in* it but *of* it, a ready champion. In later days when he fully formed his course, and accepted as his rule, "tranquillam degere vitam," he stood too much apart from the political movement of 1813. He shed tears at the spoliation of the German provinces, but became reconciled to the conqueror. Had he been of Körner's age, he said, he might have felt like Körner; here as elsewhere manifesting a truthfulness which warrants us, in all the vicissitudes of his career, in accepting unreservedly his own account of the motives which guided his action. Marred by the faults of humanity, Göthe to a degree which is seldom permitted to mortals, seemed to soar beyond the limits of human weakness. The record of his life is the record of a sustained endeavour to solve a clearly-perceived problem, to find the key to the mystery of existence, and to use it as the record of a success which may point the path and hold the lamp for all after runners in the same great race.—A. W. J. N.

\*GOETTLING, KARL WILHELM, a German philologist, was born at Jena in 1793. He left the university to serve as a volunteer against Napoleon, and after the restoration of peace completed his studies at Berlin. In 1819 he obtained the head-mastership of the Neuweid gymnasium, and some years later was called to a chair at Jena, where he has since distinguished himself as an efficient and popular teacher. He several times travelled in France, Italy, and Greece. Besides a history of the Roman constitution, he has written a number of learned treatises and edited several classical authors.—K. E.



GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN. See BERLICHINGEN.

GOETZE, JOHANN AUGUST EPHRAIM, younger brother of Johann Melchior, born at Halberstadt, May 28, 1731, studied theology at Halle, and became minister of the hospital church there in 1756. From an early age he evinced a predilection for natural history, and published—"Entomologische Beiträge zu Linné's Natursystem;" "Versuch einer Naturgeschichte der Eingeweidewürmer;" "Europäische Fauna," continued by J. A. Donndorf. Götzte wrote a considerable number of books for children; the most important is "Natur, Menschenle-ben, und Vorsehung." He died June 27, 1793.—F. M.

GOETZE, JOHANN MELCHIOR, a Lutheran divine, who signalized himself by his antagonism to Lessing, was born at Halberstadt, 16th October, 1717, and studied theology at Jena and Halle. He was an assistant pastor first at Aschersleben, and afterwards at Magdeburg, and in 1755 was appointed to the church of St. Catherine in Hamburg. The spirit of rationalism was then pouring itself over all Germany like a flood, and Götzte has the great merit of having set himself in opposition to it with a steadfast Lutheran faith, and a heroic Luther-like courage. When Lessing published the celebrated *Wolfenbüttel* Fragments, Götzte stood forward manfully to defend the truth and authority of God's word against the spirit of unbelief which uttered itself in that work. It is not pretended that he was a match for Lessing in point of literary power and splendour, but he continues to occupy an honourable place in the esteem of his believing countrymen at the present day as an able, faithful, and useful champion of the truth in evil times. He died, 19th May, 1786, leaving behind him upwards of sixty publications.—P. L.

\* GOETZENBERG, FRANCIS JACOB JULIUS, a German historical painter, and one of the distinguished scholars of the Düsseldorf school, was born at Heidelberg about 1805. He was devoted in his early days to music, to songs and wanderings in the woods, but eventually displayed so much taste for art that his father sent him to study in the then celebrated academy of Munich, where, in 1820, he attracted the notice of the great painter Cornelius, who employed him as an assistant in the preparation of his cartoons for the frescoes of the Glyptothek, or sculpture gallery, being then decorated for the crown prince of Bavaria, afterwards Ludwig I. Götzenberg remained with Cornelius four years, working with him at Munich in the spring, and accompanying him to Düsseldorf in the autumn. It was through Cornelius that Götzenberg and Carl Hermann were employed, in 1824, to decorate in fresco the Aula or hall of the university of Bonn. The first of the four large frescoes here executed, the "Theology," was painted by the two together, the other three—"Jurisprudence," "Philosophy," and "Medicine"—were executed by Götzenberg alone. He was engaged at Bonn until 1833, but had in the meanwhile spent some time in Rome. When these frescoes were completed he was made a knight of the black eagle by the Prussian government; and in 1833 was appointed by the grand-duke of Baden court painter, and afterwards director of the academy and gallery of Mannheim. His next works were the frescoes of a chapel at Nierstein, between 1838 and 1842, and a series of nineteen subjects for the new Trinkhalle at Baden-Baden. These last are works belonging to the romantic school of art, illustrating incidents of poetry or romance in the history of the Rhine country. They occupied the painter from 1843 to 1849. From this time Götzenberg's customary fortune forsook him; he was known to have liberal views, and was so far involved in the revolution of 1848-49 as to be arrested and thrown into prison, where he passed a wretched period of seventeen months, at the end of which term he was released from prison but perpetually banished from his native country, and has had also to suffer a separation from his wife and children. He came to England, and for six years lived in great poverty, till in 1858 another favourable change came over his fortunes, and he was honoured by the earl of Ellesmere with the distinguished commission to complete the decorations of the magnificent hall of Bridgewater House, involving, among decorations of almost every description, the execution of a numerous series of frescoes from the English poets—a labour of six years—and which he is now prosecuting with great energy, taste, and ability, so that this saloon will, when completed, be one of the most splendidly decorated apartments in this country.—R. N. W.

GOEZ. See GOES.

GOFF, THOMAS, a divine of the Shakspearian age, who wrote three tragedies, which Mr. Bolton Corney suggests may have been college exercises, and which Gifford condemns as "full of ridiculous bombast." They are entitled "The Raging Turke;" "The Courageous Turke;" and "The Tragedy of Orestes." Goff was born in Essex about 1592; was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church college, Oxford. In 1623 he was preferred to the living of East Clandon in Surrey, where he died July 17, 1629. Antony Wood says that a Xantippe of a wife and her family by a former husband served to hasten his end. His plays were published by Richard Meighen, one of the proprietors of the second folio Shakspeare. Two Latin orations and a sermon by Goff are also extant.—R. H.

GOFFE, WILLIAM, was born about 1605. Warmly embracing the parliamentary cause, his puritan fervour and dauntless bravery ultimately raised him to high command. He was one of the judges of Charles I., and his signature, firmly and beautifully written, is attached to the famous death-warrant. Goffe was one of Cromwell's "major-generals;" and, after Monk's treason, he fled with General Whalley to America, landing at Boston 27th June, 1660. A price was set upon his head, and he had to fly from town to town of New England, sometimes resting with faithful puritan ministers, sometimes hiding in caverns amid the hills. For many years Goffe was concealed near Hadley, by Mr. Russell the minister of that town. In 1675, the inhabitants were at prayers when an alarm was given that the Indians were upon them. The savages, led on by Metacomb (King Philip) in person, were swarming to the attack, and the townsmen were still under the influence of the panic when, in the moment of supreme peril, the old puritan general, bearded and roughly clad, suddenly appeared in the church. With a voice that had so often been heard amid the thunders of English war, he summoned the townsmen to arms; he placed himself, as of natural right, at their head, led them to the attack, and saved the town. Amid the confusion of the victory he silently disappeared. The date of his death is unknown.—W. J. P.

GOGOL, NIKOLAI, a Russian author, born about 1810 in Little Russia, was educated at Neghin, and at an early age went to St. Petersburg with a view to obtaining employment in the public service. Disappointed in this design, he turned his attention to literature, and produced a collection of sketches, "Evenings at a Farm-house," in which he surprised the metropolitan critics by delineations of the scenery, manners, and customs of his native province, equally admirable for vivacity and fidelity. After publishing another collection of the same character, which was also eagerly read, he produced his comedy of "The Revisor," in which he handled freely, but without offending the court, the inordinate peculation of Russian provincial officials. With this comedy, as well as with the "Evenings," French readers are conversant in admirable translations, one by Mérimée, and the other by Viardot. The success of "The Revisor" encouraged the author to produce a novel, "Adventures of Chichagov, or Dead Souls," Moscow, 1842, in which he again trenchanted upon the domain of politics, without either sparing his wit and vivacity, or incurring the odium of government. An English translation of this work, pretending to be a novel never before published, was issued in 1854, under the title of "Home Life in Russia, by a Russian noble," from which some idea may be gained of Gogol's dramatic powers, but certainly no notion of the charm and vigour of his style. Shortly after the publication of the "Dead Souls" Gogol was obliged to seek the restoration of his health in a southern climate. He resided for some time at Rome, and during this period he sent to St. Petersburg the MS. of his "Correspondence," the publication of which irreparably damaged his popularity with all liberal minds in Russia. In this collection of letters, to the amazement and disgust of such men as Bielinsky, the author of "The Revisor" was found to have become the panegyrist of every form of tyranny, secular and priestly. Gogol returned to Russia in 1848, and died in penury at Moscow in 1851.—J. S. G.

GOGUET, ANTOINE-YVES, born at Paris in 1716; died in 1758. Goguet was the son of an avocat, and educated for that profession. After some short practice he purchased an office, which enabled him to devote the greater part of his time to literature. In 1758 he published a work, the style of which has been greatly praised, on the origin of laws and the progress of the arts and sciences among the ancients.—J. A. D.

GOHIER, LOUIS-JÉRÔME, was born at Semblançay in 1746;

educated by the jesuits at Tours, and distinguished as a barrister at Rennes. In 1791 he was sent as a deputy to the assembly, and in 1793 succeeded Garat as minister of justice. In 1799 he was elected one of the directory. Napoleon, on his return from Egypt, sounded Gohier and found him firm in his attachment to the republic. To lull his suspicions to rest, Bonaparte promised to dine with him on the 18th Brumaire; and at midnight on the 17th a billet from Josephine invited Gohier and his wife to breakfast at eight on the following morning. Gohier saw the trap, and stayed away. During the 18th his conduct was honest, but weak and fatuous. He met General Moulins, who, like himself, was opposed to the intended usurpation. Both were eager to defend the constitution, but as two members of the directory did not form a quorum, he felt that they could not legally act; and Gohier, on meeting Napoleon, was saluted with "Il n'y a plus de directoire!" He was afterwards consul-general in Holland, and died at Paris 29th May, 1830. He published two volumes of "Mémoires" in 1825.—W. J. P.

GOHL. See GOLUIS.

GOLDAST, MELCHIOR, surnamed VON HEIMINGSFELD, a German historian, was born January 6, 1576, at the village of Espen, near Bishofszell, Switzerland. His parents being very poor, he made some desperate efforts to pick up knowledge as a wandering student, and for years went strolling about in Germany and France. In the latter country he became acquainted with the duke de Bouillon, who for several years employed him as a sort of amanuensis. He afterwards filled successively a variety of situations; became privy-councillor to the duke of Saxe-Weimar in 1611; historiographer of Hesse in 1614; editor of various newspapers in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine between 1617-25; ambassador of the elector of Treves in 1628; minister of the reigning prince of Hesse-Darmstadt in 1629; and chancellor of the university of Giessen in 1631. He died at the latter place in 1635. His works are numerous; those relating to the social life of the middle ages are of considerable value.—F. M.

GOLDFUSS, GEORG AUGUST, a writer on natural history, and professor of zoology and mineralogy at the university of Bonn, was born at Thurnau, near Baireuth, April 18, 1782. He studied at the universities of Berlin and Erlangen, and in 1818 was nominated professor at Bonn, with charge of the zoological museum and the collection of minerals. He wrote many works on natural history. He died at Bonn in 1848.—F. M.

GOLDING, ARTHUR, an excellent and most diligent translator from Latin into English. So little is known of him personally, that the account of his life sketched by Warton in the History of Poetry, is traced by the days and the places at which he signs his dedications. He was of good family, a native of London, and lived with Secretary Cecil at his house in the Strand. He was known to the most distinguished men of his day, such as Leicester, Essex, Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord Oxford, and Lord Cobham, to whom respectively he dedicated some of his books. With the illustrious Sir Philip Sidney he has even a closer connection, for he finished an English translation from the French of Philip Mornay's Treatise on the Truth of Christianity, which had been begun by Sidney, and was published in 1587. Golding's useful labours included translations of Justin, published in 1564; Caesar's Commentaries, 1565; Seneca's Benefits, 1577; the Geography of Pomponius Mela, 1587; and the Polyhistory of Solinus in 1590. But the work by which he is best known, and the popularity of which was maintained until the appearance of Sandys' translation of the same author, is "Ovid's Metamorphoses, translated out of Latin into English metre." "His style," says Warton, "is poetical and spirited, and his versification clear; his manner ornamental and diffuse, yet with a sufficient observance of the original." Specimens are given in Warton's History of English Poetry. His translation of Beza's drama of Abraham's Sacrifice, 1577, 18mo, has given him a place in the Biograph. Dram.—R. H.

GOLDONI, CARLO, of Modenese extraction; born in Venice in 1707; died in Paris, 8th January, 1793. His grandfather was the first of his house to settle in Venice. His death in 1712 plunged his family into comparative indigence; and his son Giulio commenced practising as a physician at Perugia. Almost from infancy Carlo Goldoni evinced that marked bias towards plays and players which gave the character to his whole life. At eight years old he wrote a comedy, which however lacked a title. This composition so delighted his father, that Carlo was summoned to Perugia and sent to a jesuit seminary.

Having there completed his studies of rhetoric, he removed to Rimini to pursue a course of philosophy under the dominicans, preparatory to entering on a medical career; but though docile in the class, in private he gave his attention to more congenial matters, reading Plautus, Terence, Aristophanes, and the fragments of Menander; and when with his father he commenced visiting patients, he conceived only disgust at his profession. This led to a change of plans. Carlo at the age of sixteen, but described as eighteen, under the patronage of the Marquis Goldoni-Vidoni, entered the collegio del Papa at Pavia to study law; whence, after three years, he was expelled for having written and allowed to be circulated a grossly offensive satire entitled "Il Colosso." Concerning this he observes in his autobiography:—"If after sixty years any remembrance of me and my indiscretion survives in Pavia, I beg pardon of those whom I offended." He resumed his studies at Udine; heard thirty-six sermons during Lent, which with great applause he turned into as many sonnets; and carried on a couple of disgraceful intrigues. Alarmed at the possible consequences of one of these, he joined his father at Gorizia; enjoyed the congenial pleasure of performing with a company of puppets, Lo Sternuto d'Ercolo, by Piergiacomo Martelli; and received the gift of a silver watch, in those days no mean possession. Leaving home once more, he continued his studies at Modena, and there made acquaintance with the celebrated Muratori. At the age of twenty-one he obtained a subordinate post under the Venetian podestà at Chiozza, and laboured with such diligence as shortly to gain promotion to the office of coadjutor. Duty now called him to Feltre; and with law business and investigations he mingled the delights of private theatricals and love-making. In 1731 Goldoni lost his father, shortly afterwards took his doctor's degree in the university of Padua, and in May of the following year was entered as an advocate at Venice. Waiting for clients, he compiled an almanac; and turning his thoughts once more to dramatic composition, wrote "Amalassunta," a musical tragedy. At length a client came; Goldoni pleaded his cause and won a triumphant success; but this excellent commencement proved abortive. Carlo had long visited and courted a wealthy lady, who at length forsok him for a nobler suitor. He then transferred his attentions to the lady's niece, and everything was being arranged for the wedding, when property on the bride's side proving in spite of promises deficient, he by his mother's assistance abandoned Venice, prospects, and engagement together. Once more at Milan, Goldoni tried the fortunes of his "Amalassunta," but met with such ill success that he burned the MS., and joyfully accepted an honourable post, with light duties, in the suite of the Venetian resident Bartolini. But even now theatrical influences pursued him; circumstances enabled him to oblige a company of comedians by obtaining for them an engagement at Milan, and furnishing them with his first comic work which appeared on the stage, "Il Gondolier Veneto." In 1733 war broke out; the king of Sardinia leagued with France and Spain to maintain the cause of Don Carlos against Austria. Goldoni in his official capacity saw, as it were, the outskirts of hostilities; and, during a brief armistice, acted as honourable spy. A dispute that same year terminated his connection with Bartolini. He now adopted dramatic authorship as his profession, and met with remarkable success; his plays being performed in various cities, and himself attached to a Venetian company of actors. With them he visited Genoa, and whilst there beheld at a window a beautiful young lady, daughter of Signor Conio, a notary. Goldoni contrived a pretext for introducing himself to the father, and shortly afterwards married the daughter, of whom he says—"She only was, and always has been, my consolation." In 1740 he was appointed Genoese consul at Venice, but no salary being attached to this office, and his private affairs becoming deranged, he ere long abandoned it. Two years later he visited Tuscany to improve his knowledge of the language; passed three years at Pisa, where he resumed and finally relinquished the practice of the law; and was elected a member of the Accademia degli Arcadi, under the name of Polisseno Fegejo. In 1761 Goldoni, with his wife and a nephew whom he had adopted, removed to Paris to fulfil a two years' theatrical engagement in that city. Here, after a while, he was appointed Italian preceptor to the daughters of Louis XV.; at a later period he instructed the younger princesses. Still, however, he continued dramatic composition; sent works to Lisbon and London, as well as into Italy; and



even wrote comedies in the French language, of which one, "Le Bourru Bienfaisant," first performed on occasion of the marriage of the dauphin with Marie Antoinette, was received with enthusiastic applause. A pension granted to Goldoni by the French crown was revoked during the great Revolution, but at the instance of Chénier was restored one day before the aged author's death. The arrears were paid to his widow, on whom also a pension was settled. Carlo Goldoni was an energetic and most voluminous writer. His autobiography, completed at the age of eighty, bears the stamp of truth, and depicts a man who, with all his faults, was kindly, grateful, not puffed up by success, nor blind to his own literary shortcomings. He elevated Italian comedy from semi-improvised farce to the rank of written drama; and studying his characters from the life, produced works which, though tainted with the grossness that disgraces the stage of every nation, are still read with pleasure. Amongst the celebrated men of his day with whom Goldoni became acquainted may be mentioned Diderot, Voltaire, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, and Count Alfieri.—C. G. R.

\* **GOLDSCHMIDT, HERMANN**, a German painter and astronomer, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Maine on the 17th of June, 1802. In 1832 he quitted the profession of a merchant to study painting under Schnorr and Cornelius. He established himself as a painter in Paris in 1836, and in that capacity has attained a high reputation. In 1850 he began to combine astronomical observation with his pursuits as an artist, and applied himself to the search for asteroids, in which he has met with extraordinary success, having in about eight years, up to the present time, discovered thirteen of those bodies, whose dates of discovery, and the numbers and names by which they are designated by astronomers, are as follows—(21) Lutetia, 15th November, 1852; (32) Pomona, 26th October, 1854; (36) Atalanta, 5th October, 1855; (40) Harmonia, 31st March, 1856; (41) Daphne, 22nd May, 1856; (44) Nysa, 27th May, 1857; (45) Eugenia, 28th June, 1857; (48) Doris, and (49) Pales, were discovered on one day, the 19th September, 1857; (52) Europa, 6th February, 1858; (54) Alexandra, 10th September, 1858; (56) (not yet named), 9th September, 1857; and (61) Danaë, discovered on the 9th September, 1860. Daphne (41) has not been seen again since its discovery. The asteroid now numbered (56) was for a time supposed to be Daphne, but was afterwards found to be a distinct planet.—R.

**GOLDSCHMIDT, MADAME.** See **LIND**.

**GOLDSMITH, LEWIS**, a Jewish political writer of worthless character, was born in England in 1763. His profession of a notary did not prevent him from writing a seditious work called "The Crimes of Cabinets," for which he was prosecuted in 1803. An adverse judgment compelled him to fly with his family to France, where he unscrupulously offered his pen to the French government, to be used against England. His proposal being accepted, he proceeded to libel the British government in a journal entitled *Argus, or London seen from Paris*. He took part also in a French journal, *Le Memorial Anti-Britannique*. His services were rewarded by the post of interpreter to the law courts. He also undertook missions of a questionable character for the police, and generally acquitted himself well in these transactions; but at length was discovered in some double dealing by the French government, who would have given him up to the vengeance of the English but for the intercession of the minister of police. He returned in 1809 to his native country, where he at once endeavoured to atone for his "anti-British" by starting an "anti-Gallican" newspaper. It is said that he received a pension from Louis XVIII. The date of his death is unknown.—R. H.

**GOLDSMITH, OLIVER**. A high name in the annals of English literature, was born at Pallas, a little hamlet in the county of Longford in Ireland, not far from Ballymahon. It was in the old parsonage house there that Oliver, the sixth of nine children, first saw the light, on the 10th of November, 1728. His father, the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, the clergyman of the place, had little wealth save this heritage of children, with a wretched stipend of forty pounds a year, which his simplicity and moderation made sufficient, with virtues which the pious love of his son has made enduringly beautiful, and foibles that, while they detract not from our reverence, almost increase our love. Little Oliver was only two years old when his father's fortunes mended. He succeeded to the rectory of Kilkenny West, in the neighbouring county of Westmeath,

with nearly £200 a year, and thereupon took up his abode on the confines of the village of Lishoy, in a farmhouse whose crumbling and roofless walls are still shown to the tourist. There are memories still lingering about the spot of the "dull boy" who seemed so "impenetrably stupid" to good dame Delap, the village schoolmistress. From her hands he passed in his sixth year under the ferula of Thomas Byrne, a veteran who, after fighting under Marlborough, took to the severer work of a country pedagogue. If the boy learned little book-lore, he filled his mind with poetic seed which, though late to germinate, was destined to bear fruit and flower that never should perish. The legends of the country were all familiar to him, and the harp of Carolan often delighted his ears. In his eighth year he was seized with smallpox in its most virulent form; he had a hard struggle for life, and retained deep and terrible marks of the conflict. No sooner had he recovered than he went to reside with his uncle, John Goldsmith, in order to attend a school at Elphin. A sad life he had of it at school. Ill-favoured, ungainly, eccentric, slow at his books, heavy in his manners, and simple as a child, he was looked on as a fool and made the butt for every cowardly and ill-natured bully; but he knew how at times to avenge himself with a smart repartee or a flash of wit, or to vanquish his tormentors with an exhibition of good-humour and kindly nature. In three years more he was sent to a school at Athlone, whence in two years after he passed to one in Edgeworth's town, and many interesting anecdotes of him have been collected during his sojourn there of three years, by the industry of Mr. Prior. It was now decided that he should enter college, but his father was too poor to pay his charges, and so by the advice and encouragement of his uncle Contarine he stood for and obtained a sizarship in Trinity college, Dublin, on the 11th of June, 1745. The menial duties which sizars had then to perform (now happily dispensed with) were aggravated to his shy, sensitive nature, by the harshness of his tutor, who persecuted the poor friendless lad with a mean enmity that was never relaxed during his college course. In the beginning of 1747 his father died. Scanty as his means had heretofore been, they were now diminished, and but for occasional loans and gifts from his best of friends, his uncle Contarine, it would have gone hard with him to sustain life; and Mr. Prior tells us that he would write street ballads to save himself from starving, sell them for five shillings each, and steal out of college at night to hear them sung. But reckless, improvident, and ever ready to yield to impulse, he spent the money the moment he got it—sometimes foolishly, sometimes nobly; giving to even a poorer man than himself—and when the money was gone his clothes would go after them at the call of charity. To one starving creature with five crying children, a fellow-student declares, he gave the blankets off his bed and crept into the ticking for shelter from the cold. In 1747 an event occurred that was near terminating his collegiate life: a bailiff had dared to invade the sanctuary of the college and arrest a student. The collegians sallied into the town, seized the bailiff, put him under the college pump, and then attempted to break open the gaol; a fray ensued and lives were lost. Goldsmith was amongst the offenders, and was publicly admonished, while others were expelled. He now applied himself more diligently to his studies, and though he failed in gaining a scholarship he was awarded an exhibition; thereupon he gave a dance in his rooms. Wilder, his tyrannical tutor, burst in upon the festivity, abused Oliver, who retorted and was knocked down by Wilder. The young man's indignation was so strong that he sold his books and left the college with the intention of leaving the kingdom; but the money vanished in a few days. His brother Henry found him starving, and, having supplied his necessities, induced him to return to college and apply to his studies; the result of which was that he obtained a premium in 1748. The following February, Goldsmith took his degree of bachelor of arts, and returned to his mother, who was then living at Ballymahon. His friends now wished him to prepare for the church. For this he had no relish, and so he passed his time idly—writing verses, frequenting the tavern club, singing songs, playing the flute, and rambling through the country, and sometimes assisting his brother Henry, who was now curate of Lishoy, in the drudgery of teaching his scholars. When two years were thus passed he was three-and-twenty. He applied to be admitted into holy orders, but was refused. Next he got a tutorship, which he threw up in a year. Then he started for Cork to go to America, but spent all his

money on the road, and returned to Ballymahon upon a lean horse. His friends now took counsel and decided that Oliver should study law. A purse was made up, to which his worthy uncle Contarine contributed fifty pounds. No sooner did he reach Dublin than he lost his money in play, returned in disgrace, found the door of his justly-irritated mother's house closed against him, and took shelter with that uncle who seemed ever ready to forgive and befriend him. Divinity and law had failed; physic was suggested; once more uncle Contarine's pocket supplied him; and in 1754 he is a medical student at Edinburgh. After two years' study—not undiversified by occasional outbreaks of his characteristic imprudence and love of pleasure—he went to Leyden. How he got on there it is hard to say; and though he heard Albinus lecture on anatomy and Gaubius on chemistry, it is probable he attended less to his professional studies than to the acquisition of general knowledge. Whether from want of money or want of qualification, he does not appear to have taken a degree in medicine, and after near a year's residence he left Leyden "with a guinea in his pocket, one shirt to his back, and a flute in his hand." Oliver is now twenty-six years old, ardent, inquisitive, improvident, yet self-reliant. In February, 1755, he sallies forth to gratify one of the most passionate longings of his soul: to see the moral, intellectual, and physical features of the countries of southern Europe; to study men and manners. Of the incidents of his travel, it is to be regretted that he kept no accurate record; we track him from place to place by his letters, and learn his feelings and impressions in the works which he afterwards gave to the world. He went to Louvain, where it is believed he took the degree of bachelor of medicine; he wandered through Flanders and France, indebted often to his flute for bed and board. "Whenever," he says, "I approached a peasant's house towards night-fall, I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day." In Paris he is said to have made the acquaintance of several distinguished men; and in his rambles through Switzerland he visited Geneva, and conversed with Voltaire, Diderot, and Fontenelle. Thence over the Alps into Italy, seeing Florence, Verona, Mantua, and Milan; and so after some further rambling he fought his way towards England, walking from city to city, examining mankind more nearly, and, as he says himself, "seeing both sides of the picture." It was in February, 1756, that he found himself in London. Who can say what were the shifts and struggles for life of the unknown and penniless stranger? No relief came from home; he could not, without a character, obtain the post even of an apothecary's drudge. He lived, as he afterwards said, "among the beggars in Axe Lane." At last a fellow-student of Edinburgh helped him with purse and interest, and he commenced to practise as a physician amongst the humble folks of Bankside. This was little better than starvation, and so he got an introduction to Richardson, and became his reader and corrector of the press. Next he went to superintend a school at Peckham during the illness of the master, Dr. Milner, and there he became acquainted with Griffiths the bookseller and proprietor of the *Monthly Review*. Griffiths discovered his value, though he drove a hard bargain with him, working him like a slave for a wretched stipend and his board and lodging. For five months he toiled and suffered till toil and suffering became intolerable, and he quarrelled with his task-master. His shifts to support existence are as desperate as ever. Once again he goes to Dr. Milner; then he returns to London to write and starve: "in a garret, writing for bread and expecting to be dunned for a milk-score." At last, in 1758, he obtained an appointment of medical officer to one of the factories on the coast of Coromandel, but was rejected at the examination in Surgeons' Hall, deeply mortifying to him, but happily for the world. Back again he is, as by a fatality, thrown upon literature, and so he writes for the *Critical Review*, the opponent of the *Monthly*. Once more he works for Griffiths and produced a bad life of Voltaire. Meantime he had applied every spare moment in preparing a work which he was long excogitating, the "Essay on the Polite Literature of Europe." To this he looked as that which was to give him a permanent place in literature—something beyond a hack writer of ephemeral essays. Out it came, published by the Dodseys in April, 1759. It was in advance of any similar effort in that day. "No one," justly remarks Mr. Forster, "was prepared, in a treatise so grave, for a style so enchantingly graceful." A reputation came with

it, though not much wealth, for he was still improvident and indigent; but better than wealth came in the acquaintance of Percy and others, but above all, of Johnson. Shortly after, he was engaged to bring out, in weekly numbers, the *Bee*, which appeared in October, 1759. It had not the success it deserved, and, notwithstanding some charming essays, died after its eighth number. Newberry and Smollett now enlisted him to aid in the *Public Ledger*; in which appeared those delightful letters which were afterwards collected under the title of "The Citizen of the World." Other literary labours he undertook at the same time, for he now began to be valued and sought; and leaving his miserable room in Green Arbour Court, he took lodgings in Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, in 1760. Here it was that his intercourse with Johnson became more intimate. The giant of English literature had stamped him with his imprimatur, and with Percy, bishop of Dromore, supped with him. Other great names were soon enrolled in the list of his friends—Reynolds, Hogarth, Garrick, and Burke. His life was now easier, though his joyous temperament and reckless disregard of money kept him still only just above want. Hard work, too, brought failing health, and in 1762 he removed to the purer air of the then suburban Islington. It was in the following year that he published the "History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son"—the basis of his after "History of England." The anonymous work had great success, and was attributed to Lord Chesterfield, Lord Orrery, and Lord Lyttleton. A high honour now awaited him—one for which the highest in birth might sue in vain—he was admitted as one of the original members of that distinguished social galaxy which some years after obtained the name of the Literary Club. Whatever might be the precarious income which Goldsmith picked up by his multifarious writings, it could not keep him out of extravagance and debt; and so we find him, in 1764, arrested by his landlady for arrears of rent. In this dilemma he applied to Johnson, who sent him a guinea, and followed it soon after. He found the poor author had converted the guinea into a bottle of madeira, which he was drinking in a state of great excitement. Johnson corked the bottle and calmed the drinker. "He then told me that he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and having gone to a bookseller sold it for £60." This was the world-renowned "Vicar of Wakefield." Strange to say, Johnson did not seem fully to estimate its merits, and thought it well paid for. So, too, thought the purchaser, for he kept the manuscript over till after the publication of "The Traveller." This last had been the thoughtful labour of many an hour. In it were treasured the philosophic reflections of his two years' travel, expressed in language which had received again and again the careful emendation of many a moment snatched from other work. It was published by Newbery on the 16th December, 1764, bearing the author's name, and dedicated to his brother Henry. By those who were best calculated to pronounce a judgment the merit of the poem was at once recognized. "There has not been so fine a poem since Pope's time," said Johnson; and others accorded as high praise. Langton remarked, "there is not a bad line in that poem;" and Fox pronounced it "one of the first poems in the English language." The reviews and literary journals then began to see its beauties, and at last the general public believed in it. Edition after edition was called for, and translations were made into more than one continental language; and for this poem he received only twenty guineas! Goldsmith's reputation was now placed on a solid basis, so that some of his previous writings were collected and published with his name. An anecdote singularly illustrative of Goldsmith's nature is recorded. The duke of Northumberland sent for him; told him he had read his poem and was much delighted with it; and, as he was going to Ireland, said he would be glad to do him any kindness: to which Goldsmith replied that he "had a brother there, a clergyman, that stood in need of help." But he asked nothing for himself. "Thus," says the narrator of the interview, "did this idiot in the affairs of the world trifle with his fortunes, and put back the hand that was held out to assist him!" But while rejecting other offers of this kind, and failing to improve opportunities of patronage, he was induced once more to look for professional success, thinking that his literary reputation would now aid him. Accordingly we find him turning out, in June, 1765, to practise medicine, "in purple



silk small-clothes, a handsome scarlet roquelaure buttoned close under the chin, a full-dress professional wig, a sword, and a gold-headed cane." Alas! the attempt was a dead failure, productive only of annoyance to himself and amusement to his friends, who, much as they loved him, never spared him a banter. Indignantly he declared he would leave off prescribing for his friends. "Do so, my dear doctor," replied Beauchamp; "whenever you undertake to kill, let it only be your enemies." We pass over a year of literary labour upon works now little read, and come to the greatest of all his works, "The Vicar of Wakefield." On the 27th March, 1766, it was published. Strange to say, its very simplicity and quiet truthfulness seemed at first to conceal its merits. It stole almost silently upon the world, without the eulogy of critics or the appreciation of wits. But the reading public, true to their instincts, soon showed their sympathy. "Admiration gathered slowly and steadily around it." Ere six months had passed, it had gone through three editions; and the author lived to see that amount doubled. "No book upon record," says Mr. Forster, "has obtained a wider popularity than the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' and none is more likely to endure." Every reader in every civilized country of the world will bear testimony to the truth of this observation. It speaks to the heart as a picture of Wilkie's, full of beautiful domesticity; simplicity the most unaffected blended with philosophy the most practical; pathos the most touching set off by humour the most exquisite. True to nature, like truth and nature, it is imperishable—the delight of every age, the consolation of many a heart. "We return to it again and again," says Scott, "and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature." To multiply eulogies would be idle: it is one of those few works upon which no difference of opinion exists. With all this fame growing around his name, Goldsmith is still a poor, yet not an unhappy man; often without a guinea, yet never having one that he would not give to a poorer friend; still a hack writer and a compiler. In his thirty-eighth year he placed in the hands of Garrick the manuscript of his first drama, "The Good-natured Man." Whether influenced by unworthy feelings towards Goldsmith, or undervaluing its merits, he received it coldly, let it lie over, and suggested alterations which the author rejected. The manuscript was withdrawn from Garrick and sent to his rival, Colman, by whom it was brought out at Covent Garden in January, 1768, the prologue being written by Johnson. The merits of this comedy did not secure it the success it deserved on the stage; and though it had a run of ten nights, it has never retained that hold which makes a "stock piece." Still the author's profits were over £400; and its success with the reading public counterbalanced its failure with the playgoers, as it went through four editions in quick succession. In June of this year his brother Henry died; and while the poet's loving heart was in its freshest grief, he drew that exquisite picture of a village pastor, whose moral features are alike those of his father and brother. In addition to his rooms in the Temple, Goldsmith had now a retreat in a cottage on the Edgeware Road, whence he could wander away into pleasant lanes meditating, no doubt, the scenes of his "Deserted Village," and enjoying the society of the Hornbecks. At the same time he was engaged on a "History of Rome," an abridgment of which was published in 1769. Like his "History of England," published in 1771, it continued to enjoy almost an exclusive popularity as a school-book. They are written with a captivating simplicity and clearness, avoiding minute details, and presenting the great features of history so vividly that they sink into the memory while they delight the fancy. Amongst other works he was now actively engaged on the "History of the Earth and Animated Nature," relieving his labours with the best and most attractive society of the day, and being a constant attendant at the club; making money now pretty easily, and spending it with not very pardonable extravagance. In May, 1770, was published "The Deserted Village." It was at once successful, and in less than three months had gone through five editions. Learned and unlearned, at home and abroad, all praised and read it. "Within the circle of its claims and pretensions," justly observes Mr. Forster, "a more entirely satisfactory and delightful poem was probably never written." Campbell well remarked, that the "ideal beauty of nature has seldom been united with so much sober fidelity as in the groups and scenery of 'The Deserted Village.'" We must not omit a circumstance strongly illustrative of the character of Goldsmith, as it is highly honourable

to him. Having received a note for £100, the price agreed for before the publication, a friend remarked it was a great price (five shillings a couplet) for so short a poem. "I think so too," replied Goldsmith; "it is much more than the honest man can afford, or the piece is worth. I have not been easy since I received it." And so he returned the money; desiring the publisher to pay him when it should be ascertained what the poem was worth. Goldsmith's reputation was now at the highest; his picture had been painted by Reynolds and engraved by Marchi, so that the profile of the poet was to be seen in every printshop; and after a visit to France he was appointed professor of ancient history to the Royal Academy. In the meantime he was preparing another piece for the stage, the plot and the incidents in which were in no small measure supplied by his own youthful experiences. At length, after many delays, mortifications, and misgivings on the part of Colman, "She Stoops to Conquer" was put upon the stage on the 15th of March, 1773. His friends were full of fears for its success, but they were all the more active to prevent a failure; mustering at dinner in strong force, and thence, when animated by the good cheer, they proceeded to Covent Garden to support the piece. But their fears were vain, and their efforts not called for. "It was received," says an eye-witness, "throughout with the greatest acclamation." Who that reads this piece can doubt its effect on the audience? What telling humour, what lively dialogue, what sprightly malice, what pictures of social life! No wonder that it was well received, or that it still delights the reader and the audience. We must proceed with a more rapid pace through the brief space that remains of the life of Goldsmith. To the last he was poor, because he was improvident; and a drudge, because he was poor. We shall not note the many works he prepared nor the compilations which he made. His "Animated Nature," though finished and paid for, did not appear till 1774. The value of the work in a scientific point of view is small, and has long been superseded; and though full of inaccuracies that betray the careless, and absurdities that show the credulous writer, it abounds with descriptions so charming and reflections so fine, that it must ever entertain, even where it fails to instruct. And now as we approach the end we find Goldsmith shining out in all his social qualities: courted, loved, laughed at, and returning the laughter; yet, in the solitude of his chamber, often depressed, despairing, and struggling with illness. The last scene in the literary drama is not the least brilliant. The moodiness of his manners at the club had become so remarkable that it was a constant source of amusement; and in his absence a series of epigrams were composed upon him, exposing, with a severity that friends somehow think themselves licensed to use, all his faults and his foibles. These were read to him at the club: that they pained him is, we think, evident; but they roused his spirit too. He was called upon to retaliate, and he did so with a vengeance. The piece did not appear in its completeness till the hand that penned it was cold in the grave. But if a vindication of his genius, wit, depth of observation, and fine perception of the character of others were needed to protect his own from the depreciation of fools who would call him "idiot," he has furnished, in the poem of "Retaliation," a vindication the most complete. Upon his associates the effect was at once to surprise and confound. They feared and deprecated the keen satire of him whom they so recklessly provoked; and, as Scott observes, it "had the effect of placing him on a more equal footing with his society than he had ever assumed before." Mr. Forster says justly, "The lines on Garrick are quite perfect writing. Without anger, the satire is finished, keen, and uncompromising; the wit is adorned by most discriminating praise; and the truth is all the more merciless for exquisite good manners and good taste." The last year which was to open for him, 1774, found Goldsmith declining in health and spirits, "working, wanting, asking, hoping, planning out fresh labour;" and, alas! indulging in extravagance, folly, and, we fear, worse. He left town for a season; but a painful complaint, from which he had long been suffering, compelled his return in March. Temporary relief was obtained, but a low fever remained. He resisted the treatment prescribed by his medical attendants till it was too late. To disease was added distress of mind. "Is your mind at ease?" asked his physician. "No, it is not," were his last words. Then came one calm sleep, to be broken by convulsive struggles that ended in the repose of death on the 4th of April. Of Oliver Goldsmith as a man of letters, we have incidentally

indicated our opinion. A few words of condensed criticism will alone be needed. As a prose writer, he must be placed very high—in style, lucid, simple, beautiful; a master of pathos, a perfect delineator of sentiment and of manners; a delightful humorist, a fine moralist. As a poet, in the field which he chose he has never been rivalled: nature, simplicity, truth, and feeling, both in sentiment and description, pervade every line, and make him the congenial poet of all mankind. As a dramatist, he sits not in the highest places, but he has achieved even in this an immortality. But over each and all he has shed the light of a fine genius, a benevolent nature, and a tender heart.

And of Goldsmith the man, the biographer must not shrink from offering a truthful estimate. With failings and frailties that cannot be denied, he possessed virtues that may in charity be held to redeem his faults. If the description of Garrick be somewhat near the truth—

"Scholar, rake, christian, dupe, gamester, and poet,"

yet let us remember that he was honoured by men of genius and beloved by his friends; that Burke burst into tears, and Reynolds flung his pencil aside at the announcement of his death. "Let not his frailties be remembered," said Johnson; "he was a very great man." Yet if they must be remembered, let us, too, remember, as has been finely said by Mr. Forster. "He worthily did the work that was in him to do: proved himself in his garret a gentleman of nature; and left the world no ungenerous bequest." With posterity, Goldsmith has been most fortunate in this, that loving hands have cared for his fame. The industry of Prior, the genius of Irving, and the erudition and philosophy of Forster, have given Oliver Goldsmith to the world in all the versatile and varied features of his mind, his genius, and his manners.—J. F. W.

GOLIUS, JACOB, born at the Hague in 1596; died at Leyden in 1667. He studied at the university of Leyden, and then retired to the country, with the intention of devoting his life to study; the classics, philosophy, theology, medicine, and mathematics, all claimed his attention. His health broke down, and when he recovered he commenced the study of Arabic under Erpenius. He afterwards accepted an invitation to become professor of Greek at Rochelle; but the religious and political disturbances of the period made him soon return to his country. In 1622 he accompanied the Dutch embassy to the king of Morocco. While there he procured for the university of Leyden over two hundred valuable Arabic manuscripts. Golius so recommended himself while in Arabia by his knowledge of medicine, that several of the heads of tribes were anxious to retain him. In Constantinople the libraries were open to him, and the fact that he was a christian does not seem to have diminished the respect with which he was regarded there. On Erpenius' death he succeeded him at the university of Leyden as professor of Arabic. He also held at the same time the professorship of mathematics. His principal works are "Lexicon Arabico-Latinum," which still bears a high character, and a Persian dictionary, published after his death from his manuscripts.—His brother PETER, who also cultivated Oriental literature, died in 1671.—J. A., D.

GOLOVIN, FEODOR ALEXIEVICH, a cousin of Ivan, was born in 1665. He took part in the great Russian embassy to China, during the years 1686-89, and on his return was made governor-general of Eastern Siberia. The country rapidly improved under his government; he encouraged commerce and manufactures, and founded, among others, the important town of Nertschinsk. Called back by the czar at the end of a few years, he was employed on several important missions to the western powers, and was the main instrument of concluding a commercial treaty with England, and the celebrated triple alliance against the Turks. In reward for his success in the latter negotiation, he was elevated by the emperor, Leopold I., to the rank of reichsgraf or count of the empire. On his return to Russia, he assisted in the suppression of the sanguinary insurrection of the Strelitzes, and was named, in 1699, first knight of the order of St. Andrew. At the death of Lefort, he became high-admiral of Russia, and, shortly after, minister of foreign affairs. He died in 1706.—F. M.

GOLOVIN, IVAN MIKHAILOVICH, a Russian general and admiral, born about 1670. He studied shipbuilding at Saardam in Holland, in company with Czar Peter I.; and having returned with him to Russia, was sent on a secret mission to the pope, the object of which has been often discussed by his-

torians, but never satisfactorily explained. This much is certain that the embassy gave satisfaction to the czar; for, once more in Russia, Ivan Golovin was overwhelmed with honours and dignities, being nominated successively senator, general, inspector of shipbuilding, and surveyor of the navy. So high did he rise in favour after a while as to be able to beard Peter I. in open council, opposing, on one occasion, the infliction of a new tax on the peasantry. Peter's successor, Catharine, likewise treated him with great distinction, nominating him vice-admiral; and the next czarina, Anne, elevated him to the rank of admiral. He died in 1738.—F. M.

GOLOVIN, SEMEN VASSILIEVICH, a Russian general and diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1560. He distinguished himself during the protracted war between the rival claimants to the throne of Russia, which took place at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and having greatly assisted in the elevation of the young Michel Feodorovich, the new czar made him a boyard, or nobleman, giving him the governorship of the town of Casan. He filled this post from 1624 till 1630, when he was called back to Moscow, to be in immediate attendance on the czar. He died at Moscow, January 20th, 1634.—F. M.

GOLOVKIN, GABRIEL, a Russian statesman, born in 1660. He distinguished himself, as private attendant of Czar Peter I., in the wars against the Turks and Swedes, and shortly after the battle of Pultowa in 1709, was nominated chancellor of the empire, and, the year after, elevated to the rank of count. He took part in the great excursion of the czar and his spouse to Western Europe in 1717, and on several occasions was intrusted with the highest court charges. His influence continued to increase under Peter's successors, Catharine I. and Peter II., and he contributed greatly to the election of Anne of Courland to the imperial throne. He died in 1734.—F. M.

GOLOVNIN, VASILY, a distinguished seaman, born about the year 1780. At an early age he entered the imperial marine, and when Czar Alexander I. resolved, in 1807, to execute a survey of the coasts of his immense empire, he was intrusted with the command of the expedition. He started in the beginning of 1809, and in a little more than two years surveyed the whole of the Russian possessions in Europe and America, as far as the Pacific Ocean. In July, 1811, he arrived on the coast of Japan, where he was at first hospitably received, but after a while thrown into prison. Returning to Russia, he was sent on another expedition into the Pacific in 1818. He died of cholera at St. Petersburg in 1832. The description of his voyage of survey, and captivity in Japan, was published at St. Petersburg, 1816, and was translated into German, French and English.—F. M.

GOLTZIUS, HEINRICH, a celebrated old German painter and engraver, was born at Mulbracht, in the old duchy of Juliers, now Prussia, in 1558, and was brought up by his father, a glass-painter, to his own business. Young Henry, however, preferred engraving, which art he prosecuted with energy. He married at the age of twenty-one, and settled at Haarlem, where he devoted himself almost exclusively to engraving. In 1590 he commenced an eccentric tour through Germany and Italy, travelling with a servant under a feigned name, and sometimes acting as the servant himself. This journey restored his health, which had been much impaired; he reached Rome in the early part of 1591, and there, still under an assumed name, devoted himself to the study of painting and the antique remains; he arrived home at the close of the same year. His health was somewhat established by this and other tours, but he remained always an invalid, and died at Haarlem in 1617. Goltzius was chiefly an engraver. His execution is very skilful, and some of his works are highly appreciated; he also made many good imitations of Albert Dürer and Lucas Van Leyden. He was forty-two years old before he took up painting. His forms are well marked and his colouring is rich, but his drawing is sometimes criticized as too anatomical; he is one of those who laboured under the Michelangelo mania in design. As an engraver he will always rank high. Bartsch describes nearly three hundred prints by Goltzius, their dates ranging generally from about 1579 to 1615, mostly before 1590; and one bears the date of 1578—a half figure of a man writing. His works are generally of small dimensions. Jacob Mathan, the engraver, was Goltzius' stepson and pupil.—(Van Mander).—R. N. W.

GOLTZIUS, HUBERT, a German painter and numismatist, born at Venloo in the duchy of Gueldres in 1526; died at Bruges in 1583. He resided in early life at Antwerp, devoted



to the cultivation of art and letters, and at the age of twenty-one dedicated to Philip II, his "*Icones Imperatorum*," which procured him the dignities of historiographer and painter royal. In 1558-60 he travelled in France, Germany, and Italy, and returned to Bruges with a rich collection of antiquities. In 1567 he published his "*Roman Fasti*," the dedication of which to the senate of Rome was rewarded by a complimentary address and the freedom of the city. His numismatical works are not free from errors of so grave a character as to render their authority on disputed points of little weight. Goltzius' paintings, which are exceedingly rare, are not without merit.—J. S., G.

GOMAR, FRANCIS, the celebrated antagonist of Arminius, was born at Brugge in Flanders, January 30, 1563. His family was respectable and wealthy, and zealously attached to the reformed church. He had a pious education, and was early destined to study and the ministry. His parents having removed into the palatinate when he was fifteen years old, he was placed for three years at Strasburg under the famous philologist, John Sturm; and in 1580 commenced the study of theology at Neustadt under Ursinus, Zanchius, and Tossanus. In 1585 and 1586 he continued to study under the same masters at Heidelberg. With the exception of a short stay in Oxford and Cambridge, the whole of Gomar's training in theology was derived from the Calvinistic theologians of Heidelberg. His first charge was at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he faithfully discharged the office of pastor of the "ecclesia Belgica" from 1587 to 1594. In the beginning of 1594 he was called to occupy a chair of philosophy in the university of Leyden; and he continued to fulfil its duties with undisturbed serenity and success till the appointment of Arminius in 1603 to the vacant professorship of Francis Junius. The orthodoxy of his new colleague had already been publicly called in question; but after a conference with Arminius, Gomar declared himself satisfied, and took part in conferring upon him a doctor's degree. But in 1604 Arminius began to teach openly his peculiar views, and a thesis which he published, "*De libero arbitrio hominis ejusque viribus*," which was in direct opposition to the teaching of the Belgian Confession, obliged Gomar to come to the defence of the orthodox doctrine of the reformed church of the Netherlands. A keen and violent controversy followed, which lasted during the lifetime of Arminius, and long after his death, in which Gomar took a leading part. In the public disputations of 1604, 1608, and 1609, he was the prominent figure opposed to Arminius; and in the synod of Dort he was equally influential in his antagonism to the party of the remonstrants. But he was no lover of controversy for its own sake. He laid down his office at Leyden in 1611 in order to escape from the thick of the strife, and withdrew for several years to a quiet charge at Middelburg. In 1614 he accepted a call to a chair at Saumur; but his native church could not afford to be long deprived of his services, and he was recalled four years later to occupy a similar chair at Gröningen. In 1633 he took part at Leyden in the revision of the Dutch Bible; and in 1641 he died. His numerous works, partly exegetical and partly polemical, appeared in a collected form at Amsterdam in 1645, and again in 1664.—P. L.

GOMBAULD, JEAN OGIER DE, born at St. Just de Lussac about 1570; died in 1666. At the court of Marie de Medicis he was much admired, and was given a pension of twelve hundred francs, afterwards reduced to four hundred. He was one of the gentlemen-in-ordinary to the king. His epitaph on Malherbe is quoted—"Il est mort pauvre, et moi, je vis comme il est mort." Gombauld was one of the early members of the French Academy. He published tragedies, pastorals, sonnets, epigrams; *Endymion*, a romance; and tracts and letters on religion.—J. A., D.

GOMBERVILLE, MARIN LE ROY, Sieur de, born in 1599; died in 1674. At the early age of fourteen he wrote a series of quatrains, one hundred and ten in number, on the subject of old age. He formed intimate relations with the Port Royal divines, and for a while seemed likely to devote his talents to religious studies and exercises. He wrote imitations of Horace. Menage, however, denied that he knew Latin. He published several romances, and edited some historical tracts, with valuable notes. He fell out with the particle "car," and in one of his long romances determined never to introduce it; but it three times escaped his pen. A book of Gomberville's on the philosophy of the stoics, illustrated by a hundred tableaux, is still looked at for the sake of the plates.—J. A., D.

GOMES, FRANCISCO DIAS, a Portuguese poet and critic, lived at Lisbon in the eighteenth century. Engaged in trade, and

occupied by the cares of a family, he reaped little fame while living from his literary efforts; but after his death in 1795, the Royal Academy of Lisbon caused his poems to be printed for the benefit of his widow and children. The principal poem is an epic on the conquest of Ceuta by John I.; there is also another entitled "*The Seasons*." It is, however, as a critic that he is most esteemed. A dissertation on the progress of the national style is justly esteemed.—F. M. W.

GOMEZ, FERNANDO, a Spanish captain, born in 1188. His first campaigns were against the Moors, and subsequently he served in the war waged between Ferdinand II. of Leon and Alonso Enriquez, the founder of the Portuguese monarchy. His disorderly life led to his expulsion from the court of Ferdinand, but he distinguished himself as a soldier, and was the founder of the military order of Alcantara. He died in 1182.—F. M. W.

GOMEZ, JOAO BAPTISTA, a Portuguese poet; born about 1784; died in 1812. He is chiefly known by a tragedy entitled "*A Novo Castro*," founded on the national theme of Inez de Castro. This poem went through several editions, and was translated into French. Its merits consist in the author having thrown off the bastard classicism of the day, and followed the genius of his native language.—F. M. W.

GOMEZ DE CIUDAD REAL, ALVAREZ, a Spanish theologian and Latin poet, born in 1488; died in 1538. He was the companion of Charles V. in his youthful studies. He fought in the Italian wars (1506-1512), and retired on a pension granted by Charles. His works are "*Thali Christia*," a heroic poem on the life of Jesus Christ, 1522; "*De Militia principis Burgundi*," 1540; and several religious treatises, of which the titles may be found in Antonio's *Bib. Scriptorum Hispania*.—F. M. W.

\* GOMM, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B. and general, a distinguished veteran officer, was born about 1780. The son of a lieutenant-colonel, he entered the army in 1794 as an ensign in the 7th regiment, and soon began in Holland an almost unprecedented career of active service. He served in the operations in the Helder in 1799; he accompanied Sir James Pulteney's expeditions in 1801; that against Copenhagen in 1807; and (after being present at Vimiera and Corunna) that against Walcheren in 1809. Lieutenant in the year of his ensigncy, he was a captain in 1803, major in 1811, lieutenant-colonel in 1812, being present as assistant quartermaster-general at Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nice. He was at Waterloo as quartermaster-general to Picton's "fighting division," receiving in consequence the order of St. Anne, second class, and being created a K.C.B. in 1815. He was made a colonel in 1829, a major-general in 1837, a lieutenant-general in 1846, and a general in 1854. Sir William Gomm has been commander of the troops in the northern district of England, governor and commander-in-chief at the Mauritius, and in 1850, on the resignation of Sir Charles Napier, he was appointed to the command of the army in India, which he held till 1855. He has been twice married; first to the daughter of G. Penn, Esq. of Stoke Park, Bucks, and second in 1830 to the eldest daughter of Lord Robert Kerr, granddaughter of the fifth marquis of Lothian.—F. E.

GONATAS ANTIGONUS. See ANTIGONUS.

GONCALVES, JOAQUIM AFFONSO, a Portuguese linguist, born in 1780; died in 1841. Having embraced the clerical profession, he sailed in 1812 for China, and visited Brazil, the Malabar coast, and the Philippines. Owing to the persecution then raging in China against the Christians, he remained at Macao, and devoted himself with extraordinary energy to the study of the Mandarin language. His labours are less known than they deserve to be, forming as they do an important step in the knowledge of Chinese literature. In 1828 he published a Latin grammar for the use of Chinese students; in 1829 his "*Arte China*," a Portuguese-Chinese grammar, which is esteemed by the first Chinese scholars of the present day. In 1831 he published a Portuguese-Chinese dictionary, followed two years after by the corresponding Chinese-Portuguese work. In 1836 and 1838 he issued a Latin-Chinese vocabulary; and it is said that a larger work, on an extended and wholly novel plan, still remains in manuscript.—F. M. W.

GONDEBAUD or GUNDOBALD, one of the four sons of Gundio, king of Burgundy, obtained at the death of his father, towards the close of the fifth century, the Lyonnese portion of the divided kingdom. Two of his brothers, Chilperic and Godomar, perished in the vain attempt to resist his ambitious schemes, and he assumed in 491 the title and authority of king

of Burgundy. His Arian opinions, and the religious excitement awakened in his dominions by the conversion of Clovis to the catholic faith, led him to convene an ecclesiastical council in 499. But the political designs of his Frankish rival speedily called him from the arena of debate to the field of battle; and he sustained a disastrous defeat near Dijon, chiefly through the treachery of his remaining brother Gondegiselus, who deserted with his contingent to the enemy. Gondebaud fled to Avignon, and submitted to the tribute imposed by the conqueror. When the Frankish forces, however, were drawn to a different quarter by the war with the Visigoths, he attacked Gondegiselus, whom he captured and put to death. Clovis ultimately agreed to commute the tribute into an obligation of military service, and the Burgundian prince spent the remainder of his days in promoting the prosperity of his kingdom by a temperate and just administration, which redeemed the errors of his previous career. He died in 516.—W. B.

GONDEBAUD. See GONDOVALD.

GONDEGISELUS, fourth son of Gundio, king of Burgundy, inherited at his father's death the district of Besançon. He took the field with his brother Gondebaud against Clovis in 500, but deserted to the enemy at the battle of Dijon. He was subsequently besieged in Vienne by Gondebaud, and on the surrender of the town was slain in a church.—W. B.

GONDEMAR or GONDOMAR, second son of Gondebaud of Burgundy, succeeded to the throne of that kingdom when his brother Sigismond was taken prisoner and put to death by Clodomir of Orleans in 523. He renewed the struggle with spirit, and at first with success. Clodomir was slain, but his brothers Chilbert and Clotaire succeeded in capturing Gondemar and subjugating Burgundy.—W. B.

GONDERIC. See GONDIO.

GONDI. See RETZ, CARDINAL DE.

GONDICAIRE or GONDHAIRE, King of the Burgundians, led his people across the Rhine at the beginning of the fifth century, and established himself so firmly between it and the Alps, that the Romans, after several attempts to drive back the invaders, agreed to their occupation of the territories on a promise of their allegiance. At a later period the Roman forces under Aëtius checked their efforts to penetrate further into Gaul, and in 436 Gondicaire was defeated and slain by Attila.—W. B.

GONDIO or GONDERIC, second king of Burgundy, son of the preceding, succeeded his father in 436, and for some years maintained an alliance with the Romans, furnishing aid to Aëtius against Attila; but in 457 he took possession of Lyons, and, though for a time worsted by the troops of the Emperor Majorianus, finally retained the conquest. Gondio bequeathed to his descendants an extensive territory, in the acquisition of which he had exhibited no little skill in diplomacy as well as in arms.—J. S., G.

GONDOLA, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, an Illyrian poet, born of an honourable family at Ragusa in 1588. In his youth he studied law, and afterwards filled a position in the magistracy. He began his literary career by translating into Illyrian the Jerusalem Delivered, and other Italian poems. His principal work is the "Osmanide," a poem in twenty cantos, in which he recounts the last years of the unfortunate Sultan Osman I., his vast projects, and his struggle with Vladislaus of Poland. He died in 1638.—G. BL.

GONDOMAR, DIEGO SARMIENTO DE ACUNA, Count de: this able and astute diplomatist seems to have baffled posterity as successfully as he perplexed and hoodwinked his contemporaries. Hitherto at least his name has eluded the notice of most writers of biography. He played a very important part in English history in the reign of James I., and it is in Arthur Wilson's account of that reign that his name occurs most frequently. In Howell's Treatise of Ambassadors many anecdotes are told of him; but the most minute particulars recorded of him are to be found in the Spanish Nobiliario of Lopez de Haro, 1622. His earliest exploits were military, and performed at the age of seventeen in resisting the attacks of Drake on the coast near Bayonne in 1584, &c. From a place called Gondemar in that neighbourhood, he derived the title conferred on him by Philip III. in 1617. From the sarcastic retort of Lord Bacon on Gondomar's taunting him soon after his fall with "a merry Easter," the reply to which was, "and to you, Signior, a merry Passover," it has been surmised that the ambassador was reputed to be of Jewish descent. The fallen chancellor, how-

ever, may have alluded merely to a passage over the channel. Gondomar first came to England in 1613, and remained here five years, the object of much admiration and honour, suspicion and fear. His wit has left its mark in many familiar anecdotes. His power and influence with the king achieved the ruin of the winter-king of Bohemia, James' son-in-law, but an enemy of Spain, and brought the great adventurer Raleigh to the scaffold. He contributed greatly to make "the skill of Spanish diplomats renowned throughout Europe." Backed by the Spanish exchequer, he formed a strong Spanish party in England, and saved, according to his own boast, thousands of Roman catholics in this country from imprisonment and death. He despised no means to acquire and maintain his power. To the king he spoke false Latin, that the royal pedant might correct him. On the nobility and on the ladies of the court and peerage he lavished gifts of money, increasing the appetite by what it fed on, the consequences of which are amusingly displayed in Wilson's anecdote of Lady Jacobs and her open mouth. In 1618 he went home to Madrid, but soon returned to London, "as no man knew so well the length of our foot." He finally left England for Spain in 1622, and was advanced for his good services. When he waited upon Prince Charles during the romantic visit of the latter to Madrid, Gondomar, who had just been appointed to an important office in the Spanish government, had the effrontery to tell the prince that an Englishman had been sworn privy councillor to the king of Spain, signifying himself, one of the most subtle and dangerous enemies England ever had. In a letter of Dr. Mead's, mention is made of a curious book in quarto of the marriage of Prince Charles and the Spanish Infanta which is dedicated to Count Gondomar, in whose titles alone "a whole leaf and a half are spent."—(Wilson's *James II. in Kennet*; *Aulicus Cog. in Secret hist.*, Edin., 1811, p. 268; *Notes and Queries*, vol. vii., 313; *Calendar of State Papers*, 1611-18.)—R. H.

GONDOMAR. See GONDEMAR.

GONDQUIN, JACQUES, French architect, born at Paris in 1737, was a pupil of Blondin, and went to Rome as exhibitor of the Académie Royale. He was in 1769 employed to erect the new College of Surgeons (now the École de Médecine), which is still regarded by many French writers as one of the purest "classical" structures of the eighteenth century. His subsequent works were chiefly mansions in Paris and the provinces. Having realized a handsome fortune, he returned to Italy to study more at leisure the antiquities of Rome and the chief works of Palladio; when by the outbreak of the French revolution he lost at once a large part of his property and all hope of professional employment. Under the Empire, however, his services were called into requisition. Assisted by Lepère, he erected the column in the Place Vendôme, an imitation of that of Trajan at Rome. He performed various official duties, but designed no original work. He died in 1818.—J. T.—

GONDOVALD or GUNDOBALD, an illegitimate or pretended son of Clotaire I., was called to the throne of Austrasia by a party of the nobles in opposition to Chilbert II., the youthful heir of the murdered Sigismond.—(See FREDEGONDA.) His cause prospered for some time, being vigorously supported by the patrician Mummolus; but the alliance of Chilbert with his uncle, Guntram of Burgundy, drove him into a fortress on the Pyrenees, where he was given up by his adherents and immediately put to death.—W. B.

GONDULFE, Bishop of Rochester, was born in 1023, and early devoted himself to the ecclesiastical career. Soon after his ordination he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and it was in fulfilment of a vow made during a storm which he encountered on his way home, that he became a monk of the order of St. Benedict, and entered the abbey of Bee in Normandy. His zeal secured him the notice and friendship of two men destined to eminence in the church, Lanfranc and Anselm. The former attached Gondulfe to his own person, and after making him abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen, took him to England, and made him steward of his household. In 1076 the see of Rochester becoming vacant, Lanfranc made Gondulfe the bishop. He maintained the rights of his church, securing for it two fiefs, Lambeth and another. He repaired the cathedral, and founded two convents. The moderation of his character left him at peace with both parties in the struggle between the court and the clergy, which culminated in the rebellion of Odo, bishop of Bayeux. Gondulfe gave alms liberally, but never exceeded his income. Earnest in devotion,



he had two daily masses, and was seen constantly at the altar mingling tears of penitence with his prayers. He sank under age and infirmity in 1108.—R. H.

GONGORA Y ARGOTE, LUIS, a Spanish poet, chiefly noticeable as having given his name to the poetical extravagances known as Gongorism, or "cultismo"—an exaggeration of what is understood in England by "classical" poetry. Born at Cordova in 1561, he was intended for the law, but never followed this profession; and at the age of twenty-three he is spoken of by Cervantes as an author of repute. He lived twenty years, however, from this time in comparative obscurity. His early writings are as much marked by simplicity as the later ones are by the opposite quality. They are mostly in short lines, and consist of lyrical ballads—some of them very touching—religious poems, and odes. About 1603, finding that he gained neither reputation nor the means of living, he became a priest, and came to the court at Valladolid, where he soon distinguished himself by a style then entirely new. Not only was every line overloaded with extravagant metaphors, but Latin words were introduced, and Spanish words Latinized to an extent which makes the meaning absolutely unintelligible. He died in his native city in 1627. His larger works were not published till after his death; they consist of poems on "The Deserts," "Pyramus and Thisbe," "Polyphemus," a panegyric on the duke of Lerma, and three comedies, only one of which is finished.—F. M. W.

GONTAUT. See BIRON.

GONTHER, JOHANN, a distinguished German physician, as well as linguist, was born of poor parents at Andernach in 1487. With the assistance of some generous friends of his family, he studied languages and philosophy at Utrecht and Marburg, and then settled as teacher of Greek at Paris about 1525. Here he obtained the friendship of the cardinal de Bellay, and on his advice began the study of medicine, and was admitted M.D. in 1530. He now set up as a lecturer on medicine, and soon obtained an extraordinary popularity, which brought him the title of "Primus anatomus in academia Parisiensis restaurator." He was named chief physician of the court of Francis I., and King Christian III. of Denmark vainly tried to attract him to his states. However, in spite of his wish to remain at Paris, the religious dissensions of the time soon compelled him to leave, he being a zealous protestant, and not inclined to bear quietly the restrictions imposed on his church. He removed first to Metz and next to Strasburg, but being persecuted in both cities, finally took up his abode in Germany, devoting himself entirely to literature. He died October 4, 1574. Of the numerous works he composed the most notable are—"Syntaxis Græca;" "Anatomicarum Institutionum, secundum Galeni sententiam;" "De Victus et Medendi Ratione, tum alio, tum pestilentia maxime tempore observanda;" "Commentarius de Balneis et aquis medicatis, in tres dialogos distinctus;" and "De Medicina veteri et nova tum cognoscenda, tum faciunda."—F. M.

GONZAGA, princes of Mantua and Guastalla. From the twelfth century they had large estates and several castles in the neighbourhood of Mantua, and were ranked among the nobility of that town. They were Ghibelines, and allied with the Bonacorsi, who at the beginning of the fourteenth century were lords of Mantua. In a feud, however, which occurred between the two families, Passerino, the head of the Bonacorsi, was killed by a son of LUIGI GONZAGA in 1328, and in that year LUIGI, born in 1267, was called to the lordship of Mantua. He shared the government with his three sons, Filippino, Guido, and Feltrino. In 1335 they conquered Reggio from Della Scala, lord of Verona, who was supported by Luchino Visconti of Milan; and in 1348 a battle took place in which the lords of Milan and Verona were completely defeated by Filippino. Luigi died in 1361, and was succeeded by his son, GUIDO, then in his seventieth year. He intrusted the government to his eldest son Ugolino, a gallant soldier, who, however, was assassinated by his brothers Luigi and Francesco in 1362. They thus came into possession of the power which was nominally held by their father, and were engaged in a series of plots and mutual recriminations when he died in 1369. He was succeeded by his son, LUIGI II., who was no sooner seated in power than he caused the assassination of his younger brother Francesco. Notwithstanding this and other crimes, he was much beloved by the Mantuans, whom he ruled mildly till his death in 1382. His son and successor, FRANCESCO I., born in 1363, was an enlightened prince and a liberal promoter of commerce. He was basely

deceived into the commission of a most deplorable crime. He had married the daughter of Bernardo Visconti, lord of Milan, who had been poisoned by Galeazzo Visconti. The latter, fearing the vengeance of the daughter of his victim, accused her of infidelity to her husband, and caused a forged love-correspondence to be found in her apartment. On this ground Francesco condemned his wife to be beheaded in 1391. Having subsequently discovered the perfidy of Visconti, he waged war against him for several years. He died in 1407. His son, GIAN FRANCESCO I., fifth lord and first marquis of Mantua, was only thirteen years of age, when he succeeded his father under the tutelage of his uncle, Carlo Malatesti, lord of Rimini. He distinguished himself in the war of the republic of Venice against Filippo Maria Visconti. In 1432, Gonzaga for some time held the command of the Venetian troops; but, disgusted with the dark policy of the government, he soon passed over with his son Luigi to the ranks of the Milanese. In 1433 the Emperor Sigismund, in acknowledgment of services which Gonzaga had rendered him during his expedition into Italy, erected the lordship of Mantua into a marquisate. Francesco died in 1444, and was succeeded by his eldest son, LUIGI III., sixth lord and second marquis of Mantua, distinguished for his literary tastes, as well as for his military talents. It was in 1459-60, during the reign of this prince, that the congress of christian sovereigns under the auspices of Pope Pius II. was held at Mantua, affording occasion to Gonzaga for a brilliant display of the elegance and luxury of his court. He died in 1478. His son and successor, FEDERICO I., third marquis of Mantua, born in 1439, learned the trade of arms in the service of other states, became a distinguished condottiere, and in 1482 signalized himself in the defence of the house of Este against the attacks of the Venetians and Pope Sixtus IV. He died in 1484, and was succeeded by his son, GIAN FRANCESCO II., who in 1490 married Isabella d'Este, daughter of the duke of Ferrara. He distinguished himself both as a military commander and a patron of literature, and was himself the author of several poems. As general-in-chief of the Italian league against Charles VIII., he fought the battle of Val di Taro in 1495. In 1498 he defended Pisa against the Florentines; served under Louis XII. of France in 1503; and afterwards took part in the hostilities of Julius II. against the Venetians. In 1509 he was taken prisoner, and suffered a year's captivity at Venice. He died in 1519, leaving three sons, Ercole, afterwards cardinal, of whom a separate notice is given below; Ferdinand, a gallant soldier, who founded the dukedom of Molfetta and Guastalla, noticed at the end of this article; and, FEDERICO II., ninth lord, fifth marquis, and first duke of Mantua, who was born in 1500. During the war between Francis I. and Charles V., Federico hesitated for a time in his policy; but in 1521 he decided for the imperial alliance, was named by Leo X. captain-general of the troops of the church, and served as a condottiere under Prospero Colonna and the marquis of Pescara. After a short defection in 1527 he returned to the imperial banner in 1529, and in the following year Charles V. rewarded his services by erecting the marquisate of Mantua into a duchy. In 1536, Federico came into possession of Montferrato in right of his wife, a sister of the deceased marquis. He died in 1540, and was succeeded by his son, FRANCESCO III., then a minor. In 1549 he married Catherine, daughter of Ferdinand of Austria, and remained faithful to the Austrian alliance. His brother Louis married in 1565 Henrietta of Cleves, heiress of the duchy of Nevers, and hence the line of Nevers was called in the following century to the succession of Mantua. Francesco III. was drowned in the Lake of Mantua in 1550, and, leaving no children, was succeeded by his brother GUGLIELMO, third duke of Mantua, who married Eleonora of Austria, another daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand I. His reign was only marked by the prodigality and the abuses of his court. He died in 1587, and was succeeded by his son, VINCENTO I., who, in 1585, had married Eleonora de Medici, daughter of the grand-duke of Florence. Accounts differ greatly as to the character of this prince. In 1595 he offered his services to Rodolph II. against the Turks, and, after an unfortunate military career, died in 1612, leaving three sons. The eldest, FRANCESCO IV., born in 1586, survived his father only ten months, and was succeeded by his brother, FERDINAND, sixth duke of Mantua, who, being a cardinal, resigned his ecclesiastical dignity for the duchy. During his rule a contest took place between the Gonzagas and Charles

Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, for the possession of Montferrato, the latter claiming it for his grand-daughter Maria, the only surviving child of Francesco IV. and of Margherita of Savoy. The question was submitted for decision to the emperor; but while it was under arbitration, Ferdinand de Gonzaga died in 1626, and was succeeded by his brother, VINCENZO II., born in 1594. The latter, being without sons, called to the inheritance of Mantua his cousin, Carlo of Rethel, son of the duke of Nevers, and married him to the heiress of Montferrato on the 26th December, 1627. Vincenzo died on the day after the ceremony, and thus the two principalities were again united under the house of Gonzaga. CARLO I., duke of Mantua, Monferrato, Nevers, and Mayenne, reigned from 1627 to 1637, and his right was fully recognized by his subjects; but the jealousy of the Emperor Ferdinand II. against a French prince encouraged Don Ferdinando, duke of Guastalla, though not so nearly related to the dukes of Mantua, to contest his claim. The rival princes were respectively supported by France and Austria, and this led to a protracted war which desolated the duchy of Mantua. In 1630 the city was taken and pillaged by the imperial troops. The invasion of Germany by Gustavus Adolphus suddenly changed the position of affairs. The emperor hastened to conciliate the duke of Nevers, and in April, 1631, he formally invested him with the duchies of Mantua and Montferrato, detaching only a small portion of territory from the latter to give to the duke of Savoy. Charles of Rethel having died in 1631, Carlo I. was succeeded in 1637 by his grandson, CARLO II., who, being only seven years of age, was placed under the guardianship of his mother, Maria. In 1649 he married Isabella Chiara of Austria, but became notorious for his profligate habits. After being compelled by his extravagance to sell all the French fiefs which remained in the family, he died, the victim of intemperance, in 1665. He was succeeded by his son, CARLO FERDINANDO, tenth and last duke of Mantua and Montferrato. In 1670 he married Anna Isabella, eldest daughter of Ferdinand, duke of Guastalla, at whose death in 1679 he took possession of that duchy, but was afterwards compelled to relinquish it to Vincenzo de Gonzaga, a cousin-german of the deceased duke. By heavy taxation and the most shameless expedients he amassed large sums, which he squandered in gambling and debauchery at the carnivals of Venice. In 1686 he served under Leopold I. against the Turks, but left in Hungary a poor impression of his valour. He was as faithless in his political conduct as he was unprincipled in private life, and the war of the Spanish succession, in which he had no personal interest, was the cause of his ruin. Instead of maintaining a wise neutrality, he sold Casal to France, and received in 1701 a French garrison into Mantua. At the same time he tampered with the emperor in such a way as to alienate even his French allies; and after peace was concluded he was abandoned by both parties, as well as detested by his subjects. Victor Amadeus of Savoy conquered Montferrato, and the duchy of Mantua was given by France to Austria in virtue of the convention of March 13, 1707. The duke, who had taken refuge in Venice, was put under the ban of the empire, and his estates were annexed to Austrian Lombardy. After the death of his first wife he had married in 1704 Susanne-Henriette of Lorraine, but had no children by either marriage; and at his death in 1708 the dynasty and family of the Gonzagas of Mantua became extinct.

FERDINANDO DE GONZAGA, who founded the dukedom of Molfetta and Guastalla, which existed in the family till the middle of the eighteenth century, was the third son of Francesco II. (noticed above), and was born in 1506. He followed the banner of Charles V.; commanded at the siege of Florence in 1530; fought at Tunis in 1535, and having been named viceroy of Sicily, accompanied the emperor on his expedition at Provence. In 1546 he was appointed governor of the Milanese, but was superseded by Phillip II. in 1556, after having made his name odious in Italy by a series of dastardly crimes. He then purchased the duchy of Molfetta in Naples, and the lordship of Guastalla, which he transmitted to his family. This branch of the Gonzagas became extinct in 1746 on the death of Giuseppe Maria.—G. BL.

GONZAGA, ANNE DE, Princess-palatine, born in 1616, and died at Paris in 1684, was the second daughter of Charles de Gonzaga, duke of Nevers and afterwards of Mantua, and of Catherine of Lorraine. Refusing to enter a convent as her father wished, she resided with her sister Maria at the Hôtel

de Nesle in Paris; and, after a romantic intrigue with Henry de Guise, married in 1645 Prince Edward of Bavaria, fourth son of Frederick V., elector-palatine of the Rhine. In the struggles of the Fronde she sided warmly with Anne of Austria, and displayed an ability that called forth the warm admiration of De Retz. After her husband's death in 1663 she devoted all her time to religious exercises.—W. J. P.

GONZAGA, ERCOLE DE, Cardinal, was born in 1505, and died in 1563. He was the son of John Francis II., duke of Mantua. Created bishop of Mantua in 1520, he became, six years later, a cardinal and archbishop of Tarragona. In 1540 he acted as regent of Mantua during the minority of his nephews. In 1559 he nearly succeeded in being elected pope; and in 1562 was chosen to preside at the council of Trent; but a fever soon afterwards terminated his career. He was a friend of letters and of literary men.—W. J. P.

GONZAGA, LUCREZIA, daughter of Pirro, lord of Gazzuolo, one of the most celebrated women of the sixteenth century, received her classic education from the renowned Matteo Bandello, who dedicated to her a poem entitled "Del vivo amore col tempio di Pudicizia." Shortly after her marriage her husband, Gian-Paolo Manfroni, was condemned to death for having conspired against the duke of Ferrara. She obtained by her entreaties the commutation of the sentence into a perpetual imprisonment, and followed him to his dungeon, where he died in 1552. Her life has been written by Scaliger, Buscelli, and Doni. She passed the rest of her days in exercises of piety, and died at Mantua on the 2nd of February, 1576.—A. C. M.

GONZAGA, MARIA LOUISA DE, sister of Anne de Gonzaga, born about 1612. The duke of Orleans having conceived a passion for her, which was disapproved of by the court, she was imprisoned at Vincennes and treated with great harshness. Subsequently the unfortunate Cinq-Mars ventured to aspire to her hand; she secretly favoured his suit, but it was ended by the axe of the executioner. In 1645 she was married to the aged king of Poland, Sigismund-Ladislaus IV.; and after his death, a papal dispensation having been obtained, to his brother and successor John Casimir. As queen of Poland, she displayed very high political capacity. Her death occurred at Warsaw in 1667. Her husband immediately abdicated, and retired to a monastic life in France.—W. J. P.

GONZAGA, SCIPIO DE, Cardinal, was born in 1542, and died in 1593. In 1587 he obtained a cardinal's hat from Sixtus V. by the influence of his uncle the duke of Mantua, with whom he had previously been on unfriendly terms. Gonzaga was an intimate friend of Tasso, of Guarini, and of Muretus. He founded at Padua the Academy Degli Eterei.—W. J. P.

GONZAGA, THOMAS ANTONIO, a Brazilian poet, was born at Oporto in 1747, but spent his youth at Bahia, where his father was a magistrate. He was sent to Europe for his education, and about 1768 returned to Brazil, where, after holding several public appointments, he was stationed at Minas, and afterwards at Villa Rica. Here, about 1788, he formed an attachment to a lady born at Minas, Doña Maria Joaquina Dorotheia-Seixas Brandao, whose name is even now still remembered as the Portuguese Laura. His collection of lyric poems, entitled "Marilia de Dirceu," enjoys the honour of having been oftener reprinted and more widely admired, than, perhaps, any Portuguese poetry save that of Camoens. Gonzaga was about to be married to the object of his passionate admiration when he was involved in a charge of conspiracy against the government, and sentenced to ten years' banishment to the coast of Mozambique. Here the climate brought on a fever, the result of which was the entire prostration of his intellect. He died in 1793.—F. M. W.

GONZALES, the name by which GONZALES COQUES, the pupil of David Ryckaert the elder, is commonly known in this country. He was born at Antwerp in 1618, and early distinguished himself for his small portraits, in which he endeavoured to imitate the style of Vandyck. Gonzales painted many family portraits in small, and also some genre pieces; but he is chiefly distinguished for the beauty and skill of his small portrait pieces, as domestic family scenes, &c. He painted many of the great families of his time in this style. He was twice president of the academy of Antwerp, where he died in 1684.—(Descamps, *La Vie des Peintres*, &c.)—R. N. W.

GONZALO DE BERCEO, the earliest known Spanish writer, flourished between 1220 and 1260. His works, which form the second volume of the collection of Sanchez, consist of nine poems,



the most notable of which is one on the miracles of the Virgin Mary. The whole, with one slight exception, are written in the metrical form which was popular for at least two centuries afterwards, called by Berceo the *quaderna via*, consisting of stanzas of four lines each, the same rhyme being maintained through all the four.—F. M. W.

GONZALO FERNANDEZ DE CORDOVA (sometimes called of Aquilar), surnamed the GREAT CAPTAIN, was one of the renowned generals who maintained the fame of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. He was born at Montilla in 1453, of a leading family in Cordova, and was the youngest of two brothers. At the time when he came to man's estate the country was distracted by the rival claims to the throne of Castile of Isabel, then recently married to Ferdinand of Arragon, and of Joanna, the reputed daughter of Henry IV. Gonzalo presented himself at Segovia, with a splendour far exceeding his means, to espouse the cause of Isabel. His first campaign was in the war against Portugal, under Alonzo de Cardenas, grand master of St. Iago. But it was in the wars with the Moors of Granada in 1486 that he first acquired fame. He was foremost at the capture of Tajara, Illora, and Monte Frio, and nearly lost his life in a skirmish before Granada. He was chosen to conduct the negotiations for a surrender of the place, and afterwards, in 1492, returned to the court laden with riches and favour. The keen eye of Isabel singled out Gonzalo, when next, in 1495, Ferdinand had need of a skilful general to head an expedition to Sicily intended to thwart the designs of Charles VIII. of France. Gonzalo arrived at Messina at the head of the Spanish contingent, consisting of six hundred lances, and one thousand five hundred foot, besides those employed in the fleet. Crossing over to Calabria, he effected a junction with the forces of Ferdinand, and first joined battle with the French near Seminara; his own judgment, which was against venturing an engagement, being overruled by the impetuosity of the king. This was the only engagement in which Gonzalo failed to obtain a victory. Gonzalo made his way to Reggio, and speedily overran the whole of Upper Calabria, but was summoned by Ferdinand to assist in reducing the French army, which now held out at Atella, maintaining a precarious communication with the rich supplies of the interior. His military tact enabled him to cut off the enemy's resources, and a capitulation was signed, 21st July, 1496, by which the French army was to be entirely withdrawn from Italy. Ferdinand died September 7, 1496, and was succeeded by Frederick. Gonzalo, after relieving the seaport of Ostia, and making a triumphal entry into Rome, returned to Sicily, and reached Spain in August, 1498. An eventful, but brief campaign in Granada, soon occupied his attention, and in 1500 we find him again leading the war in Sicily, but with objects entirely changed. Ferdinand the Catholic, ever since the peace with France, had entertained a scheme for dividing with his powerful rival the kingdom of Naples. Louis XII, meanwhile, had inherited the throne and the policy of Charles VIII. In May, 1500, Gonzalo, at the head of the flower of Spanish chivalry, sailed from Malaga, and first attacked the island of Cephalonia, which he rescued from the Turks, and restored to Venice. The unfortunate Frederick was compelled, in October, 1501, to resign his crown, and accept of the duchy of Anjou and a splendid pension. It is a blot on the chivalry of Gonzalo, that he not only seized upon the Calabrian dominions he had won for the father of Frederick, but, after his abdication, detained his son, the duke of Calabria, and sent him a prisoner to Spain. The French king soon resolved to conquer, if possible, the whole kingdom of Naples and Sicily for himself. He blockaded Gonzalo in the old town of Barletta, where his troops were almost driven to mutiny by privation and exposure. The Chevalier Bayard was one of the champions of France in the skirmishes and single combats which here took place. After long delay, strengthened by reinforcements from Spain, and successful in attempts to snatch several towns from the superior foe, Gonzalo resolved to direct his march on Naples, April 28, 1503. The battle of Cerignola proved a complete victory for the Spaniards, and within a day or two an equally important success at Seminara crowned their arms. On the 14th of May Gonzalo entered Naples, and received the submission of the city to his master, Ferdinand. The genius and energy by which the conquest of the whole kingdom was consolidated resulted in the peace of Lyons, 11th February, 1504, by which the military career of Gonzalo was terminated. The death of Isabella some months later, November 26, 1504, left free scope for the sus-

picious disposition of King Ferdinand, and in 1506 the latter set sail for Naples, with a view to reduce the power of his formidable viceroy. They met at Genoa, and the king pursued his route to Naples, where the imposts he exacted gave his new subjects little cause for congratulation. With specious expressions of goodwill, Gonzalo was recalled, and having munificently discharged the debts of many of his companions-in-arms, by sacrificing a part of the domains granted to him, he followed the king to Spain, but found mistrust and insult awaiting him. The grand mastership of St. Iago, which had been promised him, was withheld. He retired to his estates in the south, chiefly residing at Loja, where his residence was the resort of celebrated men in every department. In 1512, at the urgent request of the pope and the other allies of Ferdinand, he was again placed at the head of an expedition to Italy, but, alarmed at the enthusiasm excited by his choice, the king summarily disbanded the army that had flocked to the standard of the Great Captain. Stung with the insult, Gonzalo asked permission to retire to his estates in Naples; but this being refused, he spent the rest of his life at Loja, engaged in plans for the ameliorating the condition of his tenants and neighbours. He expired of a quartan ague on the 2nd December, 1515, at Granada, in the arms of his wife and his daughter Elvira. Gonzalo was one of the finest specimens of the chivalry of the time. A skilful general as well as a brave warrior, a generous friend, and the object of almost blind idolatry to his soldiers, he showed himself none the less an able and far-seeing administrator. In his latter years he added to his military laurels the honours of peaceful labour in various directions. The one blot on his fame, the breach of faith with the young duke of Calabria, must be primarily charged on his subtle and selfish master.—F. M. W.

GOOD, JOHN MASON, M.D., was born in 1764, at Epping in Essex, where his father was an Independent minister. He was apprenticed to a general practitioner at Gosport, and in 1783 went to London, where he pursued his professional studies at Guy's hospital; and in the following year entered into partnership with a medical man at Sudbury in Suffolk. Having become involved in pecuniary difficulties, he removed to London in 1793, and became a member of the College of Surgeons. He added to his income by numerous literary and professional works, and was a large contributor to some of the reviews—chiefly to the *Analytical* and the *Critical*, of which latter review he was for some time the editor. In 1805 he was elected F.R.S.; and both his medical and literary reputation became gradually so well established, that in 1820 he determined to relinquish general practice, and took the degree of M.D. at Marischal college, Aberdeen. In 1822 he became a licentiate of the London College of Physicians; and died, after a long and painful illness, at the beginning of 1827. Besides contributing to various periodical publications, Dr. Good was the writer of several works relating to medicine, divinity, and classical literature; all of which are now more or less forgotten, but which have secured for their author a respectable place in the list of learned physicians. His unusual industry and energy, joined to his methodical habits, enabled him to complete in a great measure his originally defective education; so that, besides being well-acquainted with the physical sciences, he acquired a knowledge of several ancient and modern languages, though it may be doubted whether he knew any of them critically and thoroughly. The following are his principal works:—

1. *On Medical Subjects, &c.*—"A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poor-houses," a prize essay, published at the request of the Medical Society of London, 1795; a "History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the Profession of the Apothecary, from the earliest accounts to the present period," 1795; another prize essay, "On Medical Technology," to which was awarded the Fothergillian medal, and which appeared in the Transactions of the Medical Society of London, 1808. This is an attempt to do away with the anomalies and absurdities of medical nomenclature. His suggestions have not been adopted; but his own proposed medical terms are for the most part far superior in etymological correctness to the generality of newly-invented technical terms in the present day. This and the kindred subject of the arrangement of diseases continued to occupy Dr. Good's attention for some years; and in 1817 he published "A Physiological System of Nosology, with a Corrected and Simplified Nomenclature." It is a work of great, though inaccurate learning, and was favourably received on its first publication.

With respect to its merits as a system of classification, it will be sufficient in this place to state that it has never been generally, or even very extensively, adopted by the medical profession. His principal medical work is, "The Study of Medicine," which was published in 4 vols. in 1822, and which has passed through four editions, the last two having been edited, since Dr. Good's death, by the late Samuel Cooper. "The object of the work," says the author, "is to unite the different branches of medical science—which, when carried to any considerable extent, have hitherto, by most writers, been treated of separately—into a general system, so that the whole may be contemplated under a single view, and pursued under a common study. These branches are the following—I. Physiology, or the doctrine of the natural action of the living principle. II. Pathology, or the doctrine of its morbid action. III. Nosology, or the doctrine of the classification of diseases. IV. Therapeutics, or the doctrine of their treatment and cure." It may be doubted whether this plan was judiciously chosen, but both in a literary and a scientific point of view it was well executed; and the fact of so large a work having passed through four editions is a remarkable testimony to its general merits. It is now superseded by more recent, and in some respects superior works; but it may still be consulted with advantage. The "Book of Nature," which appeared in 1826, in 3 vols., consists of three series of lectures delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1810 and the two following years. The "Pantologia, or universal dictionary of arts, sciences, and words," which was published in 12 vols., between 1802 and 1813, and to which he contributed a great number of articles on various subjects, occupied also much of his time for several years.

2. *Theological and Religious Works, &c.*—One of the most interesting and instructive parts of Dr. Good's character was the deep religious feelings which actuated him during the later years of his life. For about seventeen years he associated himself with a Socinian congregation; but in 1807, after a thorough and conscientious re-examination of their opinions, he separated from that body and joined the English church. In 1803 he published a translation of the Song of Solomon; and in 1812, a translation of the book of Job, which latter book he attributes to Moses. Both works are accompanied by copious critical and explanatory notes; but both, and especially the former, are treated rather in a literary point of view than with the seriousness befitting the subject. This objection does not apply to his translation of the book of Psalms, which occupied much of his time during the last four or five years of his life, but which he did not live to publish. The introduction, or "Historical Outline of the Book of Psalms," was published in 1842, in compliance with his wishes, and the "New Translation" in 1854. A very edifying little book, entitled "Occasional thoughts on Select Texts of Scripture," was published after his death in 1828. In 1803 he published the "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Alexander Geddes."

3. The only work directly relating to *Classical Literature* is his translation of Lucretius into blank verse, which appeared in 2 vols. 4to, 1805. As an instance of Dr. Good's diligent economy of time, it deserves to be mentioned that this translation was composed in a great measure during his walks in the streets of London, it being his custom to commit to memory a certain number of lines of the original poem, translate them in his own mind during his walk, and then correct and polish the passage on his return home.

There is a very interesting work on the life, writings, and character, literary, professional, and religious, of Dr. Good, published in 1828, by his friend Dr. Olinthus Gregory, from which work the preceding facts are taken.—W. A. G.

\* GOODALL, EDWARD, line engraver, was born at Leeds in September, 1795. Mr. Goodall has executed several large engravings after Turner, particularly "Caligula's Bridge," "Tivoli," and "Cologne;" as well as some after other landscape painters. He is, however, most celebrated as an engraver of book plates, and especially of those from Turner's drawings; his exquisite rendering of that great artist's vignettes in such works as Rogers' Italy, and Poems, has probably seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. Mr. Goodall's style is essentially his own, and is as varied as the subjects he represents.—J. T. e.

\* GOODALL, FREDERICK, A.R.A., son of the preceding, was born in London, September 17, 1822. He owes his rudimentary education in art entirely to his father, whose profession it was at first intended he should follow. Whilst only fourteen he received

a commission to make drawings of Lambeth Palace and Willesden church; and, a year later, was employed to make a series of drawings of the interior of the Thames Tunnel. This last commission had an important influence on his career as an artist. It suggested the subject and supplied the materials of his first oil painting, "Finding the Dead Body of a Miner by Torchlight;" and it brought him acquainted with Mr. Isambard Brunel, by whose urgent advice he was induced, at the age of sixteen, to make a sketching tour in Brittany and Normandy. During the four following summers he returned to those districts, and thenceforth for several years continued to paint scenes from the peasant life he there observed; and almost to the present time the types of form, face, and expression with which he then familiarized himself, have been of constant recurrence in his pictures. Later he visited Ireland and Wales, and painted scenes of Welsh and Irish life. Again he went to Brittany, but this time it led him to venture on a higher class of subjects; and he has, with increasing years and experience, been constantly essaying loftier themes. One of the earliest of his larger pictures was the well-known "Village Holiday," painted in 1847 for Mr. Vernon, and presented by him to the nation. Others are—"Hunt the Slipper;" "Raising the Maypole;" "Arrest of a Peasant Royalist—Brittany;" "Cranmer at the Traitor's Gate;" "Felice Ballarin reciting Tasso to the people of Chioggia;" and "Early Morning in the Wilderness of Shur"—a noble picture, the result of recent studies in the East. Mr. F. Goodall was elected A.R.A. in 1852.—J. T. e.

GOODALL, WALTER, a well-known historical antiquary, was the son of a farmer in Banffshire, where he was born about 1706. He was educated at King's college, Aberdeen; and in 1730 was appointed deputy-keeper of the advocate's library in Edinburgh, first under Thomas Ruddiman, and afterwards under David Hume. He was a staunch Jacobite and a furious partisan of Queen Mary; and in 1754 he published "An Examination of the Letters said to be written by Mary to James Earl of Bothwell." He also published new editions of Crawford's Memoirs, Scott of Scotstarvet's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen, and Fordun's Scotochronicon; contributed to Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops; and wrote a preface and life to Sir James Balfour's Practicks. He died in 1766 in very indigent circumstances, caused by intemperate habits.—J. T.

GOODMAN, CHRISTOPHER, an English reformer, who took a considerable part also in the Scottish Reformation, was a native of Chester, where he was born about the year 1520. In 1536 he entered at Brazenose, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts; and in 1547 he was made senior student of Christ Church in the same university. About the end of King Edward's reign he was chosen divinity lecturer, but on the accession of Mary he was obliged to quit the kingdom, and retired to Frankfort. He was afterwards joined with Knox as co-pastor in the charge of the English church of Geneva. During his residence in that city he assisted in preparing the revised version of the scriptures usually called the Geneva Bible, and also in drawing up the directory for public worship, called the Book of Common Order. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned to England, but was coldly received on account of a work on the obedience of subjects to princes, which he had published during the reign of Mary. He therefore withdrew to Scotland in 1559, and was warmly welcomed by Knox and his colleagues, by whom he was sent for a time to preach in Ayr. In 1560 he was appointed first protestant minister of St. Andrews. In 1565 he returned to England, and accompanied Sir Henry Sidney as chaplain in his expedition against the rebels in Ireland. In 1571 he was cited before Archbishop Parker to answer for his obnoxious book, which was not even yet forgotten, and made his peace by a recantation and renewed professions of loyalty. He was afterwards a preacher in Chester, where he survived till 1601 or 1602.—P. L.

GOODMAN, GODFREY, who is generally spoken of as the only protestant prelate of England who ever went over to Romanism, was born of a good family at Ruthvyn in Denbighshire in 1583. After finishing his education at Trinity college, Cambridge, he was appointed in 1607 to the living of Stapleford Abbots in Essex, and rose into distinction as a preacher. In 1616 he published "The Fall of Man and Corruption of Nature, proved by Reason," which drew him into a controversy with Dr. George Hakewill. He obtained in succession a canonry of Windsor in 1617, the deanery of Rochester in 1620, and the bishopric of Gloucester in 1625. In 1626 he preached before the court, and



on that occasion came under a suspicion of Romanizing tendencies, which was confirmed by a petition soon after presented to the king against him by Bastwick, Burton, and Prynne. He was not apparently disturbed on account of the petition; but in 1640 he came into collision with Archbishop Laud. He refused to sign the canons adopted in the celebrated convocation of that year, and was first thrown into prison and then suspended from his episcopate. During the civil commotions which followed he spent much of his time in the Cottonian library, and composed those "Memoirs of the Court of James the First," which were first published in 1839, by John E. Brewer, M.A. In 1650 he published an "Account of his Sufferings," and in 1653 a work dedicated to Cromwell, entitled "The Two Mysteries of the Christian Religion, the Ineffable Trinity and Wonderful Incarnation Explicated." For several years he was on terms of intimacy with Francis S. Clara, a dominican friar, in whose company he died in January, 1655. Goodman, strangely enough, was not a professed papist, but when Laud taxed him with popery for refusing to subscribe the canons, he strenuously denied it.—P. L.

\* GOODRICH, CHAUNCEY A., D.D., a celebrated American linguist and orthoepist, born October 23, 1790, at New Haven, Connecticut; graduated at Yale college in 1810; and in 1817 was appointed professor of rhetoric and oratory in that institution. He has edited several editions of his father-in-law Dr. Noah Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language; the latest of which, published in 1856, contains a synopsis of words differently pronounced by different orthoepists. In 1825 he published a valuable contribution to the literature of the age in a volume entitled "Select British Eloquence," embracing the best speeches entire of the most eminent orators of Great Britain for the last two centuries, with sketches of their lives, &c. He is likewise the author of several excellent elementary works on the Greek and Latin classics.—G. BL.

GOODRICH, SAMUEL GRISWOLD, better known as PETER PARLEY, was born at Connecticut, U.S., 19th August, 1793. From 1814 till he was upwards of thirty years of age, Mr. Goodrich was engaged in business as a publisher in Hartford. It was not till after his return from a tour in Europe (1823-1824) that he entered upon those literary labours which have made his *nom de plume* famous over the whole world. From 1828 to 1842 he was principally occupied as editor of the *Token*; and in this capacity he is gratefully remembered for the kindness with which he treated young writers struggling in obscurity. In 1838 he was a member of the senate of Massachusetts. On his visit to Paris in 1851 he held the office of consul of the United States, and in that city he remained till 1855. During his stay there, besides publishing "Les Etats Unis d'Amerique," and the "Petite Histoire Universelle," he made arrangements for the translation and introduction of his famous Peter Parley serials. In 1855 he returned to his native country. As the author of the "Outcast," 1837; "Sketches from a Student's window," 1841; and various other poems, Mr. Goodrich occupies no mean place among American poets. His miscellaneous prose works, "History of All Nations," 1849; "Recollections of a Lifetime," 1857, &c.; together with the numerous excellent school-books which came from his pen—were sufficient to have secured for the name of S. G. Goodrich a solid renown. But while he was the author or compiler in all of one hundred and seventy volumes, one hundred and sixteen of these, intended for the instruction and amusement of children, bear the name of Peter Parley. As the much-loved old gentleman of the knee-breeches and stout cane, Mr. Goodrich wrote numerous tales—(about America, 1827; Europe, 1828; Africa, 1830; Asia, 1830, &c.)—historical compends, ("Peter Parley's Universal History," 1837; "Peter Parley's Tales about Ancient Rome," 1832, &c.)—and miscellanies in history, biography, science, and general literature. "Peter Parley's Geography," 16mo, 1837 and 1844, had a circulation up to 1858 of two million copies. The publisher, who paid Mr. Goodrich only three hundred dollars for the copyright, made a fortune by this little work. The books of the Parley series have been translated into various European languages. In 1858 about seven millions of volumes had been sold, and they had attained an annual circulation of three hundred thousand copies. For the last thirty years of his life Mr. Goodrich suffered severely from weak eyes, and from this cause he was obliged to take the assistance of several subordinates in preparing his works for the press. He died suddenly in 1860.—R. V. C.

GOODRICH, THOMAS, Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor of England, was the second son of Edward Goodrich, of East Kirkby in Lincolnshire, and was educated at Cambridge, where soon after 1500 he was admitted pensioner of Corpus Christi, and in 1510 became fellow of Jesus college. In 1515 he served as proctor of the university, and was nominated in 1529 one of the syndics of the university, to return an answer to King Henry VIII. concerning the lawfulness of his marriage with Queen Catherine. He was soon after made canon of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and chaplain to the king; and in 1534, bishop of Ely. In 1535, when Henry finally broke with Rome, Goodrich became one of the most zealous of the protestant bishops in promoting the Reformation. In 1541 he purged his cathedral and all the churches of his see of every monument of Romanism. He was one of the commissioners for reforming the ecclesiastical laws under Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and was also a member of the privy council under both these monarchs. He had a hand in compiling the Book of Common Prayer of 1548, and the Bishop's Book, or the institution of a christian man. On the 22nd of December, 1551, the great seal "was delivered to him by the king in presence of Northumberland and other grandees with the title of lord keeper." Goodrich in this position was skilfully used as an instrument of Northumberland's ambition—first, in obtaining a warrant for the execution of Somerset, and then in procuring an alteration in the settlement of the succession, in favour of Lady Jane Grey. On the death of Edward, he concurred with Northumberland in all the steps which were taken to carry into effect the new settlement of the crown. But in a few days all was changed, and Goodrich only saved his life by promptly surrendering the great seal. During Mary's reign he was permitted to continue in his diocese, where he offered no opposition to the restoration of the old religion. He died in May, 1554.—P. L.

GOODWIN, JOHN, an eminent puritan divine of Arminian views, was born at Norfolk in 1593. After taking his master's degree at Cambridge, he was elected a fellow of Queen's college in that university, November 10, 1617. Having taken orders, he preached successively at Raynham, Lynn, Yarmouth, and Norwich; and in 1633 was presented to the vicarage of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London. He was an able and attractive preacher, and after his removal to London became a copious and popular writer. In 1640, having several times previously come into collision with Laud, he assisted, with others of the London clergy, in drawing up a petition to the king against the arbitrary proceedings of convocation against "sectaries;" and as many throughout the country followed their example, the king was obliged, in order to quiet the outcry against the bishops, to issue an order to Laud to relax his severity. When the contest between Charles and his parliament broke out, Goodwin took side zealously with the latter, and wrote several violent pamphlets, one of which was entitled "The Butcher's Blessing, or the bloody intentions of Romish cavaliers against the city of London demonstrated;" and another, "Anti-Cavalierism, or truth pleading as well the necessity as the lawfulness of the present war;" and a third, "Os Ossorianum, or a bone for a bishop to pick"—meaning Williams, bishop of Ossory; all in defence of what he justly calls "the benefit and sweetness of this blessing of liberty." In 1644 he appeared as a champion of independency against the presbyterian party, which involved him in a controversy with Prynne and John Vicars. In 1645, after undergoing several examinations before the "committee for plundered ministers" for refusing to administer baptism and the Lord's supper at large to his parishioners, he was expelled from his vicarage, with a wife and seven children dependent upon him; but a portion of his attached flock adhering to him, he rented some buildings in Coleman Street, where he continued to preach till he was restored to his vicarage during the ascendancy of the Independents. About this time his theological views underwent a change. From a Calvinist he became a decided Arminian, and in 1651 appeared his "Redemption Redeemed," in folio, dedicated to the university of Cambridge, the chief design of which was to establish the doctrine of universal redemption. This publication involved him in new controversies with numerous assailants, several of them of great eminence, such as Caryl, Barlow, and Owen. In 1653 he published his "Exposition of the Ninth Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans," to prove that the apostle "discourseth nothing at all concerning any personal election in that chapter." His prominence as a Cromwellian brought him

into great trouble at the Restoration in 1660. The attorney-general was ordered by parliament to proceed against him, and he had the honour of being associated with Milton in the ignominy of having one of his books burned by the hands of the common hangman. He was for some time in hiding, but the house of commons at last decided to spare his life, while declaring him "incapable of holding any public employment within the kingdom." But he continued to preach privately in Coleman Street till his death, which took place in 1665, in his seventy-third year. His last work was a protest against the act of uniformity of 1662—"Prelatic Preachers none of Christ's Teachers"—which was published without either name or date. See his *Life* by Samuel Dunn, prefixed to *Christian Theology*, London, 1836.—P. L.

GOODWIN, THOMAS, D.D., an eminent divine, described by Anthony à Wood as, along with Dr. Owen, one of "the two Atlases and patriarchs of Independency," was born at Rollesby in Norfolk, October 5th, 1600. He was sent at thirteen years of age to Christ's college, Cambridge, and in 1616 took his B.A. degree. He removed in 1619 to Katherine's Hall to be under the tuition of the famous Dr. Sibbes. In the following year he took his degree of M.A., and was chosen fellow and a lecturer in the university. In due time he proceeded D.D. During the earlier years of his residence at Cambridge, an ambition to shine as a fine scholar and polite preacher was the feeling that principally ruled in his mind. Having, however, one evening, when on his way to a party of pleasure, stepped into a church where Dr. Bambridge was preaching, he was so impressed with the sermon, that he returned home without fulfilling the intention with which he had set out, and from that time forward became an earnestly religious man. In 1628 he was appointed to the lectureship, and in 1632 to the vicarage, of Trinity church, Cambridge; his conscientious convictions, however, led him soon after to resign the vicarage, and along with that his university preferments. In 1639 he yielded to the persecution with which the sectaries were pursued, and retired to Holland, where he became minister of the English church at Arnheim. At the beginning of the Long Parliament he returned to England, and settled in London as pastor of an Independent congregation in Thames Street. In 1643 he was chosen a member of the Westminster Assembly, in the business of which he took an active part. At one time he thought of emigrating to New England, but was dissuaded by his friends. He was soon after, by an order of the parliament, dated January 8, 1649-50, appointed president of Magdalen college, Oxford. Being high in the favour of Cromwell, he was nominated in 1653 one of a committee of divines to draw up a catalogue of fundamentals to be presented to parliament; and in the same year he was made one of the triers for the testing of ministers. He filled various offices of trust of this sort, and he had a principal part in the framing of the Savoy Confession in 1658. He set up an Independent church at Oxford, which numbered among its members, Theophilus Gale, Stephen Charnock, and John Howe. Deprived of his preferments at the Restoration, Goodwin removed to London, where he led a retired and studious life, officiating as minister to a small congregation, and prosecuting those researches of which the world has the fruits in his published writings. In the fire of 1666 he lost a considerable part of his library. He was carried off by fever, after a few days' illness, on the 23rd of February, 1679-80. With some peculiarities of habit and manner (for which see the description by Addison in No. 494 of the *Spectator*), he was a man of unusual powers, sincere piety, and unblemished character. He was deeply read in all departments of theology, and had a respectable acquaintance with literature ancient and modern. His knowledge of scripture was especially remarkable, and he excelled in the exposition of it. On his tombstone in Bunhill fields, there is a lengthened narrative of his attainments and excellences set forth in classical Latin from the pen of Mr. Thomas Gilbert. But his best monument are his works, the majority of which appeared after his death; they fill five volumes folio, and are rich specimens of supralapsarian theology and practical religious teaching.—W. L. A.

\* GOODYEAR, CHARLES, was born at Newhaven, Connecticut, about the close of the last century. About 1840 he invented the process of "vulcanizing" Indian rubber, consisting mainly in the production of a compound of caoutchouc and sulphur, which, by being subjected to a high temperature under pressure, is rendered superior to ordinary caoutchouc for many purposes

in the arts; being tougher and more durable, and less affected by heat and cold. He has since invented various improvements and new applications of that material.—W. J. M. R.

GOOGE, BARNABY, an English poet and translator, supposed to have been born about the year 1538, and to have been educated at Cambridge, whence he removed to Staples inn. In 1565 he published a translation of Palingenius' *Zodiako* of Lyfe, of which portions had been published separately some years before. He also published translations of Naogeorgius' *Popish Kingdom*; Heresbach's *Four Bookes of Husbandrie*; Aristotle's *Categories*, &c., and a volume of original poetry, consisting of sonnets and pastorals. These works are now very rare, and are sought for only as literary curiosities.—J. B. J.

GOOKIN, DANIEL, styled by Cotton Mather the pious Mr. Gookin, shares with Eliot the apostle to the Indians, the glory of attempting to reconcile the prosperity of European settlers with the preservation and civilization of the dispossessed aborigines. Born in Kent in 1612, he was taken in his ninth year to Virginia by his father. The sturdy independence of "Master Gookin," the father, is noted in Smith's *History of Virginia*. In 1644 Daniel Gookin followed those puritan preachers from Massachusetts, whom orthodox and cavalier Virginia had rejected. He settled in Cambridge, New England, where his uprightness and intelligence procured him posts of honour and responsibility. After being captain of the military company, member of the house of deputies, and magistrate, he was in 1656 appointed superintendent of all the Indians subject to the state. His beneficent character shone with peculiar lustre in his dealings with the poor natives. Mr. Francis, in his *Life of Eliot*, says that Gookin was "the intimate friend of Mr. Eliot, and a very valuable associate and counsellor in his labours." These labours were interrupted for two or three years by a visit to England, where, in an interview with Cromwell, Gookin was commissioned to invite the people of Massachusetts to migrate to Jamaica, then recently taken from the Spaniards. On his return in 1661 he resumed his office of superintendent and incurred much obloquy by defending the Indians against the prejudices and fears of the settlers. Gookin's high character, however, prevailed over every calumny, and in 1681 he was appointed major-general of the colony; he continued in the magistracy till the dissolution of the charter in 1686. The following year he died, and so poor that his friend Eliot appropriated ten pounds, out of thirty intrusted to him for the use of the Indians, to supply the necessities of Gookin's widow. In 1674 Mr. Gookin wrote "*Historical Collections of the Indians in New England*." It is a mine of valuable and interesting matter relating to the Indians, and was published by the Mass. Hist. Society in 1792.—R. H.

GORDIANUS, M. ANTONIUS AFRICANUS, was emperor of Rome in the year 237, together with his son. He was descended on the father's side from the Gracchi, on the mother's from the Emperor Trajan. When he was ædile and consul he was celebrated for the magnificence of the shows with which he amused the people, and for the extravagance with which he squandered his enormous wealth. He was named proconsul of Africa, and while holding that office he had the misfortune to be selected as emperor by a band of conspirators who had been unjustly treated by the brutal Maximin. The senate at Rome ratified their choice; but Gordianus, who was utterly unwilike, failed to withstand the first attack of Capelianus, governor of Mauritania, and in despair put an end to his life at Carthage, where he had established his court. He died in 237, after a short reign of one month and six days. He appears to have been a quiet inoffensive man, of literary tastes, and unfit for the political eminence which he unwillingly acquired.—W. H. W.

GORDIANUS, M. ANTONINUS AFRICANUS, son of the preceding. He was associated with his father in the empire, and died on the field of battle a few days before him, in 237. He seems to have been chiefly remarkable for the largeness of his library and the number of his concubines.—W. H. W.

GORDIANUS, MARCUS ANTONIUS PIUS FELIX, grandson of the first Gordianus, was but thirteen years old when he was associated, as Cæsar, with the emperors Maximus and Balbinus, who were elected when the two elder Gordians died. In 241 he married Furia Sabina Tranquillina, daughter of Mithreus or Timesitheus, whom he appointed prefect of the body guard. This Mithreus seems to have been a man of wisdom and integrity, two virtues very rare in Rome at this time; and it was by his advice that Gordianus undertook a war against the Persians,



who had invaded Mesopotamia, and were threatening Antioch. Under the guidance of Mithreus, Gordianus was very successful. The Persians were driven out of Syria, and in the next campaign it was proposed to press forward to Ctesiphon. The mutinous spirit of the soldiers was suppressed, and something like the old Roman spirit appeared to animate the army and dishearten the enemy. Suddenly, however, Mithreus was cut off—according to some by natural causes, according to others by poison administered by his successor, Philip; and instantly the progress of victory was stayed and the old seditions reappeared. The new prefect was an Arab by birth, and consequently master of an immense amount of crafty cunning. He produced an artificial scarcity in the army, and when the soldiers began to murmur, he was politic enough to avert their discontent from himself and turn it upon Gordianus. The usual consequences followed, and a tumult ended in the murder of the emperor in 244. A monument was erected to his memory near the spot where the Aboras flows into the Euphrates.—W. H. W.

GORDON, the name of a noble Scottish family—the “gay Gordons”—which has figured conspicuously in the history of the country, and attained the ducal rank in 1684. It is of Norman origin, and the founder of it probably removed from England into Scotland in the time of Malcolm Canmore. According to tradition he obtained from that monarch a grant of land in Berwickshire as a reward for having killed a wild boar which greatly infested the Borders. It is certain that the family was originally settled at Gordon and Huntley in the shire of Berwick, and took a prominent part in Border warfare. ADAM DE GORDON, who fell at the battle of Halidon Hill in 1333, embraced the patriotic side in the War of Independence, and obtained from Robert Bruce a grant of the forfeited estate of David de Strathbolgie, earl of Athol; but the earl, having returned to his allegiance, was allowed to retain possession of his property. In 1376 JOHN DE GORDON, great-grandson of Adam, obtained from Robert II. a new charter of the lands of Strathbolgie, which had been once more and finally forfeited by David, earl of Athol, slain in the battle of Kildane; and thus transferred the martial clan of the Gordons from the Borders to the Highlands. Sir John, who was a redoubtable warrior, famous for his exploits in Border warfare, ultimately fell at the battle of Otterburn in 1388. His eldest son and successor, ADAM GORDON, was killed at Homildon in 1402. He left an only daughter, who married Alexander Seton, second son of Sir William Seton of Seton, who assumed the name of Gordon, carried on the line of the family, and was created Earl of Huntley in 1449. ALEXANDER, third earl, commanded the left wing of the Scottish army at the fatal battle of Flodden, where his brother, Sir William Gordon of Gight, maternal ancestor of the poet Byron, was killed. His sister, Lady Catherine, the most beautiful and accomplished woman in Scotland, was bestowed in marriage by James IV. on the adventurer Perkin Warbeck. GEORGE, fourth earl, lord chancellor of Scotland, was one of the most powerful nobles in the kingdom during the reign of James V. and his unfortunate daughter Mary, and was possessed of almost regal influence in the northern counties. The earl was subsequently lord-lieutenant of all the country beyond the Forth. He was at one time the most influential of the Roman catholic nobles; but in 1560 he joined for a season the party of the reformers, though he failed to give them any material aid. His vast wealth and power were only equalled by his inordinate ambition; and his jealousy of the influence possessed by the earl of Moray, afterwards the regent, led him to engage in a rebellion, which terminated in his own violent death, and the temporary ruin of his family. He took up arms against Queen Mary in 1562, and was defeated and slain at the battle of Corrichie, near Aberdeen, by his rival the earl of Moray. He is said to have been suffocated through his extreme corpulency. His second son was executed. His own dead body was produced in parliament, when the doom of forfeiture was pronounced against him and his family, his immense estates were confiscated, and the powerful house of Gordon reduced at once to insignificance and beggary. His son GEORGE, fifth earl, who was also sentenced to be executed for treason, was pardoned by the queen, made lord chancellor in 1556, and ultimately obtained the restoration of his honours and estates as the reward of his consent to the divorce of his sister from the earl of Bothwell, in order to the marriage of that infamous baron with Queen Mary. Huntley was an accomplice in the murder of Darnley, and was a zealous partisan of the queen,

whose cause, however, he ultimately abandoned. His son GEORGE, sixth earl, and first marquis of Huntley, was one of the most powerful noblemen in the kingdom, and for a number of years greatly disturbed the public tranquillity. Along with the earls of Crawford and Errol, he intrigued with the king of Spain and the pope for the overthrow of protestantism, and the restoration of the Romish faith. In 1589 he and his associates took up arms against the government, but were speedily overthrown, almost without a struggle. Huntley surrendered to the king, and was carried a prisoner to Edinburgh. He was tried and found guilty of treason, but was merely sentenced to imprisonment by James, with whom, in spite of his turbulence, he was a great favourite. The marquis, however, made a very ungrateful return for this leniency, for in a short time he renewed his treasonable intrigues with Spain, and was deeply implicated in the conspiracy called “the Spanish Blanks.” He was in consequence excommunicated by the church, and after some delay, a sentence of treason and forfeiture was also passed against him in 1594. Huntley, however, took up arms in his own defence, and gave a bloody defeat to the earl of Argyll, the royal lieutenant, in the battle of Glenlivet. The king immediately marched against the audacious traitor; but Huntley, deserted by his followers, fled to Caithness, and thence to the continent; and James levelled his magnificent castle of Strathbogie to the ground. He returned secretly to Scotland in 1596, and in the following year was reconciled to the kirk on making a public renunciation of the popish faith. He speedily resumed his intrigues, however, and was once more excommunicated in 1609. This factious and unpatriotic noble was held in great dislike by the great body of the people, not merely on account of his religion and his intrigues with the jesuits, but also because of his connection with the murder of the “bonnie earl of Moray,” the hereditary rival of his house. To the end of his life Huntley continued to disturb the public peace. In 1630 he was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh on account of some lawless proceedings in which he was implicated. He was shortly after released, but died at Dundee on his way home, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His son GEORGE, second marquis, a weak but consistent man, was a zealous supporter of Charles I.; and in 1639 was taken prisoner by Montrose, and confined a year in the castle of Edinburgh. In 1644 Huntley again took up arms on behalf of the king, but was defeated, and compelled to seek refuge in the wilds of Caithness. He subsequently fell into the hands of the covenanters, by whom he was tried and condemned for treason. He was kept a prisoner for sixteen months, and ultimately executed in 1649. His eldest son, LORD GORDON, joined Montrose, and was killed at the battle of Alford. His second son, LORD ABOYNE, who was also a zealous partisan of Montrose, died in exile in 1649. His third son, LEWIS, was restored to the family titles and estates by Charles II. His son, who was created Duke of Gordon in 1684, served under Turenne at the battle of Strasburg, and at the Revolution of 1688 was governor of Edinburgh castle, which he continued to hold for some time in the interest of James. The Gordon family long retained their attachment to the Jacobite cause, and a part of the clan fought both at Sheriffmuir and Culloden. JANE, duchess of the fourth duke, was famous in her day as a zealous partisan of Pitt, and one of the leaders of fashionable society. She was a woman of strong mind, high spirits, and extraordinary tact, combined with much wit, but was rather free of speech. She was a successful match-maker, and secured no fewer than three dukes and a marquis as sons-in-law. The ducal title became extinct in 1836, on the death of her son George, fifth duke of Gordon, whose estates were inherited by his nephew, the duke of Richmond; but the marquise of Huntley, and the earldoms of Aberdeen and Aboyne, still remain in the family. A junior branch of the house of Gordon long possessed the estate of Lochinvar in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and attained the dignity of Viscount Kenmure in 1663. They were devoted adherents of the Stewarts, and William, sixth viscount, was taken prisoner at Preston, and executed on Tower Hill for his share in the rebellion of 1715. The honours were restored by act of parliament in 1824, but have been dormant since the death of Adam, eleventh Viscount Kenmure, in 1847.

Another branch of the Gordon family has been ennobled under the title of Earl of Aberdeen.—SIR JOHN GORDON, of Haddo, the first baronet of this line, was executed in 1644

for his adherence to the cause of Charles I.—His son, SIR GEORGE GORDON, an eminent lawyer and president of the court of session, was made lord high-chancellor of Scotland in 1682, and elevated to the peerage by the title of Earl of Aberdeen, Viscount Formartin, Lord Haddo, &c.

GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, fourth earl of Aberdeen, a distinguished statesman, who held several of the highest offices under the crown, was born 28th January, 1784, succeeded his grandfather, in the Scottish honours of the family in 1801, and was created Viscount Gordon in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1814. Lord Aberdeen was educated at Harrow and at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1804. After completing his education, he spent some time in travelling in Italy and Greece, and was one of the founders of the Athenian Society. Hence his lordship was termed by Lord Byron, in his English Bards and Scotch Reviewers—

"The travelled thane, Athenian Aberdeen."

Lord Aberdeen entered parliament in 1806 as one of the Scottish representative peers; and in 1813, when barely twenty-nine, he was sent on a special mission to Vienna, for the purpose of detaching the Austrian emperor from the alliance with his son-in-law. He performed this delicate and difficult task with great dexterity and complete success, and signed at Toplitz the preliminary treaty, in which Austria united with Great Britain and Russia against France. He was present at Lutzen, Bautzen, and other great battles in the campaigns of 1813-14; and subsequently took part in the negotiations connected with the return of Napoleon from Elba. His lordship continued a steady supporter of the tory government, and in January, 1828, he became secretary of state for foreign affairs under the duke of Wellington, an office which he held for nearly three years. On the overthrow of the duke's administration the earl retired from office, and with the exception of a few months in 1834-35, when he filled the post of colonial secretary in the short-lived ministry of Sir Robert Peel, he remained in opposition until 1841, when Peel became once more prime minister, and Lord Aberdeen was reinstalled in the foreign office. He cordially supported his chief against the fierce attacks of the old tory party in the abolition of the corn-laws, and in all his free-trade policy. His own administration of foreign affairs was cautious and pacific, yet firm and dignified; and in the dispute with the government of the United States on the Oregon question, he steadily upheld the honour of the country, while he contrived to avert the evils of war, which at one time seemed imminent. Lord Aberdeen took a deep interest in the affairs of the Scottish church, in which he was an office-bearer; and made an unsuccessful attempt to avert its disruption, by enacting certain restrictions on the right of patronage. He retired from office with Peel in 1846, when the protectionists, in revenge, broke up the government. On the death of that distinguished statesman, Lord Aberdeen became the virtual head of the Peel party; and during the ministerial crisis of 1851 was requested by the queen to undertake the government in conjunction with Sir James Graham, but was obliged to decline the responsibility. When the short-lived Derby ministry was overthrown in the following year, a coalition was formed between the whigs and the Peelites, and the earl was placed at the head of the administration. He had long before penetrated the designs of Russia upon Turkey, and had in his despatches denounced in strong terms the ambition and faithlessness of the Czar Nicholas; he had, however, an undisguised horror of war, and strove to maintain public peace after the voice of the nation had unequivocally declared for an armed resistance to the unprincipled designs of Russia. The country thus "drifted into war," for which no adequate preparation had been made. When the Crimean disasters followed as the result, Lord John Russell seceded from the administration, which was in consequence dissolved in January, 1855, but not until it had carried several important measures for the reform of the law, government of India, the opening of the university of Oxford, the improvement of the condition of the people, and the extension of the principles of free trade. From that period till his death, which took place December 14, 1860, Lord Aberdeen did not take any prominent part in public affairs, though his administrative ability and high personal character gave him great weight in the legislature. He was of a reserved temperament and studious habits, and was distinguished by his refined taste in all matters connected with the fine arts. He was the author of an "Introduction" to Wilkins' Translation of Vitruvius'

Civil Architecture, 1822, which he published in an extended form as a distinct work in 1822, under the title of "An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture." Lord Aberdeen belonged to the solid, not the showy, class of statesmen. He had a clear head, a sound judgment, a liberal nature, vast experience, and unblemished integrity; and, in spite of his long connection with the tory party, was thoroughly liberal in his policy, both foreign and domestic. He was a skilful and enterprising agricultural improver; and lived to see whole forests of trees which he had planted rise into grandeur and maturity. He was chancellor of University and King's college, Aberdeen, president of the British institution, a governor of Harrow school and of the Charter-house, and lord-lieutenant of Aberdeen.—J. T.

GORDON, ALEXANDER, a learned Scottish antiquary, was born about the close of the sixteenth century. He was an accomplished Greek scholar and draughtsman, and in early life travelled in Italy and other parts of the continent. In 1786 he was appointed secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, and also secretary to the Antiquarian Society. He subsequently held the office of secretary to the Egyptian club, of which Lord Sandwich, Drs. Shaw and Pococke, and other learned travellers, were members. In 1741 Gordon accompanied Governor Glen to Carolina in North America, where he obtained a grant of land, and held the situation of registrar of the province, besides other offices. He died in 1750, leaving a valuable estate to his family. His chief work is "Itinerarium Septentrionale, or a journey through most parts of the counties of Scotland," fol. 1726.—J. T.

GORDON, ANDREW, distinguished as an electrician, and particularly as an improver of the electrical machine, was a scion of the ducal house of Gordon. He was born at a village in Forfarshire in 1712, was removed to Germany in his thirteenth year, and became in 1732 a monk of the benedictine order in the Scottish convent at Regensburg. He was afterwards appointed professor of philosophy at Erfurt, where he died in 1751. He published several works on experimental science, and was the first who employed a cylinder, having its geometrical axis horizontal, instead of the glass globe previously in use in electrical machines.—G. BL.

GORDON, BERNARD, a celebrated French physician, was born in Rouvergne about the middle of the thirteenth century, and began to practise at Montpellier in 1285. He published several works on medicine, the most important of which, "Lilium Medicinæ," is a clear and methodical summary of the medical knowledge then existing. In this respect it is valuable; but it contains much that is puerile and absurd, and abounds in astrological and other superstitious nostrums. The fame of his works obtained for him the appointment of rector of the college of Montpellier, where he died about the year 1320.—G. BL.

GORDON, LORD GEORGE, whose memory has been preserved by his connection with the destructive riots of 1780, was the third son of Cosmo, duke of Gordon, and was born in 1750. At an early age he entered the navy, and arrived at the rank of lieutenant; but quitted the service in consequence of a refusal on the part of Lord Sandwich to give him promotion. In 1774 he entered the house of commons as member for the borough of Ludgershall in Wiltshire. He at first supported the government, but afterwards joined the opposition, through the influence, it is said, of his sister-in-law, the celebrated duchess of Gordon. He accused the ministry of an attempt to bribe him by the offer of a sinecure of £1000 a year, and afterwards of the office of vice-admiral of Scotland. But though his fortune was that of a younger son, he held fast his integrity. The eccentric nobleman, however, soon became estranged from the whigs as well as from the tories, and his animadversions on the proceedings of both sides of the house became so marked, that it was usual at that time to say that "there were three parties in parliament—the ministry, the opposition, and Lord George Gordon." In 1778 a bill was brought in by Sir George Saville, and passed into a law, for the relief of the Roman catholics from certain penalties and disabilities. In the following year a fierce agitation took place, and a powerful society, termed the "Protestant Association," was formed in London for the repeal of the bill. Lord George was chosen president of this association, and in May, 1780, presented a petition praying for the repeal of Sir George Saville's act. Finding that little weight was attached to his representations, he collected (2nd June) an immense concourse of people,



amounting it was said to one hundred thousand men, and marched at their head to present another petition to the house of commons against the act. The most violent riots ensued, in the course of which the house of Lord Chief-justice Mansfield, with his valuable library and papers, a number of Roman catholic chapels, and many private dwellings, were totally destroyed. Newgate and other prisons were broken open and burned by a fierce and lawless mob, largely composed of the very lowest of the rabble, several hundreds of whom were burned or buried in the ruins of the houses, or were killed in their encounters with the soldiers. The authorities were severely and deservedly blamed for their supineness and imbecility, and Lord George, who was regarded as the prime instigator of the riots, was arraigned and brought to trial (6th Feb. 1781) on a charge of high treason. He was defended by Erskine in one of his finest speeches, and was acquitted. Upwards of forty of the rioters, however, were executed. From this period the conduct of Lord George became more and more eccentric, giving unequivocal indications of aberration of intellect. In 1786 he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury for his refusal to appear as a witness in an ecclesiastical court. Two years later he was tried and found guilty of libelling the queen of France, the French ambassador, and the English law and crown officers. On this he retired to Holland, but was sent back to England by the magistrates of Amsterdam. He was committed to Newgate in pursuance of the sentence passed on him for libel, and there he spent the remainder of his life. In 1789 he petitioned the national assembly of France to interfere in his behalf; but his request was refused. He died of fever 1st November, 1793. Some years before his death this unhappy nobleman embraced the Jewish faith, and rigidly conformed to its ritual.—J. T.

GORDON, JAMES HUNTLEY, was born in 1543, and sent for his education to Rome, where he joined the Society of Jesus in 1563. He was distinguished by his great learning as well as his abilities, was created D.D. in 1569, and for nearly fifty years discharged the duties of professor of Hebrew and theology at Rome, Paris, Bordeaux, and other places on the continent. He was twice sent as a missionary to England and Scotland, and his proselytizing zeal was twice visited with imprisonment. He was the author of a treatise entitled "Controversium Fidei Epitome." He died at Paris in 1620.—There was another Scotch jesuit who bore the name of JAMES GORDON, but he belonged to the Lesmoir family. He was born at Aberdeen in 1553; and died at Paris in 1641. He was rector of the jesuit colleges at Toulouse and Bordeaux, and in his old age became confessor of Louis XIII. He published "Biblia Sacra cum Commentariis," and various theological and chronological works.—J. T.

\* GORDON, LUCY DUFF, born in 1821, the accomplished daughter of the distinguished philosophical jurist, John Austin, author of the Province of Jurisprudence Determined. She was married to Sir A. D. Gordon in 1840. Mrs. Austin, well known by her excellent translations from French and German, found an apt scholar in her daughter. The translation of Niebuhr's Greek Stories, edited by Mrs. Austin, is attributed to Lady Gordon. Ranke's Prussian History, and his Ferdinand and Maximilian, were put in an English dress by the younger lady, who also translated a selection from Feuerbach's Criminal Trials, Wailly's Stella and Vanessa, several of Mad. D'Arbouville's tales, and Moltke's Account of the Russian Campaigns in Turkey. Lady Gordon also contributed to Murray's Home and Colonial Library the "Amber Witch" and the "French in Algiers." Sir A. Gordon is a commissioner of the board of inland revenue, and the author of Sketches of German Life, &c.—R. H.

\* GORDON, SIR JOHN WATSON, R.A., president of the Scottish Academy, was born at Edinburgh about 1790. Whilst yet quite young he entered the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh, having for fellow-students William Allan, David Wilkie, John Burnet, and others, who eventually rose to eminence. Following the usual course, Mr. Gordon tried poetic and historic subjects, but soon turned to the more profitable, though less ambitious, line of portraiture, which he has ever since practised in his native city with unvarying success. Scottish portraits are his speciality. He is essentially a national painter. The true character of the Scottish countenance stands forth as perfectly portrayed on the canvasses of Gordon, as does that of the Venetian on those of Titian. His handling is free, touch firm, chiaroscuro vigorous, colour clear if not glowing. His style, in fact, is, like all good style, precisely adapted to convey most

directly and forcibly his own conception of form and character, and is therefore simple, manly, and unaffected, however prosaic; never attracting attention on its own account, though when examined found to be that best suited to its purpose, however ill suited to the purpose of an imitator. From the foundation of the Royal Scottish Academy, Mr. Gordon had been one of its steadiest supporters; and on the death of Sir William Allan in 1850, he was elected to succeed him as its president. Soon afterwards he was appointed limner to the queen for Scotland, and her majesty conferred on him the honour of knighthood. He was elected associate of the Royal Academy in 1841, and R.A. in 1851. Several of his portraits of celebrated Scotsmen are in the Scottish Academy.—J. T.-e.

GORDON, PATRICK D'ACHLEURIS (from his paternal estate of Auchluchrie in Aberdeenshire), a Russian general of Scottish birth and extraction, was born in 1635. He repaired in 1661 to Russia in search of employment, obtained a commission from the Czar Alexis, and took an active part in the expedition to the Crimea under the Prince Galitzin. He afterwards became a zealous partisan of Peter I., and his regiment was the first to abandon the Czarina Sophia. Peter cherished to the end of his days a warm recollection of General Gordon's services, called him his father, and declared that no monarch ever had a more faithful servant. General Gordon held for some time the office of governor of the capital, and at the time of his death, which took place in 1699, he was commander-in-chief of the Russian army. He left behind him six volumes of MS. memoirs which are preserved in the public archives of Moscow.—J. T.

GORDON, ROBERT, of Straloch, author of "Theatrum Scotiæ," was born in Aberdeenshire about the year 1580. He commenced his education at Aberdeen, and was prosecuting his studies at Paris, when he was recalled, by the death of his father, to his ancestral estate. Blaeu of Amsterdam was at that time projecting his celebrated maps and geographical works, and had obtained possession of a valuable collection of geographical drafts of the various districts of Scotland, executed by the eminent geographer, Timothy Pont, who died while his works were in a fragmentary condition. The Dutch editor made application to King Charles, soliciting his patronage, and also the appointment of a person capable of completing the works of Pont. Gordon was selected for this task in 1641, and completed that portion of the atlas known as "Theatrum Scotiæ" in 1648. So highly prized were the labours of Gordon that he was exempted, by special act of parliament, from various public burdens. Gordon died in 1661. He collected materials for a history of his times, which were afterwards put in a narrative form by his son, and printed by the Spalding Club in 1841.

GORDON, THOMAS, a Scottish political writer, was the son of the laird of Gairloch, in the parish of Kells in Galloway, and was born about 1684. He was educated at one of the Scottish universities. When young he went to London, where he supported himself by teaching the classics, and afterwards by writing political and religious pamphlets. In 1720, in partnership with a person named Trenchard, he began the publication of a weekly political sheet called the *Independent Whig*, and soon after of a series of political letters under the signature of "Cato." The opinions advocated in both of these publications were highly objectionable. Trenchard died in 1738, and his widow became the second wife of his partner, who was now employed as the hiring advocate of Walpole's administration, and was rewarded with the office of first commissioner of wine licenses. He published translations of Tacitus, Sallust, and Cicero's Orations against Catiline. Gordon died in 1750. After his death there appeared a collection of his fugitive pieces under the title of "A Cordial for Low Spirits," and another entitled "The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken." A volume entitled "Sermons on Practical Subjects" was published in 1788.—J. T.

GORDON, WILLIAM, an English dissenting minister and writer, was born at Hitchin in Hertfordshire in 1729. At an early age he became minister of an independent congregation at Ipswich. In 1770 he emigrated to America, and was chosen pastor of a church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. When the war broke out between Britain and her American colonies, Gordon became a zealous partisan of the revolutionary cause, and was appointed chaplain to the provincial congress of Massachusetts. After peace was concluded he returned to England in 1786, and in 1788 he published a "History of the Rise, Progress, and

Establishment of the Independence of the United States of America." He died at Ipswich in 1807.—J. T.

GORÉ, MRS. CATHERINE FRANCES, one of the liveliest and most productive of contributors to her own department of fiction, the "fashionable novel," was born in London in 1799. She made her *début*, after her marriage to the Honourable Charles Arthur Gore of the first life guards, by the publication in 1823 of a novel, "Theresa Marchmont," which was followed at intervals by other fictions of a more imaginative cast than those for which she afterwards became chiefly distinguished. It was about the era of the reform bill, when the influence of Sir Walter Scott in fiction had waned, and the novel of contemporary life and manners was beginning to be in the ascendant, that Mrs. Gore first became notable with the appearance of her "Women as they are, or manners of the day," a title which indicates the scope and tendency of the work. This was the first of a long series of fashionable novels, amounting in all to nearly seventy complete works, or two hundred volumes, which followed in marvellously rapid succession from her pen, and the success of which placed her at the head of her own peculiar school. Among them may be singled out her very clever "Cecil, or the adventures of a coxcomb," published in 1841 anonymously, and in the satire of which lurked a power and earnestness giving assurance of her possession of higher gifts than those which contribute to the popularity of the ordinary fashionable novelist. Mrs. Gore for many years resided chiefly on the continent. She became a widow in 1846, and died at Linwood, Lyndhurst, 29th January, 1861. Mrs. Gore, it need hardly be said, occupied a distinguished position in the fashionable world of which she was so faithful and skilful a delineator; but while she owed this position originally to her reputation as a novelist, she would certainly have achieved it without the aid of literary renown; for, in reference to her conversation alone, it has been said that she was the wittiest Englishwoman of her age. With respect to her works, one of her biographers has well observed, that "some future Macaulay will turn to her pages for a perfect picture of life as we find it in the upper crust of society."—F. E.

GORÉ, THOMAS, was born in 1631 at Alderton, Wiltshire, and was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He is known chiefly as the writer of some works on heraldry, the principal of which is an arranged and classified catalogue of heraldic authorities. He died in 1684.—J. B. J.

GORGIAS of Leontini, in Sicily, philosopher, orator, and rhetorician, flourished about the year 450 B.C. The first thing we know about him is, that in 427 B.C. he formed part of an embassy to Athens to procure assistance for his native town against Syracuse. He returned to Sicily, but soon came back to Greece and introduced a rhetoric hitherto almost unknown there. He appears to have travelled about a good deal, chiefly in Thessaly, and to have made large sums of money by teaching his art. Before his time the Athenian eloquence had been of that simple kind which studied no elaboration, and trusted to the power which original thinking and a belief in the truth always gives. Gorgias taught a totally different style. He was avowedly the professor of an elocution that had no relationship whatever with reality. He studied to make his disciples masters of a science which should enable them to discourse indifferently on this or that side just as it pleased them, and he openly boasted that he could make the good appear bad, or the bad good, as it suited his purpose. It is difficult to believe that Gorgias doubted the existence of such a thing as truth. He probably separated his profession from his private life; and most likely looked upon himself simply as a man paid to give lessons in speechmaking, who, in order to exhibit his skill and gain a livelihood, was willing to show how the grossest contradictions, skilfully handled, could be made to disappear by the all-pervading power of words. Much of the disgust we should naturally feel towards him disappears if this supposition be correct. On the other hand, we must recollect that this is not all that ought to be said about him. The habit of arguing without any decided leaning to the cause we defend, must at last beget an inability privately to know the right from the wrong. This accounts for the difficulty we have in criticising Gorgias, and in dividing what belongs to the rhetorician from what belongs to the living human being. He composed a philosophical treatise, part of which has come down to us, "On Nature, or that which is not," in which he attempts to prove, first, that nothing exists; secondly, that if anything exists it

cannot be known; and thirdly, that if anything exists and can be known, the knowledge cannot be imparted. We must bear in mind that the word nothing is used in a sense the opposite of that in which the Eleatic philosophers used the word something, and that it means no ultra-phenomenal existence, nothing underlying the objective world. We can hardly be certain, whether we are to regard this doctrine of Gorgias as a serious exposition of his philosophical creed or as a rhetorical exercise, but at least it is relieved from its *prima facie* absurdity, if we recollect that the words nothing and something do not possess their common signification, but are part of the terminology of a school.—W. H. W.

GORHAM, GEORGE CORNELIUS, a clergyman of the Church of England, who engaged in a controversy with the bishop of Exeter about 1848, regarding the efficacy of infant baptism. He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his M.A. degree in 1812. He graduated in divinity in 1821, and succeeded in obtaining a tutorship and fellowship in his college. In 1825 he published "A Statement, submitted to the members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the impropriety of circulating the apocryphal books indiscriminately, intermingled with the inspired writings," which elicited a reply from Dr. Ess, and attracted considerable notice. His controversy with the bishop of Exeter, however, is that by which he is best known. In the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 92, there will be found an elaborate investigation into this controversy. Mr. Gorham obtained the vicarage of Bramford-Speke, Devon, in 1850, and there he remained till his death in June, 1857. Mr. Gorham was author of "Public Worship," 1809; and "History and Antiquities of Eynesbury and St. Neot's," 1820.—R. V. C.

GORI, ANTONIO, born at Florence, 9th December, 1691; died there 21st January, 1757. He was destined for the church, and in 1717 was ordained priest, but he combined largely with theology the study of the fine arts, applying himself with decided success to drawing and painting. Archaeology, however, became his predominant taste; and aided by Fontanini and Maffei, he collected and interpreted all the Roman inscriptions to be found in the vicinity of Florence. For the purpose of diffusing a taste for classic learning, Gori founded the academy Columbaria, and in 1746 he was appointed to the chair of history in the university of Florence. He left a great number of works, and is considered the reviver of archaeological studies in Italy.—A. C. M.

GORING, SIR GEORGE, of Hurstpierpoint, county Sussex, was bred at court under the care of his father, one of Elizabeth's gentlemen pensioners. In the reign of James I. he gained the favour of the king by his sagacity and jocularly of humour, and was placed in the household of Henry, prince of Wales. Sir Antony Weldon calls him the king's master fool; but if we may judge of a man by the quality of his friends, Goring's intimacy with the great earl of Cork and with the earl of Carlisle must speak in his favour. The former gave his daughter Lettice in marriage to his friend's son, the notorious Colonel Goring. Sir George held several appointments at the court of Charles I., and assiduously cultivated the favour of Henrietta Maria and of Buckingham. He had been knighted in 1608, and in 1629 became Baron Goring. In 1645 he was raised to the dignity of Earl of Norwich. Fuller says he was instrumental in advancing the peace betwixt Spain and Holland. At the Restoration he was sworn of the privy council, and made captain of the guard. He died in 1662.—R. H.

GORING, GEORGE, son of the preceding, with whom he has often been confounded, was commonly known as Colonel Goring, sometimes as Lord George Goring. His wilful impetuous spirit broke through all restraints. He was still very young when he married the earl of Cork's daughter; but, having dissipated a considerable fortune, he left her within a year, and went into the Low Countries, where he began his military career by purchasing, with the aid of his father and father-in-law, Lord De Vere's regiment. At the siege of Breda in 1637 he was wounded, after which we read nothing of him until the spring of 1641, when he is found in England holding the office of governor of Portsmouth. In the secret negotiations with the army, promoted by the queen, Goring is charged with behaving most treacherously. After having attended the meeting of the officers, where it was proposed to side with the king and coerce the parliament, Goring revealed the whole scheme to the parliamentary leaders. His power of dissimulating his intentions and of cajoling other people, seems to have been extraordinary. While apparently on the popular side, he was



corresponding with the king's friends, and in July, 1642, openly declared that he held Portsmouth for the king, a declaration which compelled Charles to set up his standard earlier than he intended. He made, however, but a feeble defence when besieged, capitulating on condition that he might transport himself beyond the seas. In 1644 he returned to England, and was immediately employed by the despairing royalists. He distinguished himself at the second battle of Newbury, and was made lieutenant-general of four counties, Hants, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent, where the cruelties he committed and permitted made the royal cause odious. He was defeated at Weymouth; he compelled the enemy to raise the siege of Taunton, but the next day was driven disgracefully into Bridgewater, and his army routed. Deprived of his army and become the object of general mistrust, he asked leave to visit France for a time, and never returned. In the Netherlands he obtained a commission of lieutenant-general in the Spanish army. He afterwards served in Spain in the same rank, and died in that country as a dominican friar about 1650. Clarendon, while praising his talents, is very severe on his moral defects.—R. H.

**GORIONIDES** or **BEN GORION**, **JOSEPH** or **JOSIPPON**, is supposed to have been a Jew of Languedoc, who lived probably in the early part of the ninth century. There is extant in his name a history of the Jews, written in Hebrew, and divided into six books, which many rabbins, and even several learned christians, strangely believed to be the original Hebrew of the work of Flavius Josephus. A Latin translation was published at Oxford by Gagnier in 1706; and the work has also been translated into English and German.—G. BL.

**GORLAEUS**, **ABRAHAM**, a learned antiquarian, born at Antwerp in 1649; died at Delft in 1609. His principal work is "Dactylotheca, seu annulorum sigillorumque promptuarium," a second part of which was published after the death of the author, under the title of "Variarum gemmarum, quibus antiquitas in signando uti solita, sculptura." A French translation of the whole appeared at Paris in 1778.—F. M.

\* **GOROSTIZA**, **MANUEL EDUARDO DE**, a Spanish diplomatist and author, born in 1790 at Vera Cruz, where his father was governor. At the age of twenty-five he was already favourably known as a writer for the Madrid theatre; but, as a partisan of the revolution of 1820, he was obliged in 1823 to take refuge in England. He was the ambassador employed by his Mexican fellow-countrymen at the courts of London and Paris to obtain the recognition of their independence. On his return to Mexico he was named a councillor of state, and director of the national theatre. Throughout his political course he has continued to devote himself to dramatic literature. Among his works the most esteemed is the comedy "Contigo pan y cebolla" (which may be freely rendered "Love and a crust"); "Las Costumbres de Antaño" (Old Fashions); "Indulgencia para Todos" (Indulgence for all). He has also published a memoir on his mission to the United States.—F. M. W.

\* **GORRESIO**, **GASPARO**, a distinguished Italian orientalist, born at Bagnasco in Piedmont in 1808, was educated in the college of Mondovì, took his degree of LL.D. in 1830, and, after travelling two years in Germany, was appointed to the chair of history in the military academy at Turin. Having resolved to devote himself to the study of the Indo-Germanic tongues, he went to Paris in 1838 to attend the prelections of Burnouf; and while thus occupied, he conceived the design of publishing an edition of the Sanscrit text of the *Ramâyâna* accompanied by an Italian translation. This work occupied him upwards of ten years, and was issued from the imperial press in France, with the title "*Ramâyâna*, poema Sanscrito di Valmici," 10 vols. In 1852 Gorresio was appointed to a chair of Sanscrit in the university of Turin, and he has since been occupied in translating the other great Indian epic, the *Mahabâharata*.—A. C. M.

**GORTER**, **JAN VAN**, a distinguished Dutch physician, was born at Enckhuysen, Friesland, in 1688. He studied medicine under the great Boerhaave, and after practising some time in his native town, became professor of medicine at Harderwyk in 1725. In the year 1754 he accepted the appointment of private physician to the czar of Russia, but returned to Holland at the end of four years. He died September 11, 1762. He left numerous medical works.—F. M.

**GORTSCHAKOW**, a noble Russian family of princely rank, which traces its origin from the founders of Muscovite power, Burik and Wladimir the Great. The most distinguished mem-

bers of the family are—**PETER**, born about 1570, who made himself famous by his heroic defence of the town of Smolensk against the superior forces of the king of Poland, Sigismund III. It was only after a siege of two years that the enemy succeeded in taking the town by storm in 1611.—**DMITRI**, great-grandson of Peter, born in 1756, and generally admitted to be one of the best of modern Russian poets. He wrote many odes and smaller lyrics, not a few of which are still in favour with the Russian people. His death occurred in 1824.—**ALEXANDER**, brother of the preceding, was born in 1764, and distinguished himself as a general in the service of Czar Alexander I. He entered the army at an early age as aid-de-camp to his uncle, the celebrated Suwarrow; and having served in the Turkish and Polish campaigns, became general in 1798. In the battle of Zurich, 1799, he commanded under Korsakow, and the year after was nominated military governor of Yyborg. In 1807 he obtained the command of a corps d'armée under General Benningzen, and defeated Marshal Lannes in the battle of Heilsberg. During the invasion of Russia he succeeded Barclay de Tolly as minister of war, and was afterwards member of the council of the emperor. He died in 1825.

\* **PETER**, son of Prince Dmitri Gortschakow the poet, was born about 1790. He took part in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 against the French, and having obtained the rank of colonel, entered the army of the Caucasus. In 1826 he was nominated to the command of a division of infantry, and after the defeat of the Turks at Aidos, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty of Adrianople. In 1839 he was appointed governor-general of Western Siberia, and by his administrative energy brought that extensive territory into a very flourishing condition. He was likewise instrumental in exploring the banks of the river Amoor down to its mouth, the consequence of which was the recent incorporation of that immense tract of country with the vast empire of the czars. The severity of the climate and consequent physical sufferings compelled the prince to retire from public service in 1851. He has since spent much of his time in foreign travel, chiefly in the southern countries of Europe.

\* **MICHAEL**, brother of the preceding, was born in 1795. He entered the army as officer in the artillery of the guard, became chief of the staff of General Rudsewitsch's corps d'armée in 1828, and in the following year directed the siege of the fortresses of Schumla and Silistria. In the Polish campaign of 1831 he commanded the Russian artillery, showed considerable military genius at Ostrolenka, and won high honours at the storming of Warsaw. On the retirement of Count Toll he was nominated adjutant-general, and in 1846 general of artillery and military governor of Warsaw. He was wounded at the battle of Grochow, and promoted for his bravery. He took a leading part in the Hungarian war of 1849, and commanded the Russian army which occupied the Danubian principalities in 1853. In March, 1855, he succeeded Prince Menschikoff in the command of the Crimean army. His skilful defence of Sebastopol against the allied armies of England and France, is reckoned among the greatest military achievements of modern times. He has also had high praise accorded him for the skilful manner in which he secured the final retreat of his troops from the burning ruins of the fortress. At the conclusion of hostilities Prince Michael was nominated by Alexander II. lieutenant-general of the kingdom of Poland.

\* **ALEXANDER**, brother of the preceding, was born in 1800. He devoted himself to the diplomatic career, and at the age of twenty-four became Russian secretary of legation at the court of St. James. In 1830 he was promoted to the office of chargé d'affaires at Florence, and in 1832 was appointed councillor to the embassy at Vienna. Nine years afterwards he was sent as ambassador to the king of Wurtemberg, and negotiated the marriage of the heir-apparent with the Grand-duchess Olga. From Stuttgart he went in 1850 to Frankfort-on-the-Maine as Russian envoy to the German diet. In 1854 he was sent by the Emperor Nicholas as ambassador extraordinary to Vienna, where he remained till the conclusion of the negotiations for peace in 1855. In April, 1856, he was appointed by Czar Alexander II. minister for foreign affairs.—F. M.

**GOSELINI**, **GIULIANO**, born at Rome on the 12th of March, 1525, was educated at Nizza, the birthplace of his parents, and at Rome. At the age of seventeen he became private secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, and at the death of his patron was made chief secretary to the dukes of

Alba and Sessa, successively governors of Milan. He was unjustly imprisoned during the administration of the duke of Albuquerque, but regained his liberty and station under the duke of Terranova. He died 18th February, 1587, leaving several works, the best of which are "Life of Ferdinand Gonzaga" and "Three Conspiracies."—A. C. M.

GOSLICKI, LAURENTIUS, a learned Pole of the sixteenth century. He studied at Cracow, and latterly at Padua, where he wrote his "Optimo Senatore," which was printed at Venice. This work, translated into English by William Oldisworth, was published at London in 1733. Goslicki, who had entered the church and become a bishop, was made secretary to Sigismund Augustus. He was much employed in political affairs.—J. B.-r.

\* GOSSE, NICOLAS-LOUIS-FRANÇOIS, French historical painter, was born at Paris, October 4, 1789, and entered the école des beaux-arts as a pupil of Vincent in 1804. Since 1808 he has found unceasing occupation under each successive dynasty in painting mural and monumental works. His multitudinous paintings divide themselves into—religious, records of contemporary history for the national buildings and palaces, ceiling pictures, and easel pictures. Many of M. Gosse's decorative works are executed in fresco, distemper, or encaustic. The extent of wall-space covered by him with works of "high art" is prodigious. Much of it would seem little better than scene-painting. Several of his pictures have been engraved.—J. T.-c.

\* GOSSE, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S.E., a distinguished naturalist, was born at Worcester in 1810. After spending his youth at Poole in Dorsetshire, he went in a commercial capacity in 1827 to Newfoundland. In this colony he remained eight years. He afterwards lived in Canada for three years, and in the state of Alabama, U.S., one year. From extreme youth he had a strong liking for natural history, and his predilection for this department of knowledge was deepened by residence in countries so dissimilar in their climates and natural productions as the coasts of Dorsetshire, the pine-clad wilderness of Newfoundland, and the tepid plains of the Southern States. Such changes of scene could not fail to leave on a susceptible mind deep impressions of the contrasts presented by the aspects of nature in different zones of the earth's surface. That Mr. Gosse did not neglect the opportunities he enjoyed of accurate observation in localities little explored by naturalists, he has amply proved in the works which he has since published. In 1839, on his return to England, he wrote his "Canadian Naturalist," 8vo, London, 1840, a very interesting and instructive volume. Five years later, he again crossed the Atlantic, this time to Jamaica, the zoology of which he spent two years in investigating. On his arrival in London from this expedition, he published the "Birds of Jamaica," London, 8vo, 1847; and "A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica," 8vo, 1851—works not only valuable as contributions to natural history, but acceptable to general readers from their containing graphic descriptions of natural scenery and interesting narratives of personal adventure. While writing various popular treatises on natural history, he took up his abode for the benefit of his health on the Devonshire coast, and there turned his attention to the microscope and its employment in the study of marine animals. He noted, in the course of his researches, the conditions under which these creatures may be kept alive in vessels filled with salt-water. The result of his experiments and observations he recorded in works entitled "A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast," 1853, 8vo; and the "Aquarium, an Unveiling of the Wonders of the Deep," 1854, 8vo. Attractive in style and handsomely illustrated, these volumes contributed to diffuse a taste for the artificial rearing of marine plants, zoophytes, and shell-fish with glass-cases containing water, at first named "Aquaria" by Mr. Gosse, but now known as "Aquavivaria." The most important of his later productions are a "Manual of Marine Zoology for the British Isles," 1855-56; "Omphalos, an attempt to untie the Geological Knot," 1857; and the "Romance of Natural History," 1860. Mr. Gosse is not merely a popular writer on science; he has won for himself a place among scientific men as an original observer by contributions to the learned societies, among which are valuable papers "On the Rotifera," published in the Philosophical Transactions and in the Transactions of the Microscopical Society.—G. B.-n.

GOSSELIN, PASCAL FRANÇOIS JOSEPH, born at Lille in 1751; died at Paris in 1830. Gosselin travelled in 1772-74, and in 1780, through several parts of Europe, to fix the precise

situation of localities mentioned in ancient history. In 1789 the Academy of Inscriptions proposed as a prize question, the geography of the Greeks as exhibited in Strabo; the prize was obtained by Gosselin, whose essay was published in the course of the next year under the title of "La Géographie des Grecs analysée." In 1799 he succeeded the Abbé Barthelemy as conservator of the medals at the Bibliothèque Richelieu. The consular government having determined on the translation of Strabo, Gosselin was employed by them as one of the "collaborateurs," and he supplied most of the geographical notes. In 1816 he became one of the editors of the *Journal des Savants*.—J. A., D.

GOSSON, STEPHEN, was born in Kent about the year 1556. At the age of sixteen he was admitted scholar of Christ Church, and after four years' study at Oxford, went up to London, where he became distinguished as a writer of pastorals, perhaps also of plays. Not one of these, however, has been preserved. After some time he removed, according to Wood, to the house of a "worshipful gentleman in the country," to whose sons he was tutor. Here he seems to have come under puritan influences; for we are told that in course of time his aversion to stage plays grew to such a height, and was manifested with such zeal, that the gentleman grew weary of him, and requested him to leave his house. He now studied for orders, and after being ordained, was appointed to the living of Great Wigborough in Essex, and afterwards to that of St. Botolph Without, in London. The time of his death is not known; he was alive in 1615. Meres, in his Wit's Treasury published in 1598, mentions him, in company with Sidney and others, as a good writer of pastorals. In the *Censura Litteraria*, a commendatory poem by Gosson is preserved which possesses considerable merit. His extant writings are—"The School of Abuse," "Plays Confuted," and "The Trumpet of War."—T. A.

GOTAMA, a celebrated Indian philosopher of a remote age. According to the mythical relations of the Rāmâyana and the Pauranas, he was born in the Himalaya, where he spent the earlier part of his life in meditation and asceticism. He put away Ahalya his wife, one of the daughters of Brahma, on account of her infidelity, and ended his days in the same mortified manner in which they began. Gotama is chiefly famous as being the reputed author of the Nyaya, a well known system of oriental logic. It was not written by himself, but by his followers, who had treasured up the precepts and instructions of their master. Defective though it be as a system of logic, it is much superior to anything of the kind which has been hitherto elaborated by the Asiatic mind. Sir William Jones, indeed, following a doubtful Greek tradition, asserted that the Nyaya of Gotama is the original of Aristotle's Organon, an opinion which, on the face of it, is untenable, and has been disproved by Saint Hilaire. The Nyaya was published at Calcutta in 1828, and is used as a text-book in the schools in India.—R. M., A.

GOTESCALC. See GOTTESCHALC.

GOTH, BERTRAND DE. See CLEMENT V.

GOTHER, JOHN, a divine of the seventeenth century, was born about the year 1650, at Southampton in Hampshire. His parents were rigid presbyterians, and he was brought up, as he himself tells us, with feelings of strong aversion to catholicism; but about the year 1670—probably through the influence of a catholic relative—he changed his views, and became himself a catholic. By means of the same relative, he was sent to Lisbon, and entered at the English college there. After being ordained priest, he was appointed prefect of studies in the college. Towards the end of the reign of Charles II. he was sent to England, and placed upon the mission, residing principally in London. After the accession of James, Gother was one of the chief disputants on the catholic side, in the fierce controversy which the king's proceedings excited between the churches. On this occasion he published his "Papist Misrepresented and Represented." After the Revolution, he found shelter in the house of a gentleman, with whom he remained till the year 1704. In the autumn of that year he embarked for Lisbon, but was taken ill during the voyage, and died at sea on the 2nd October. He was interred in the chapel of the English college. Gother's works have been collected and published in sixteen volumes 12mo.—T. A.

GOTHOFREDUS. See GODEFROY.

GOTOFRID, the dates of whose birth and death are unknown, was a learned dominican friar of Waterford, pronounced by Harris to have been "a man, noble, valiant, and wise." He



flourished in the thirteenth century, and acquired a profound knowledge of various tongues, living and dead. While yet a mere youth, Gotofrid left Ireland and proceeded to Arabia, in order to perfect his studies in the language of that country. He translated several treatises from the Arabic, Latin, and Greek into French. Three of these treatises, bound in vellum, are still preserved at Paris in the library of M. Colbert, together with fourteen sermons, translated into French.—W. J. F.

GOTTER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German poet, was born at Gotha, September 3, 1746, and died in his native town, 18th March, 1797. He studied at Göttingen, and afterwards held various situations in the service of the duke of Gotha. Conjointly with Boju he edited the first German *Mesensalmanach*, 1770. He wrote comedies, some of which enjoyed a great popularity, *Singspiele*, and lyric poems. He also translated several of Voltaire's tragedies. He followed French models.—K. E.

GOTTESCHALCUS or GOTTSCHALK, a celebrated predestinarian theologian of the ninth century, was brought while yet a child to the monastery of Fulda by his parents, and was educated there under the influence of the Abbot Rabanus Maurus. When he attained to manhood he was anxious to be relieved from his monastic vows, but all that he could effect was to obtain a transference from Fulda to the cloister of Orbais in the diocese of Soissons in France. Here he applied himself with great diligence to the study of the fathers, and becoming deeply interested in the writings of Augustine and Fulgentius of Ruspe, began to teach doctrines which were held by his contemporaries to exceed in severity the predestinationism of Augustine himself. Rabanus Maurus opposed his views, and in a synod held at Mainz in 848, Gottschalk defending his doctrine of a double predestination, *ad vitam et ad mortem*, was condemned as heretical, and was handed over for discipline to Hincmar, bishop of Rheims. Hincmar assembled a synod at Chiersy (Carisiacum) in 849, which treated Gottschalk with great severity; on his refusal to recant he was put under the lash till blood flowed, and then thrown into prison in the cloister of Hautvillers. His book was committed to the flames, and he remained in durance for the rest of his life, a period of one-and-twenty years. During all this time his constancy remained unbroken, and he wrote his "Greater Confession," and his "Lesser Confession." He also opposed himself at this time to the views of Hincmar on the subject of the Trinity, which he branded as savouring of Sabelianism. It was a striking instance of the superstition of the age that he offered to submit his doctrine of predestination to the test of the ordeal of fire. His body was buried in unconsecrated ground, and all prayer was forbidden for the repose of his soul.—P. L.

GOTTHELF, JEREMIAS. See BITZIUS.

GOTTI, VINCENZO LUIGI, born at Bologna in 1664. He entered a dominican convent at the age of sixteen, and was sent to study theology at Salamanca. He made great progress in philosophy and divinity, and on his return to his native town was made professor in the university. An Italian Calvinistic reformer, Giacomo Picenini, having published some treatises against the Church of Rome, Gotti answered him in his work "*La vera Chiesa di Cristo dimostrata*," through which he acquired favour with Pope Benedict XIII., who created him cardinal in 1728. His numerous works long enjoyed great popularity among catholic divines. He died at Rome in 1719.—A. S., O.

\* GOTTSCHALL, RUDOLF, a German poet, was born at Breslau, September 30, 1823, and studied law at Königsberg, Breslau, and Berlin, but soon abandoned it for a literary career. He wrote dramas—"Robespierre," "Schill," "Lambertine von Méricourt," &c., and lyrical and historical poems, &c., chiefly on political subjects. He was an active member of the German democratic party. He now lives at Breslau.—K. E.

GOTTSCHED, JOHANN CHRISTOPH, a distinguished German writer and critic, was born at Judithenkirch, near Königsberg, February 2, 1700. After being carefully educated by his father, a clergyman, he studied at Königsberg, and in 1724, in order to escape being enlisted in the Prussian army, he fled to Leipsic, where he began lecturing, and in 1730 obtained the chair of philosophy and poetry. He was a man of a sober, pedantic mind, vain and pretending, and entirely destitute of imaginative and creative power. Much abuse and ridicule has been heaped upon him on that account. Nevertheless he did great service to German literature by purging it of the fustian and licentiousness of the second Silesian school, and leading it back to the

study of ancient and French models. He banished the degenerate clown from the German stage, introduced the legitimate drama, and by his controversy with the Swiss school of poets infused fresh and vigorous life into the stagnant literature of his time. He edited several influential magazines after the English model, particularly *Die vernünftigen Tadelrinnen*, and published various handbooks of poetry, eloquence, &c., which were deservedly popular. His materials for a history of the German stage are not yet superseded. His original poetry, however, especially his "Dying Cato," is extremely jejune. Gottsched died December 12, 1766.—(See Life by Danzel, 1848).—K. E.

GOTTSCHED, LUISE ADELGUNDE VICTORIA, whose maiden name was Culmus, was born 11th April, 1713, at Dantzic, was married to Professor Gottsched in 1735, and died at Leipsic, 26th June, 1762. Possessed of a cultivated taste, a masculine understanding, and good scholarship, she was eminently qualified to assist her husband in his literary labours, but at the same time neglected none of the more unambitious duties of a wife. She composed and translated tragedies and comedies. Her interesting correspondence was published after her death in 3 vols.—K. E.

GOUAN, ANTOINE, a French botanist, was born at Montpellier on 15th December, 1733, and died there on 21st December, 1821. He became doctor of medicine at nineteen, and afterwards gave himself entirely up to botany. His first work was a description of the plants in the botanic garden at Montpellier, in which he arranged the plants according to the Linnean system. He was appointed professor of botany and materia medica at Montpellier. He made many excursions to the Pyrenees, and published the results of his labours in his "*Illustrations et Observations Botanicae*." At the age of eighty he became completely blind. A genus of plants has been called Gouania after him. He published "An account of the Linnean system;" "Herborizations in the vicinity of Montpellier;" "A Discourse on the movement of the sap in plants," &c.—J. H. B.

GOUDOUILL or GOUDELIN, PIERRE, a celebrated Gascon poet, born at Toulouse in 1579. He was educated for the law, and became an advocate; but instead of pleading he made verses, and soon wasted his little patrimony. Through the influence of powerful friends, he was fortunate in obtaining a pension of three hundred livres per annum, which was continued till his death in 1649. His bust was placed in the town-hall of Toulouse. His poems, written in the peculiar *langue d'Oc*, consist of songs, ballads, and elegies, and are much esteemed by his countrymen.—G. BL.

GOUFFÉ, ARMAND, born at Paris in 1775; died in 1845; was educated at the college d'Harcourt, and early placed in the office of the minister of finance. He retired from public life in 1827, and resided with a married daughter at Beaune. Gouffé was greatly admired for his bacchanalian songs, although he himself was of health too weak to indulge in wine, and although his own manners were said to have been at all times forbiddingly grave. Some of his songs were very generally ascribed to Beranger. He produced several operas and vaudivilles. His songs do not appear to have been separately published, but are found in almost every popular song-book.—J. A., D.

GOUFFIER, M. G. A. L. See CHOISEUL.

GOUGE, THOMAS, a nonconformist divine, was born at Bow, near Stratford, on the 19th of September, 1605, son of Dr. William Gouge. He was educated at Eton, and in his twenty-first year was elected to King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Having exchanged his fellowship for the living of Colsden, near Croydon, he was removed two or three years later to St. Sepulchre's, London, in 1638. Here he remained twenty-four years in the active exercise of a genuine philanthropy and unostentatious piety. His donations were as liberal and kind as his spiritual counsels. To induce the ignorant poor to come to his daily catechisings in the church, he distributed money among them once a week; and in order to rescue them from idleness as well as poverty, he set them at work at his own cost, buying hemp and flax for them to spin, and selling the manufactured produce, but not without loss to himself. He met the act of uniformity by quietly resigning his living with the modest observation, that "there was no need of him in London, where there were so many worthy ministers; he might do as much good in another way which could give no offence." Possessing some property, he was able not only to relieve fellow-sufferers among the clergy who had not conformed, but set himself to work at the important task of evangelizing Wales, then in a

very low moral condition. He established there some three or four hundred schools; he had printed, among other books, eight thousand Welsh bibles—one thousand of which were given to the poor, and the rest sold under cost price. Every year once and often twice, till an advanced age, he visited the principality, inspected the schools, and preached to the people with the sanction of the bishops, for he always remained in communion with the church. Of his estate of £200 a year he devoted two-thirds to charitable purposes. He died suddenly in his sleep in the seventy-seventh year of his age, October 27, 1681. "To him," says Dr. Tillotson, who preached his funeral sermon, "the constant employment of whose life was the best preparation for death that was possible, no death could be sudden. It was rather a translation than a death." His works were collected and published in London, 1706, 8vo.—R. H.

GOUGE, WILLIAM, a divine of the seventeenth century, was born in the parish of Stratford-le-Bow in the year 1575. He received his education at St. Paul's school, Eton, and Cambridge. After taking orders in the Church of England in 1607, he obtained in the following year the rectory of Blackfriars, London. He became an active and esteemed minister among the puritans; and having been appointed a trustee of the society organized in the early part of the reign of Charles I. for the purpose of buying up impropriations to be conferred on ministers holding puritan principles—he fell under the heavy hand of Laud, and was prosecuted and confined in the star-chamber. He was a man singularly simple-minded, and free from ambition; and was wont to say, when refusing offers of more lucrative and influential posts, which were repeatedly made to him, that "his highest ambition was to go from Blackfriars to heaven." In 1643 he was nominated one of the assembly of divines sitting at Westminster, and while he took part in their proceedings, was treated by that body with marked consideration and respect. He died in the year 1653, at the age of seventy-eight, having been esteemed for several years the father of the London ministers. He is the author of "Annotations on a Portion of the Old Testament," "A Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," &c.—T. A.

GOUGES, MARIE OLYMPE DE, born at Montauban in 1755. Of her early life little is known. She, however, found biographers, one of whom says she was a daughter of Louis XV.; another gives her to Lefranc de Pompignan. Whether she ever was married was also a mystery. She was said to be the widow of a M. Aubrey, whose name, however, she never took. Her own name came first before the public in some love adventures of her own, and afterwards in the title-pages of novels and operas, by writing which she endeavoured to support herself. The madness of the Revolution was at its height, and she did not escape the epidemic. She wrote a tract on the rights of woman, in which the almost prophetic sentence occurred—"Nous avons bien le droit de monter à la tribune, puisque nous avons celui de monter à l'échafaud." Denounced by the committee of public safety to the revolutionary tribunal she was executed in 1793.—J. A., D.

\*GOUGH, HUGH, Viscount, a brave and distinguished British commander, the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-colonel George Gough, was born at Woodstown in the county of Limerick, November 3, 1779. The family had been settled in Ireland since 1627, when Francis Gough was appointed bishop of Limerick. At the age of thirteen Hugh obtained a commission in the Limerick militia, whence he was soon after transferred as lieutenant to the 119th regiment of the line. On the disbanding of that regiment he passed into the 78th Highlanders, which he joined at the Cape of Good Hope, and was present at the taking of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. He next served in the 87th in the West Indies, taking part in the attack upon Porto Rico and Surinam. He was now a thorough soldier, and as major had the temporary command of his regiment, then before Oporto, and took an active part in the brilliant operations by which Soult was dislodged. At Talavera, while commanding, he was severely wounded, and his horse shot under him; and he was recommended, in consequence of his distinguished bravery on the occasion, for a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy. The share which his gallant corps had in the success of the victory at Barossa, is upon record. Gough, seeing symptoms of wavering, charged at them, and drove the enemy before him. "The animating charges of the 87th," writes General Graham in his despatch, "were most distinguished." They captured from the 8th regiment of French light infantry an eagle with a collar of gold. In

the defence of Tarifa, the post of danger, the portcullis-tower and rampart, was assigned to Gough and the 87th. They routed their assailants—Gough, with characteristic bravery, flinging away his scabbard, and his Irish soldiers fighting to the national airs of Garryowan and Patrick's Day, played by the orders of a chief who so thoroughly understood their temper. "The conduct of Colonel Gough and the 87th," says the military despatch, "exceeded all praise." Gough next distinguished himself at the battle of Vittoria, where his regiment captured the only marshal's baton taken during the war—that of Jourdan. He was wounded at the battle of Nivelle, and received the order of Charles III. from the king of Spain. At the close of the war Sir Hugh returned to his native land to enjoy a temporary repose, but was appointed to the command of the 22nd regiment, then stationed in the south of Ireland. At the same time, he discharged the duties of a magistrate, during a period of great excitement and disturbance, in a manner that won him the respect and confidence of all classes. In 1830 he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and in 1837 was again called into active service, being given the command of the Mysore division of the Indian army. From that he was despatched to China in 1840 to take the command of the troops there. This career was a glorious one. He stormed the heights above Canton and those above Shanghai; he captured Amoy, Chusan, Chapoo, Woosung, and Shanghai. Finally, he meditated a great and bold enterprise, which he carried out with entire success. Seeing that the great canal, twelve hundred miles in length, that led to the imperial city was the channel through which the whole internal commerce of the country flowed, he, with his gallant comrade Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, took the fleet and army two hundred miles up an unknown river to the intersection of the canal, and attacked the town of Ching-Kian-Foo, which, after a gallant resistance by the Tartars, was taken. The result, as expected, was to cut off all supplies from the capital. The treaty of Nankin followed in 1842. The war was ended, and the British troops withdrew, exacting twenty-one millions of dollars as the price of peace. Sir Hugh was rewarded for his services with the grand cross of the bath, and was made a baronet, and received the thanks of parliament. On the 11th of August, 1843, he was invested with the chief command in India. Here he displayed promptitude, decision, and energy throughout the war—achieving the great victories of Maharaghpoor and Puniar, and thus uniting the two wings of the Indian army under the walls of Gwalior. His next operations were in the Punjab in 1845 against the Sikhs. On the 18th December, acting with Sir Henry Hardinge, who had succeeded Lord Ellenborough, he defeated the enemy at Moodkee, taking seventeen guns, and on the 21st attacked the enemy's entrenched camp at Ferozepore, which was taken, with ammunition, stores, and seventy pieces of cannon. Then followed the glorious and crowning victory of the Sobraon on the Sutlej, the route of the Sikhs, and the peace dictated before the walls of Lahore. For these services Gough was again thanked by both houses of the legislature, and in 1846 created Baron Gough. But the war broke out again in 1848, and once more Lord Gough had to take the field. Brave, bold, and energetic as ever, he engaged his foe at Chillianwallah in January, 1849. The plan of the battle obtained the approval of the duke of Wellington; and, though accidents frustrated its complete success, the enemy received a serious check, and precipitately retreated during the night across the Sutlej. While no one dared to impeach the bravery of Lord Gough, there were not wanting those at home who pronounced him rash, and thus assailed his reputation as a general. Sir Charles Napier was ordered to replace him; but before that general arrived in India, Gough had completely established his reputation by the splendid victory of Googerrat, which put an end to the war, and justified the words of his farewell address, "That which Alexander attempted, the British army have accomplished." Upon Lord Gough's return to England the houses of parliament again publicly thanked him, adding to the title of viscount the substantial reward of a pension of £2000 a year, a similar sum being awarded by the East India Company Service. In 1854 he was made colonel-in-chief of the 60th rifles, and was in 1855 appointed to the colonelcy of the royal horse guards. He was at the same time made a freeman of the city of London, D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and LL.D. of that of Dublin. In 1856 he was chosen by her majesty as representative in the Crimea on the



occasion of the investiture of a large number of our own and the French generals with the grand cross and other decorations of the bath. In 1857 he was created a knight of St. Patrick, being the first who was not an Irish peer that received that honour; and in 1859 he was made a privy councillor of England. Lord Gough commanded in more general actions than any officer of the age, the duke of Wellington only excepted.—J. F. W.

\* **GOUGH, JOHN B.**, a temperance leader and "orator," was born in 1817 at Sandgate in Kent, where his father, a private soldier who had fought in the peninsular war, settled down on a small pension. His mother had long been a village schoolmistress, so that he received some sort of education, and his training for public life began early and oddly, in reading aloud for a stray shilling or sixpence the newspapers of the day to the quidnuncs of the Sandgate newsrooms. At the age of twelve he was consigned by his father to a person who offered to take him to the United States, to teach him a trade, and provide for him until he was twenty-one. The experiment did not prove successful, and at fourteen Gough repaired to New York to seek his fortune. He became a bookbinder, and an expert one, but according to his own account soon fell into dissipated habits—in fact became a habitual drunkard. After suffering the lowest degradation—moral, physical, social, and financial—he took the pledge and started on his career of temperance-apostle. His peculiar style of eloquence made him immensely popular in the States, and he even turned to rhetorical account a temporary lapse into ebriety, his confessions of his backsliding furnishing him with a new and telling theme for his so-called "Orations." After lecturing for several years with enormous effect in the principal cities of the Union, he visited England, and produced on some sections of the community as powerful an impression as on the audiences of his adopted country. In what may be called the politics of the temperance cause, Mr. Gough when in England sided with the party which seeks to carry out its principles rather by moral suasion than by the introduction of a Maine liquor law. There have been numerous issues of his "Orations," and he has told the story of his life connectedly in his published autobiography.—F. E.

**GOUGH, RICHARD**, one of the most eminent of British antiquaries, was born in London on the 27th of May, 1735, the only son of an opulent East Indian director, for many years M.P. for Bramber. The younger Gough's early education was a private one, and prodigies are related of his precocious zeal for literature. At the age of twelve and a half he had translated a history of the Bible, of which his mother printed a few copies for private circulation, and at sixteen he had completed for the press an elaborate geographical work on the world as known to the ancients, the plan of which was in some respects original, while its execution exhibited wonderful industry. At seventeen he became a commoner of Benet college, Cambridge, noted for its production of eminent British antiquaries. There accordingly, while applying zealously to the usual branches of academic study, he devoted himself specially to archaeology, and seems to have planned his "British Topography." He left Cambridge in 1756, but, singularly enough, without a degree; and began a series of excursions in Great Britain, which lasted for more than twenty years, during which he amassed a large store of precise antiquarian knowledge, and made the personal acquaintance of the most zealous antiquaries of the United Kingdom. In 1771 his fame was so great that he was appointed director of the Society of Antiquaries; and three years afterwards, the death of his mother leaving him in possession of an ample fortune, he was enabled to indulge to the utmost his favourite tastes. He had published in 1768 his well-known "Anecdotes of British Topography," and about the same time he began a translation of Camden's Britannia, which in 1778 he determined on converting into a new edition of that famous work. It appeared in 1789 in three folio volumes, enriched by the results of his personal explorations and long studies, as well as by the revision and contributions of the leading local antiquaries of the kingdom. Three years previously, in 1786, he had published the first volume of his other great work, the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain applied to illustrate the history of families, manners, habits, and arts at the different periods from the Norman Conquest to the Seventeenth Century." What art as well as learning could do to make this magnificent work perfect was done; unfortunately its publication was terminated by the appearance of the third volume in 1799, leaving the sixteenth

century unillustrated. After a long life devoted with rare singleness of purpose and munificence to his one engrossing pursuit, Mr. Gough died at his seat at Enfield on the 20th of February, 1809, to the deep regret of his friends and his dependants. He bequeathed to the university of Oxford, to be placed in the Bodleian, his books and manuscripts on Anglo-Saxon and Northern literature, with all his collections of every kind in the department of British topography, and other valuable archaeological legacies. Among his numerous minor works or contributions to archaeology and its literature, may be mentioned his history of the Society of Antiquaries prefixed to the first volume of the "Archæologia," published in 1770, and executed at the request of the president and fellows.—F. E.

**GOUJET, CLAUDE PIERRE**, born in 1697 at Paris; died in 1767. He was educated among the jesuits, and became a member of several literary academies, and one of the canons of St. Jacques de l'Hospital. He was a most industrious compiler of books, and at the close of his life had almost become blind from continual study. He collected a library of great extent, and chiefly valuable for the number of rare pamphlets which he had preserved. His supplements to Moreri's great dictionary, and an essay on the state of the sciences in France from the death of Charlemagne to that of King Robert, are his best known works.—J. A. D.

**GOUJON, JEAN**, a celebrated French sculptor of the renaissance of art, was born about 1510. He was both architect and sculptor; and we learn from the translation of Vitruvius into French by Jean Martin, that in 1547 Goujon was architect to Henry II. In 1541 he was engaged at Rouen both at the cathedral and in the church of St. Maclou there; and he is supposed to have executed some of the sculptures of the monument raised by Diana of Poitiers to the memory of her husband, Louis de Brézé, and has the reputation also of having directed the execution of the well-known carved oak doors of St. Maclou. Goujon was engaged at the Louvre for many years, and he executed the sculptures of the Fontaine des Innocens. Considering the position so long held by Goujon, it is remarkable how little has been preserved relating to him. He is mentioned in seven consecutive years in accounts published by the Count De Laborde respecting works carried on at the Louvre under the directions of the architect, Pierre Lescot, from 1556 to 1562 inclusive. Goujon executed the sculptures of the façade of the court of the old Louvre; and the caryatides in one of the lower halls, still well preserved, are also by him. He was called the "Corregio of Sculptors;" but Parmigiano's taste is nearer Goujon's style of figure, which is unnaturally elongated. He was a Huguenot, and is said to have been shot, August 24, 1572, while at work in the Louvre, or on the scaffold of the Fontaine des Innocens. As, however, his name does not occur in the Protestant Martyrology of St. Bartholomew, this tradition is doubted.—R. N. W.

**GOUJON, JEAN JACQUES EMILE**, a French astronomer, was born in Paris on the 31st of July, 1823, and died there on the 28th of October, 1856. Entering the observatory of Paris as a pupil in 1841, he obtained the appointment of assistant in 1845, from which he was promoted to that of astronomer in 1856. The most remarkable of his researches were those which had reference to the orbits of planets and of comets, published in the Comptes Rendus for 1846-49, and subsequent years. He discovered a comet on the 15th of April, 1849.—W. J. M. R.

**GOULART, SIMON**, the successor of Beza in the presidency of the protestant church of Geneva, was a native of Senlis, where he was born in 1543. Having been early obliged to seek refuge in Geneva from religious persecution, he became a pastor there, but was allowed occasionally to minister to protestant congregations in France. He died in Geneva in 1628. He was a man of distinguished learning, and an author of uncommon industry; but most of his publications were translations and historical collections and compilations. The long list of them may be found in Senebier's *Histoire littéraire de Genève*. One of the most interesting of his practical religious works was twenty-eight "Discours Chrétiens touchant l'estat du Monde et de l'Eglise du Dieu," 1591. His collections of rare tracts and official documents in illustration of the religious and civil wars of France are highly valued. Of this kind are his "Mémoires de la Ligue," Geneva, 1590-99; and his "Recueil des choses Memorables sous le regne des Roys Henry II." &c., 1598. He was also the author of important additions to Crespin's *Histoire des Martyrs*.—P. L.

GOULBURN, HENRY, the Right Honourable, a politician, who filled with credit during the present century several of the higher offices of the state, was born in London on the 19th of March, 1784. Receiving his later education at Trinity college, Cambridge, he entered the house of commons in 1807 as member for Horsham, and displaying qualities more solid than showy, he was appointed under-secretary of state in the administration of the duke of Portland, a post which he retained under his grace's successor in the premiership, Mr. Perceval. Exchanging in 1812 the representation of Horsham for that of St. Germain's, he was appointed in the same year under-secretary of state for the colonies, an office which he retained up to 1821. In 1818, and again in 1820, he was returned for the now extinct borough of West Looe, and he sat for Armagh from 1826 to 1831. In 1821 he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed chief-secretary for Ireland, the duties of which then important office he discharged under the successive ministries of Lord Liverpool, Lord Goderich, Mr. Canning, and the duke of Wellington, until in March, 1828, he was appointed by the duke chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he filled until the formation of Lord Grey's ministry. In 1831 Mr. Goulburn and Mr. W. J. Peel defeated Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cavendish in a contest for the representation of the university of Cambridge, and he continued to sit for it until his death. On the return of his political friends to power, Mr. Goulburn became home-secretary in Sir Robert Peel's short-lived ministry of 1834, and, in 1839 he was pitted as conservative candidate for the speakership against Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and was defeated by a comparatively small majority. On the formation of Sir Robert Peel's second ministry, Mr. Goulburn again became, and during the whole of his premiership remained chancellor of the exchequer, and, after the fall of his leader ceased to be conspicuous, though voting and speaking generally with the Peelite section of the house of commons. Sir Robert entertained a warm personal regard for him, and made him (Lord Hardinge being the other) one of his executors and guardian of his children, until they should attain their majority. Mr. Goulburn was not included in the ministerial arrangements of Lord Aberdeen's coalition-administration, and died on the 12th of January, 1856, after having earned in his long official and parliamentary career the reputation of a diligent and useful public servant. He had married in 1811 Jane Montague, third daughter of Matthew, fourth Lord Rokeby.—F. E.

\* GOULD, AUGUSTUS ADDISON, M.D., a distinguished American naturalist, was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, U.S. Entering the university at Harvard, he took his degree of bachelor of arts in 1825, and five years later that of doctor of medicine. Devoting his attention to natural history, he translated from the French Lamarck's *Genera of Shells*, which he published at Boston in 1833. His next work, printed in the same year, was "A System of Natural History, containing Scientific and popular Descriptions of various Animals;" a valuable work which has since passed through many editions. It was followed by a "Report on the Invertebrated Animals of Massachusetts." Cambridge, U.S., 1841. After this period Dr. Gould, in conjunction with Professor Agassiz, wrote the "Principles of Zoology," the work by which he is best known in this country. It was reprinted in 1851 as a volume of Bohn's scientific library, and in the same year was translated and published in German by Professor Bronn. The object of the treatise is to present a general view of the great principles of zoological science, extricated from those details under which they are obscured in ordinary treatises, and yet intelligible to general readers. Dr. Gould is the author of volume xii. of the *United States Exploring Expedition*, being that part which relates to mollusca; and of a great number of papers contributed to the scientific journals of America.—G. B-n.

\* GOULD, JOHN, F.R.S., an eminent naturalist, was born at Lyme in Dorsetshire on the 14th September, 1804. When fourteen years of age he went to reside with his uncle, Mr. J. T. Acton of the royal gardens at Windsor. There he acquired a taste for natural history, his attention being chiefly directed to the study of native birds. Near Windsor he would glide, gun in hand, down the reaches of the Thames in his boat, by the edge of the forest, watching the birds among the boughs, and bringing down with unflinching aim the choicest specimens. His skill as a bird-preserver secured an engagement from the Zoological Society of London, and in their museum he had an opportunity of acquiring sound scientific knowledge. In 1830 he

published, under the title of "A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains," London, 1831-32, imp. fol., descriptions of a hundred birds contained in a valuable collection not long before received from India. For this magnificent publication Mrs. Gould prepared the drawings, while her husband wrote the descriptions. In spite of its high price, fourteen guineas, it met with great success. The next work undertaken by Mr. Gould was "The Birds of Europe," 1832-37, 5 vols. imp. fol., the cost of which was still higher, it being no less than £76 8s. 6d. It was also well received, every copy being sold off in a few years. With the purpose of studying the natural productions of Australia, Mr. and Mrs. Gould proceeded in 1838 to that continent, where for twelve months they toiled assiduously at the task they had undertaken. Mrs. Gould formed a great collection of drawings of plants and birds, but sad to say was suddenly cut off in the midst of her labours. Her husband returned to England in the following year, and published, as the result of his journey, a portion of a work on "The Mammals of Australia," 1845, and "The Birds of Australia," 1842-51, 7 vols., imp. fol., the latter being a magnificent book, the price of which was £115. Mr. Gould is the author of various memoirs which possess high scientific value, among which are his "Monograph of the Macropodidae, or family of the Kangaroos," 1841-42, imp. fol., and the "Monograph of the Trochilidae," 1850, containing descriptions of the numerous species of humming birds, forming part of the unrivalled collection of these animals which has been made by the author.—G. B-n.

GOULSTON, GOULSON, or GULSON, THEODORE, a learned English physician, was born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. In 1610 he took the degree of M.D., and in the following year was made a fellow and censor of the college of physicians. He acquired a very extensive practice in London, where he died in 1632. By his will he left £200 to purchase a rent-charge for the endowment of the pathological lectureship which bears his name. Dr. Goulston was distinguished as a Latin and Greek scholar. He published Latin paraphrases of Galen's works, and of some of Aristotle's, with notes and various readings.—G. BL.

\* GOUNOD, CHARLES, a musician, was born at Paris in 1818, or according to a less reliable account in 1815. He first studied harmony under Reicha. At the age of eighteen he entered the counterpoint class of Halévy in the Conservatoire, and subsequently went through a course of lyric composition under Lesueur. At the age of twenty-one he gained the prize of the Institut, and he made a very successful entry upon public notice with a mass of his composition, which was performed at the church of St. Eustache. He went to Rome to complete his studies, where he produced in 1841 a second mass; this was given at the church of S. Luigi dei Francesi, and in testimony of its merits he received the rare distinction of being named honorary maestro di capella for life. Gounod proceeded thence to Vienna, where in 1842 he produced a requiem, and in the year following another sacred work for performance in Lent. He returned to Paris, and was appointed maitre de chapelle to the church of the Missions Etrangères, and for some years devoted himself to compositions for the concert-room, among which may be noticed a cantata called "Pierre L'Hermite;" two choral pieces named "La danse de l'épée" and "Le vin des Gaulois;" and several orchestral symphonies. He became ambitious to write for the stage, and being introduced to Mad. Viardot, she encouraged him in this idea, by promising that if he would compose an opera in which she might sustain the principal character, she would interest herself to obtain the production of the work. Thus stimulated he wrote the opera of "Sapho," which was performed, through the influence of the prima donna, at the académie impériale in April, 1851, and was given, also at her recommendation, at our royal Italian opera in the summer of the same year; it met with no success in London, and even in Paris, though it raised the composer's reputation, it had but a short-lived career. In 1852 Gounod wrote chorusses for Ponsard's tragedy of Ulysse, which was performed at the Théâtre Française; and in 1854 he brought out his second opera, "La Nonne sanglante," at the académie. He was appointed director of the Orphéonistes in Paris in 1852, and exerted his talent for some years in the promotion of the objects of that very important musical organization. He came again before the world as a dramatic composer in 1859, when his opera of "Faust" was given at the Théâtre Lyrique, with Mad. Miolan Carvalho as the heroine, and achieved



a success that bears no comparison with that of any of his other works, placing him very high in the ranks of the living composers of his country. In February, 1860, he produced at the same theatre, and with the same singer in his principal part, the opera of "Philonon et Beaucis;" and in the following August at Baden-Baden another of less pretension, called "La Colombe." An ardent admirer of Gluck, it has been his aim in dramatic composition to revive the principles of that great master, giving paramount importance to declamation as an embodiment of the action of the scene, above the value of melodious grace and prettiness; and he has been aided in the carrying out of his views of construction by his friends Barbier and Carré, who have always written the words of his operas. It may not be said of Gounod that he accomplishes the great effects which distinguish the music of his chosen model; but he has considerable dramatic power, great depth of sentiment, and decided originality of thought, which qualities are far more felicitously manifested in his later operas than in his orchestral and sacred compositions.—G. A. M.

GOUPYL, JACQUES, a learned French physician, born at Lucon, near Lyons, about the year 1625; studied at Poitiers and Paris; was made M.D. in 1548, and in 1555 succeeded his master, J. Sylvius, as professor of physic in the royal college. He distinguished himself by publishing editions of several Greek medical writers. In a popular tumult, which occurred in 1563, his valuable collection of books and ancient manuscripts was destroyed, a calamity which so preyed upon his mind that he died in the following year, leaving unfinished an edition of the works of Hippocrates, in which he was then engaged.—G. B. L.

GOURGAUD, GASPARD, Baron, was born at Versailles in 1783. He entered the artillery at an early age, and in 1805 was dangerously wounded at Austerlitz. He subsequently distinguished himself at Saragossa; and on the entry of the French army into Moscow, Gourgaud was the first in the Kremlin, where he discovered a quantity of powder which would shortly have exploded, to the imminent danger of Napoleon's life. For this service he received the title of baron; and after the battle of Brienne in 1814, he was again the means of saving the emperor, who had been surprised by the Cossacks. After Waterloo, Napoleon chose Gourgaud as one of his companions in exile; and at St. Helena he was employed in arranging historical materials. Quarrelling, however, with Monthonol, he left the island and repaired to England, whence he continued a correspondence with Napoleon. In 1818 his papers were seized, and he was expelled the country. Not until 1821 could he obtain permission to revisit France, and everywhere he was regarded with suspicion, as an agent of the emperor—an agent, however, with much more devotion than discretion. In 1823 he published "Mémoires de Napoléon," in conjunction with Monthonol. He became involved in literary controversies with Scott and Ségur, the latter resulting in a duel. In 1840 he formed one of the commission that went to bring the emperor's ashes home; the rest of his life was prosperous but uneventful, and he died at Paris in 1852.—W. J. P.

GOURGUES, DOMINIQUE DE, was born at Mont de Marsan about 1580, and died at Tours in 1593. After many years of adventure and suffering, he was living in retirement on his estate, when the news reached him that the French colony in Florida had been treacherously attacked by the Spaniards; that men, women, and children had been indiscriminately butchered. The French government would take no steps to avenge this atrocity; whereupon Dominique de Gourgues sold everything he possessed, borrowed money from his friends, equipped three ships, and with two hundred and thirty determined fellows, amongst whom were many gentlemen, sailed from Bordeaux, 22nd August, 1567. Aided by the Indians, he attacked and destroyed the Spanish colony; he took eighty-eight prisoners, and he hanged them all. In France he had to hide himself against the officers of "justice;" but, years after, our great Elizabeth, coming to know his worth, offered him a high command. It was too late; the brave man was worn out; as he journeyed towards London he died.—W. J. P.

GOURLIE, WILLIAM, was born at Glasgow in March, 1815, and died at Pollokshields on 24th June, 1856. Devoting himself to the study of botany, he attended the lectures on that subject in the university of Glasgow. He made extensive collections of British plants and paid particular attention to mosses. Subsequently he extended his herbarium so as to include foreign plants. He also made a collection of shells and of fossil plants.

He was engaged in mercantile business in Glasgow, and availed himself of his intercourse with the colonies to get specimens of new and rare objects of natural history sent to this country. In 1836 he joined the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, and he acted as its local secretary in Glasgow. He was an active member of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, which he joined in 1841. He was also a zealous promoter of various benevolent institutions. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1855, and during the meeting of the British Association in Glasgow, he acted as one of the local secretaries.—J. H. B.

GOURMELEN, ETIENNE, a celebrated French surgeon, was born in the first half of the sixteenth century, and died at Melan in 1593. He filled a chair for some time in the college of France, and acquired a great reputation in the literature of his profession. Nor was he less honoured for the humanity which he displayed whilst the plague raged in the capital in 1581. Gournelen was a voluminous writer; his principal work is entitled "Synopsis Chirurgie libri sex." He translated some, and commented others, of the writings of Hippocrates. Modern critics differ much in their estimate of him.—R. M., A.

GOURNAY, JEAN CLAUDE MARIE VINCENT DE, a French political economist, born in 1712 at St. Malo, a seaport town on the isle of Aron. Engaging in trade in early life, he rose to the rank of honorary member of the grand council, and subsequently was made honorary intendant of commerce. He executed in 1742 translations into French of Child's Considerations on Commerce and on the Interest of Money, and Cuipeper's Treatise against Usury. He wrote much and ably on economical questions. He and Dr. Quesnay may be said to be the chief of the French economists of last century. The celebrated Turgot was an intimate friend and great admirer of Gournay, and wrote an eulogy on him at his death, which occurred at Paris in 1759.—J. R.

GOURNAY, MARIE DE JARS DE, born at Paris in 1566; died in 1645. She was called by Montaigne his "fille d'alliance," and he bequeathed his works to her. She was acquainted with several languages, but her French style is described as harsh in the extreme. She affected the use of obsolete words and antiquated forms; and when the French Academy was engaged in its project of purifying the language, she ridiculed the attempt, and spoke of the style of the "purists" as being "un bouillon d'eau clair sans impureté et sans substance." She was attacked in a hundred libels, prose and verse. Her works have been collected under the title of "Les avis ou les présents de Mademoiselle de Gournay." She published an edition of Montaigne's Essays, 1635, dedicated to Richelieu.—J. A., D.

GOURVILLE, JEAN HERAUD DE, an able financier and diplomatist in the service of Louis XIV., was born at La Rochefoucauld on the 11th of July, 1625, and, being educated first by his widowed mother, then in a lawyer's office, became secretary to the son of the duke of La Rochefoucauld, author of the Maxims. During the war of the Fronde he proved most useful to his master and to the prince of Condé; and at the end of the contest he negotiated their reconciliation with Cardinal Mazarin and the court. By the latter he was rewarded with the post of commissary to the army in Catalonia; but, suspected of intriguing for the prince de Conti, he was sent to the Bastille for six months. Fouquet made him receiver of taxes in Guienne, where he amassed great wealth. The fall of that minister drew him down, and he fled secretly to Holland, whence, after a visit to England, he went to Germany. At the congress of Breda he exerted himself so much in favour of French interests that Louis made him his minister at the court of Brunswick. At this very time Colbert had condemned him for peculation. Further public services, however, both in Germany and Spain at length, in 1681, procured him pardon, and he passed the latter years of his life quietly at home in the society of such friends as Boileau and Mad. de Sévigné. He died in 1703. He left "Mémoires," published at Paris, 2 vols., 12mo, 1724.—R. H.

GOUSSET, JACQUES (Gussetius), born at Blois in 1635; died at Groningen in 1704. At Saumur he acquired a profound knowledge of Greek under Lefevre, and of Hebrew under Louis Cappel. He was pastor of the church at Poitiers, which he quitted at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. In 1692 he was invited to Groningen, where he taught Greek and theology. Gousset gave himself to the study of Hebrew, which he insisted was best learned without the pupil occupying himself with the kindred languages of the East. Schulzens had a public disputation with

him on the subject, and was supposed to have the best of the argument.—J. A., D.

GOUEVA. See GOVEA.

GOUEST DE MAUBERT. See MAUBERT.

GOUVION SAINT-CYR, LAURENT, a French marshal and marquis, won his high military rank under Napoleon, and was raised to the peerage after the Revolution. Born at Toul in 1764, he had received from his parents, notwithstanding their poverty, the advantages of a good education, which he improved by visiting Rome and Sicily in the prosecution of his studies as an artist; but neither in that profession nor on the stage at the Salle-Beaumarchais did he give much promise of acquiring fame and fortune. At the commencement of the Revolution he joined the democratic party; and in 1792 he served as a captain of the chasseurs republicains, under De Custine, on the frontier. His promotion followed rapidly; in two years he had passed through the grades of assistant-adjudant, adjudant-general, and general of brigade, into the rank of general of division. He was then attached to the army of the Rhine, with which Moreau advanced into Bavaria and effected his masterly retreat after the repulse of Jourdan by the Archduke Charles. Having command of the centre, Saint-Cyr took a prominent part in the operations of these campaigns along with Desaix, who led the left wing; and Moreau is reported to have said, that the prompt and fearless energy of the latter made him confident of a victory, while the steady, deliberate, and systematic combinations of the former secured him against a defeat. After the peace of Campo Formio, Saint-Cyr was sent to command the army of Rome, and succeeded in allaying the discontent which prevailed in it. But the measures which he adopted offended the directory. He was recalled, and had made his arrangements for retiring temporarily from active service, when the renewal of hostilities, in 1799, gave him a command in the army with which Jourdan entered Suabia. Thence, at his own request, he was transferred to Italy, where he served under Moreau and Joubert against Suwarow; and in the following year he again led the central division of the army on the Rhine. There was no very cordial feeling betwixt him and Napoleon, who had now become first consul. The latter, however, made him a councillor of state, employed him on a diplomatic mission to Spain, and gave him the command of the French force in Naples. He was also appointed colonel-general of the cuirassiers, and enrolled among the distinguished members of the legion of honour. His services under Massena, and in the grand-army in Prussia, procured for him the governorship of Warsaw; and in Catalonia he added to his military reputation, but incurred the displeasure of the emperor by quitting his post before the arrival of his successor Augereau. In 1812, when Napoleon invaded Russia, the command of the sixth corps was given to Saint-Cyr, who gained a signal victory over Wittgenstein at Polotzk, and by an able retreat saved his small force from the accumulating masses of the enemy. These exploits won for him the rank of marshal; but his wounds compelled him to retire till the following year, when he was intrusted with the defence of Dresden, where he maintained a gallant resistance till the disastrous battle of Leipsic constrained him to surrender to Schwartzberg. He recovered his freedom at the Restoration, and the policy of Louis XVIII. not only continued him in his military rank, but raised him to the peerage, and in addition to other marks of favour, intrusted him with the portfolio of the war office. The last years of his life were spent in retirement, and he died at Hyères in 1830, having published, in 1821, the journal of his operations in Catalonia; and in 1829, "Memoirs of the Campaigns on the Rhine till the peace of Campo-Formio." Two works, narrating the campaign of 1812 in Russia, and that of 1813 in Saxony, appeared after his death.—W. B.

GOUZ. See LE GOUZ.

GOVEA, ANTONIO, an illustrious Portuguese scholar, was born at Beja in 1505. He belonged to a family of which several members were greatly distinguished. When he was very young, Antonio was brought by his uncle from Portugal to Paris, and he was there educated with the most sedulous care. His proficiency in Roman literature was such, that he wrote Latin both in prose and verse with great elegance. He was profoundly skilled in the philosophy of Aristotle, and his acquaintance with civil law raised him to the first rank among the expositors of Justinian. After giving lectures on law, belles-lettres, &c., in various parts of France, he was obliged by the civil wars to

retire from that country, and to take up his abode in Piedmont, where he became one of the counsellors of Philibert, duke of Savoy. He died at Turin in 1565. Govea wrote many poems and legal treatises, which were much admired by his contemporaries; and also commentaries on several of the Roman classics. While his literary reputation is unquestioned, his religious opinions and character have been the subject of considerable dispute. Calvin speaks of him as an atheist, and classes him with Rabelais and Deperius, as persons who "bantered and laughed at everything sacred;" but Scaliger asserts this charge is untrue and slanderous.—MAINFROY GOVEA, son of the preceding, inherited the talent and sustained the reputation of his family. He was the author of several works akin in character to those written by his father, and was one of the counsellors of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy. He died in 1613.—J. B. J.

GOVINDA SINGH, a celebrated chief of the Sikhs, and the last that obtained an undoubted right to the title of "gourou," or preceptor, was born in 1661, and died in 1708. He was the son of the ninth gourou, who was put to death by the great mogul, Aurungzebe. On the death of his father, Govinda withdrew to the mountains in the neighbourhood of Djemnah, whence, after twenty-five years' study and meditation, he came forth in the character of a religious reformer, and placed himself at the head of his sect. Govinda, however, at the same time that he put them almost upon a new footing as regarded their rules and observances, formed them into a nation of warriors. He taught them to regard the Monguls as their natural enemies, and enforced the duty of waging against them a war of extermination. For a few years his lions (so he styled his followers) ramped and tore without check; but as soon as they felt the pressure of the enemy, they abandoned their leader, who was in the end left with a few hardy followers in one of his besieged fortresses. He made his escape disguised as a dervish, and took refuge in the desert of Bhutinda. Govinda proudly refused to appear at the court of Aurungzebe, after whose death he was made governor of a province watered by the Godavery. Here he ended his days in an obscurity that contrasts strikingly with the brief splendour of his arms.—R. M., A.

GOVONA, ROSA, foundress of the order of Rosine, born at Mondovi in 1716; died in Turin, 28th February, 1776. Of poor parentage, and left in youth an orphan, Rosa worked hard to maintain herself in honourable independence. Her adoption of a destitute girl whom she met one day in the vicinity of Mondovi was the commencement of that union of many laborious women which resulted in the founding of the order. Their first house stood in the plain of Brao. Thence, in 1775, Rosa removed to Turin, where Charles Emmanuel III. assigned to her use some extensive buildings over the entrance to which was inscribed—"Tu mangerai col lavoro delle tue mani" (Thou shalt eat by the labour of thy hands). The Rosine excelled in the manufacture of silken and woollen fabrics; producing embroidery for the rich, costly materials for ecclesiastical vestments, and serviceable cloths for the poor.—C. G. R.

GOWER, JOHN, an early English poet of the reign of Edward III., who with Chaucer and Lydgate formed the "celebrated triumvirate" of poets in that country, as did Dante, Boccaccio, and Petrarch in Italy. The materials from which the biographer can compose his memoir are but scant and uncertain. He is supposed to have been born about 1325, but the place of his birth is disputed. Wales on the one hand claims him, while there is evidence of some weight to support the views of Leland and others, who contend that he belonged to the Stattenham family of Yorkshire. The social position of Gower must have been respectable. Rich he was certainly, and it is conjectured he was a knight, and even a judge. His education was evidently the best. He graduated at Oxford, and is said, though this is doubtful, to have studied in the Inner Temple. He was an accomplished jurist, as well as an eminent man of letters, and did not neglect the practice of the law even while he attached himself ardently to literature. He was married, as appears by his will, to a lady whose christian name was Agnes. Gower enjoyed the friendship of the great men of his country, and appears to have been honoured with the recognition of royalty. Like Chaucer, he had his strong political predilections, attaching himself to the house of Lancaster under Thomas of Woodstock, as his friend did under John of Gaunt. Gower lived unto the reign of Henry IV., previous to whose accession he lost his sight. He died in 1408, and was buried in the monastery of St. Mary Overie's (afterwards the church of St. Saviour's),



where a splendid monument was raised over his remains. The principal composition of Gower consists of three parts. The first and second, entitled respectively "*Speculum Meditantis*," and "*Vox Clamantis*," have never been printed: it is even doubtful that a copy of the former exists. The third part, the "*Confessio Amantis*," was first printed in 1483, and upon it the fame of Gower as a poet is based. It is written in English; the others being composed, the one in French the other in Latin, and was undertaken at the desire of Richard II. The poem is a dialogue between a lover and his confessor, a priest of Venus, in which, as Wharton remarks, "the ritual of religion is applied to the tender passion, and Ovid's *Art of Love* is blended with the brevity;" and it is happily characterized by Mr. Gilfillan as being "cramped with all varieties of learning, and a perverse but infinite ingenuity is shown in the arrangement of its heterogeneous materials. In one book the whole mysteries of the hermetic philosophy are expounded, and the wonders of alchemy dazzle us in every page. In another, the poet scales the heights and sounds the depths of Aristotelianism." Whatever the reputation of the author might have been in his own day, and however great his merit as one of the first to aid in extricating the English tongue from the trammels of French and Latin, and to give it a distinctive form and character, it would be but affectation to say that, as a whole, his compositions could be popular or almost palatable to moderns. Unlike his pupil Chaucer, whose poetry will be ever fresh-growing upon the heart and ear of the reader the more he is studied, Gower is frigid, affected, learned, all intellect, little imagination, and though here and there a passage glitters, as mica shines out from the cold hard granite, still, as a whole, it is a heavy task to work through the poem. There is much truth in Mr. Gilfillan's terse estimate of him—"He is more remarkable for extent than for depth, for solidity than for splendour, for fuel than for fire, for learning than for genius." Still let us remember the state of literature in England when he wrote, and try him by a true standard. Unlike romancists and troubadours, his compositions are always moral, and he used his power to promote virtue.—J. F. W.

GOWRIE, the title of the noble and powerful Scottish family of Ruthven, which occupies a prominent place in the history of the country. Their progenitor was a Dane of the name of THOR, who settled in Scotland during the reign of David I., and obtained a grant of lands in Perthshire. WALTER, the third in descent from Thor, assumed the name of DE RUTHVEN, from one of the manors which he inherited from his ancestor. SIR WILLIAM, the eleventh possessor of the family estates, was created Lord Ruthven in 1487. His eldest son fell at the battle of Flodden, 9th September, 1513, in the lifetime of his father. Partly by royal grants, partly by marriages, the Ruthvens were now in possession of vast estates in the counties of Perth, Angus, Mid-Lothian, East-Lothian, and Berwick; were closely allied with the great houses of Buchan, Douglas, Lindsay, Campbell, Drummond, and Gray, and had become one of the most powerful families in the kingdom; but their ambition and turbulence speedily brought about their total ruin.—PATRICK, third Lord Ruthven, has obtained an unenviable notoriety by the prominent part which he took in the murder of David Riccio, 9th March, 1566. After George Douglas, an illegitimate son of the earl of Angus, he was the first person to whom the plot was communicated by Darnley. Though he had for some months been confined to bed by an incurable disease, and was at this time, as he himself states, "scarcely able to walk twice the length of his chamber," he cordially entered into the wicked project. It was he who first followed Darnley into the queen's closet and informed her of their intention to have out "the villain Davie." He was the first who attempted to lay hands on the secretary, and it was he who, when the foul murder was accomplished, returned to the closet and loaded with abuse the hapless queen, whom terror and fatigue had rendered almost incapable of utterance. When Mary succeeded in escaping from Holyrood, Ruthven, along with some others of the assassins, fled to Newcastle, where he soon after died, 13th June, 1566. He left a narrative of the murder of Riccio, in which there is not an expression of regret, or symptom of compunction, for that barbarous and dishonourable crime.—His son, WILLIAM, fourth Lord Ruthven, was also engaged with his father in the conspiracy against Riccio, and fled with him into England. He obtained the queen's pardon, however, through the intercession of Morton; but soon after his return to Scot-

land he joined the confederacy of the nobles against Mary and Bothwell, and was commissioned, along with Lord Lindsay (both "men of peculiarly savage manners even for that age"), to conduct the queen to Lochleven; and, according to Knox, he was also associated with Lindsay in extorting from that unhappy princess the surrender of her crown. Ruthven was appointed treasurer of Scotland for life in 1571, and one of the extraordinary lords of session in 1578. He was created Earl of Gowrie in 1581, probably as a reward for the part he took in the downfall of the Regent Morton, and received a grant of the lands and barony of that name which had belonged to the monastery of Scone. The earl, who was possessed of great ambition and energy, was the leader of the plot for the overthrow of the royal favourites, Lennox and Arran, and the seizure of the king's person at Ruthven castle—hence called "the Raid of Ruthven." After a captivity of ten months, James made his escape, but he formally pardoned Gowrie for his share in the treasonable enterprise, on his expressing penitence for his offence, and even appointed him a member of his council. But, unable to brook the insolence of Arran, the earl quitted the court, and obtained permission from the king to retire to France. While waiting at Dundee for an opportunity to embark, he learned that Angus, Mar, and other nobles, had conceived a plan for the forcible removal of Arran from the king's council, and was easily persuaded to engage in the plot. The secret was betrayed to the favourite, who immediately caused Gowrie to be arrested. The evidence against him, however, was defective, but the earl was induced to make a confession of his guilt by a solemn promise of Arran that his life should be spared. In flagrant violation of this assurance, Gowrie was brought to trial at Stirling, condemned on his own confession, and executed on the same day, 28th May, 1554. Though turbulent, intriguing, and revengeful, Gowrie was a person of cultivated mind, a proficient in music, and a liberal patron of the fine arts.—His eldest son, JAMES, second earl of Gowrie, died in 1588, in his fourteenth year, and was succeeded in the title and estates by his brother JOHN, third and last earl, the contriver of that mysterious plot called the Gowrie conspiracy. Along with his brother Alexander he studied for five years with great distinction at the university of Padua, and, like his father and grandfather, seems to have dabbled in the study of magic, as well as of chemistry and astrology. On the return of the young earl to Scotland in 1600, when he had reached his twenty-second year, he was enthusiastically welcomed by the people, and was even cordially received by the king, who was pleased with his learning, as well as with his handsome countenance and graceful manners, and often conversed with him on strange and abstruse subjects. Gowrie, however, soon made it evident that he had no intention of becoming a courtier; and little more than a month after his return—to James's great displeasure—he headed the opposition of the Estates to a demand on the part of the king for the grant of a large sum of money; and there is every reason to believe, that from an early age the earl had cherished feelings of revenge against all who had been concerned in his father's death, the king himself included. The actual rise of the conspiracy was not later than the month of July, 1600. Its object is still partially enveloped in obscurity. But certain letters which passed between Gowrie and Logan of Restalrig, and another accomplice whose name is unknown, but who was probably Stewart, earl of Bothwell, seem to indicate that the intention of the conspirators was to obtain possession of the king's person, to convey him to Logan's inaccessible fortealice of Fastcastle in Berwickshire, and to administer the government in the royal name. With this view James, who was at this time residing at the palace of Falkland for the purpose of hunting, was on the 5th of August enticed to Gowrie house at Perth, by Alexander, Master of Ruthven, Gowrie's brother, who pretended that he had on the preceding evening seized a man in disguise carrying under his cloak a large pot full of gold pieces, and entreated the king to ride with him to Perth, for the purpose of examining the man and taking possession of the money. James ultimately consented to young Ruthven's request, and after the close of the hunt set out for Perth followed by a slender retinue. On reaching that city, the king was met by the earl and a large body of retainers, and conducted to Gowrie house. After dinner, the king and the Master of Ruthven left the dining-room unobserved, and went up stairs for the pretended purpose of examining the treasure. On reaching a small closet, in which stood a man in armour, who proved to be the

earl's chamberlain, Ruthven reproached the king with his father's unjust execution, and attempted to bind his majesty's hands. A struggle ensued, during which James thrust his head partially through a small window in the turret, and shouted for help. Four of his retainers rushed up the stair which led to the turret, and mortally wounded Ruthven, who instantly expired. Gowrie himself hearing the noise, made his way to the scene of conflict, but was also killed on the spot. A minute investigation was made into the conspiracy, but very little of importance was elicited at the time, mainly owing to the small number of persons who were privy to it. But eight years after, the letters which passed between Logan and the earl were discovered and laid before the parliament, and had the effect of clearing up, to some extent, the objects and plans of the conspirators. Pinkerton and other writers, however, have revived the doubts which were expressed at the time respecting the credibility of the king's narrative, and maintain that it was not Gowrie and his brother who conspired against the king, but the king, who, by a prearranged plan, murdered them in their own dwelling. The evidence on the other side, however, is quite overwhelming; and the recent discovery at Edinburgh of the originals of Logan's letters has set the question finally at rest. The honours and magnificent estates of Gowrie were forfeited in consequence of his treason, and the bodies of the earl and his brother were suspended on a gibbet and quartered. The name of Ruthven was abolished, and those who had borne it were forbidden to approach within ten miles of the king. Not contented with these measures, James and his greedy courtiers sought with vindictive cruelty to revenge the crime of the Ruthvens on their innocent kinsmen. William and Patrick, the two younger brothers of the earl, who at this time were mere boys, with great difficulty made their escape into England, and they and their posterity were declared incapable of enjoying inheritance, place, or dignity in Scotland. The former was famous for his skill in alchemy. The latter, who was an able and most accomplished man, was for many years confined in the Tower of London. His daughter married Sir Anthony Vandyle, the celebrated painter. So ruthlessly did James carry out his threat to "root out that whole house and name," that no male descendant of the direct line of the family is now known to exist. The last earl had eight sisters, seven of whom were married to Scottish barons of high rank and influence, and Elizabeth, the fourth, was the mother of the great marquis of Montrose.—(See Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, vol. ii.)—J. T.

GOYEN, JAN VAN, was born at Leyden in 1596, and having studied under various masters, was ultimately the scholar of Esaias Vandevelde. He was both marine and landscape painter, and, owing to the greyness of his colours, his sea and river pieces are the most valued. His works are all enriched with figures, but are generally the work of other hands; Jan Steen often assisted him in this way. The dull flatness of colour, which now generally distinguished his works, is attributed to his indiscriminate use of Haarlem blue, a very inconstant colour. Van Goyen died at the Hague in 1656. There are a few etchings by his hand.—(Houbraken, *Groote Schouburg*, &c.)—R. N. W.

GOZZI, CARLO, Count, a Venetian nobleman, who in the latter half of the eighteenth century introduced into Italian comedy the romantic wildness and freedom of the Spanish theatre, combined with a novelty of plot and machinery peculiarly his own, was born at Venice in the year 1718. Descended from a family the fortunes of which had shared in the declining prosperity of the republic, and being one of a numerous household of brothers and sisters, he joined, at the early age of sixteen, the engineering department of the army in Dalmatia. In this comparatively savage country, and far away from everything that could develop or encourage his literary abilities, he still evinced the natural bent of his genius by occasional improvised dramatic sketches, with which he amused the ennui of his brother officers at Zara, and dissipated the tedium of his own existence by the study of the imaginative drama of the Spaniards, particularly that of Calderon, which ultimately had so great an effect upon the character of his own productions. Returning to Venice, he found the old national comedy—the *Commedia dell'arte*—almost extinct; the time-honoured masks, which from the days of Ruzante had been the delight of the Italian populace, neglected; and the stage almost completely in the hands of Goldoni and (what was still more intolerable) even of Chiari. The cold proprieties of the former of these writers, and the pompous

absurdities of the latter, would have been enough to have excited in the mind of Carlo Gozzi a desire for something more in accordance with the spirit and life which had fascinated him in his Spanish studies, if the forlorn condition of the celebrated Sacchi and his talented troop of masks had not awakened his pity and indignation. Partly to sustain them, and partly to have an opportunity of satirizing the two writers whose influence he found so injurious to the true national comedy of his country, he commenced that series of singular fairy dramas (*Fiabe*), the success of which, it is stated, drove Goldoni from the scene of his triumphs and from his country, to die eventually a denationalized Italian at Paris. The first of these was the outline, or sketch, called "*L'Amore delle Tre Melarance*" (the Loves of the Three Oranges), the story of which he probably found in the collection of fairy tales in the Neapolitan dialect called *Lo Cunto delle Cunti*, &c., from which, he tells us himself, he drew the plot of his next more elaborate fairy drama, "*Il Corvo*," but for some of the details of which he certainly was indebted to the fairy tales of the celebrated Irishman Count Hamilton—now almost solely remembered by his *Memoirs of Count Grammont*. The success of the "*Three Oranges*" was immediate and decisive, owing, perhaps, as much to the novelty of the fairy machinery which he introduced for the sake of buffoonery and burlesque, as to the merciless use of satire and caricature with which he assailed the position of the two offending rival poets. That this was the opinion of Gozzi himself is evident from the elaborate and serious use which he made of this accidentally discovered machinery in his subsequent dramas. His "*Il Corvo*," his "*Re Cervo*," his "*Donna Serpente*," his "*Blue Bird*," his "*King of the Genii*," and other dramas of this class, are wonderful, not only for the spirit in which they are conceived and carried out, but for the real interest and pathos excited by the vicissitudes of beings so fantastic and remote from human sympathies. This charm has been felt in almost every country of Europe, particularly in Germany, where Schiller paid him the compliment of translating his "*Princess of China*" (*Turandot*), and where Göthe, Tieck, and others have always expressed an admiration of him, and proved it by their not unfrequent imitations. Carlo Gozzi followed, or varied, the production of his "*Fiabe*" by translating Calderon's *Il Secreto a Voce*, and two or three others of his dramas. These, with various essays, poems, and *novelle* are to be found in the eight volume edition of his works published by himself in 1772, the first six at Venice, and the last two at Florence. The eighth he calls "*el ultimo*" on the title-page of the volume and at its termination; but it is stated he added a ninth in 1779, which the writer of this notice has not seen. He also published, like Goldoni and Alfieri, his autobiography, which is perhaps more amusing than either of the others, and which he certainly called by no very boastful name, entitling them the "*Memorie inutili di Carlo Gozzi*, Scritte da lui Medesimo, e pubblicate per umilta," Venice, 1797. The dramas of Carlo Gozzi have long since disappeared from the stage; although the statement of Sismondi, that his plays were never represented in any of the theatres of Italy but those of Venice, is incorrect, as he tells us himself, in the preface to "*Il Corvo*," that this drama was first represented in the royal theatre of Milan. In their printed form, his works have become very scarce even in Italy. A recent writer in the *Athenæum*, alluding to this circumstance, says, "certain it is, that Venice might now be ransacked from end to end, and its old books in *calle* and *arcade* and *riva* turned, with small chance of the '*Fiabe*' of Carlo Gozzi turning up, or of the book-hunter coming nearer to his mark of inquiry than by being answered with the dull proprieties of Gasparo Gozzi."—(*Athenæum*, November 26, 1859, No. 1674.) This the writer of the present notice can confirm from his own experience in Rome and Naples; nor has he ever been able to see a copy of Carlo Gozzi's works, except the edition in eight volumes, which he possesses, and which he has already described. A full and satisfactory account of Carlo Gozzi and his works is not to be found in English literature. The late Stewart Rose, however, in his *Letters from the South of Italy*, addressed to Hallam (London, 1819), has given a pleasing analysis of "*The Three China Oranges*," with some versified specimens worthy of the translator of the Orlando. *Blackwood's Magazine* contains some scenes from "*Turandot*," the play selected by Schiller for complete translation. In Philarete Chasles' *Etudes sur l'Espagne*, copious extracts are given from the "*Fiabe*" and the "*Memorie*." In



the exquisite volumes of Maurice Sand on the Italian comedy, *Masques et Bouffons*, Paris, 1860, there is a chapter full of eloquence and acute criticism, but scarcely warm enough for the claims of this remarkable and original dramatist.—D. F. M'C.

GOZZI, GASPARO, Count, born at Venice on the 20th of December, 1713. Having completed his scholastic course at the college of Murano, he went to study law under Ortolani, and mathematics under Paitoni, devoting, however, the greater part of his time to the culture of belles-lettres. In his poetical strains he took for a model Laura's bard, and the object of his platonic love was Luigia Bergalli, a lady whom he married afterwards, and to whose careless and extravagant habits he owed all his misfortunes. Having through bad management lost almost all his patrimony, Gasparo was compelled to work very hard for the maintenance of a numerous family, and therefore he passed daily many hours busily engaged in the translation of all the new French plays that appeared then on the stage, receiving from his publisher but a scanty reward. The poverty to which he was reduced, combined with that continual occupation, preyed so much on his mind, that, in a moment of desperation, he threw himself from a window into a river. The shock, however, instead of proving fatal, restored him to reason, and he returned to his avocation, and wrote then his best literary productions. No one could glance over Gozzi's works, whether in prose or in verse, without perceiving at once a masterly hand; for none can surpass him in the art of depicting the human heart, in the purity of language, or elegance of diction. His celebrated "Sermoni," written in Horace's style, reveal to us a lofty mind, highly imbued with classic lore; and "Il Mondo Morale," an elaborate and serious work, shows the wonderful organization of a philosophical mind. His version of Lucan is considered incomparable, and his commentaries and notes on Dante's *Divina Commedia*, published under the title of *Difesa di Dante*, rank him amongst the first commentators of that immortal poem. Gozzi's style changes with the subject he treats of—now diffuse and simple as in Dante's commentaries; now terse and argumentative as in his "Mondo Morale;" now simple and copious as in his "Osservatore Veneziano;" a periodical he published in imitation of the *Spectator*; and his language is always harmonious and classic. He had obtained the superintendency of the Venetian press, when he died on the 25th of December, 1786.—A. C. M.

GOZZOLI, BENOZZO, a celebrated old Italian painter, born at Florence in 1424, and the most distinguished of the scholars of Fra Giovanni Angelico; he was the assistant of Fra Giovanni at Orvieto. Benozzo's works extend over a period of thirty-eight years, from 1447 to 1485; his last and greatest are the extensive series of frescoes in the Campo Santo at Pisa, commenced in 1469, and representing in twenty-four compositions the old Bible history from Noah to the visit of the queen of Sheba to Solomon. In these works he displays the most varied resources, showing for the time a very extraordinary skill in the treatment of the accessory parts, as the landscapes, the architecture, and the birds and animals introduced, of which the dogs are particularly excellent. This character of Benozzo's works is somewhat remarkable as being so opposed in spirit to the performances of his master Fra Angelico, whose style is exclusively sentimental or "subjective," while that of Benozzo is thoroughly "objective." Some of the best of these frescoes are engraved in Count Lasinio's *Pittura a fresco del Campo Santo di Pisa*. The painter gave so much satisfaction to the authorities of the Campo on this occasion, that in 1478 they presented him with a free burial-place near the glorious achievements of his life, and the tomb was engraved with the following words during Benozzo's lifetime, "Hic Tumulus est Benotii Florentini, qui proxime has pinxit historias. Hunc sibi Pisanorum donavit humanitas. MCCCCLXXXVII." The date of Benozzo's death is not known. The National Gallery is fortunate in possessing two very interesting examples of this painter, both in *tempera*—a small characteristic piece, which had formerly been the top of a box or *cassettone*, and represents the "Rape of Helen;" the other is a small altarpiece of the "Virgin and Child, with saints," originally painted in 1461 for the Compagnia di San Marco at Florence. In the original contract the figure of the Virgin is expressly directed to be painted from the Virgin in the high altarpiece of San Marco, painted by his master Fra Angelico. The figure of the Virgin is to be made similar in mode, form, and ornaments. "It is also directed that the said Benozzo shall at his own cost prepare with *gesso*, and diligently gild the said panel throughout, both as regards figures

and ornaments; and that no other painter shall be allowed to take part in the execution of the said picture." Benozzo's style, to judge from these examples, is hard and formal, the figures being symmetrically disposed in the altarpiece; but his colouring is rich, his costume elaborate, and the drawing of his figures correct and vigorous, though wanting in taste and elegance.—R. N. W.

GRAAF, REGNIER DE, a celebrated Dutch anatomist, born at Shoonhove in 1641. He studied medicine at the university of Leyden, then travelled through France, received his degree at Angers, and remained for some time at Paris in intimate intercourse with the most distinguished savans of the day. Returned to Holland, he settled as physician in the city of Delft, where he died in 1673. He made himself a name chiefly by his careful anatomical investigations of the salivary gland of the womb (*Bauchspeicheldrüse*), and by the discovery of the "Graafschen bläschen" in the female ovary. There are various editions of his works; the best are "Opera omnia," 8vo, Leyden, 1677-78; Amsterdam, 1705.—F. M.

GRABBE, CHRISTIAN DIETRICH, a German dramatist, was born at Detmold, December 14, 1801. He studied law at Berlin and Leipsic, but afterwards exclusively devoted himself to literary pursuits. His poetic powers were of no common order, but were impaired by the fickleness and irregularity which characterized his conduct. He fell a victim to habitual intoxication, September 12, 1836.—(Life by Duller and Ziegler, 1855).—K. E.

GRABE, JOHANN ERNEST, was the son of Martin Sylvester Grabe, professor of history and theology in Königsberg, and was born there, 10th July, 1666. He was educated in the university of that city, and early conceived a leaning to the Church of Rome. With this tendency he devoted himself to the study of the Fathers, and at length came to the conclusion that the Reformation of the sixteenth century was a schism, the blame of which rested upon the leading reformers, whom he compared to the Simonians, the Novatians, and other heretics of the early church. He sent in a paper to this effect to the consistory of Samland, and set out for Vienna with the view of formally reconciling himself to the Church of Rome. But his purpose was shaken by an answer to his paper, which was drawn up in 1695 by Spener and others by command of the elector of Brandenburg; and as he still continued to lay great stress upon the principle of apostolic succession as essential to the validity of orders, he followed the advice of Spener, who represented to him that there was no need he should join the Church of Rome on this account, for he could find in England a branch of the protestant church which laid claim to an unbroken succession of the episcopate. Passing through Silesia and Saxony he arrived in England, where he joined himself to the communion of the Anglican church, which he came to regard as approaching the nearest in its government and ritual to the apostolic church. He never received, however, any preferment in the church, but was only admitted by Queen Anne to a yearly pension of £100. In person he was small, and in temperament melancholic; but he possessed great learning, particularly in patristic theology. He died in London, 3rd November, 1706. His principal writings are—"Spicilegium patrum ut et hæreticorum primi, secundi, et tertii a Christo nato seculi;" "Justini Martyris Apologia prima, cum notis Variorum;" "Epistola ad Johan. Millium de Codice Alexandrino Sept. interpretum;" an Essay upon two Arabic MSS. In the preface to the "Spicilegium" he speaks warmly of the hospitality which he experienced at Oxford, of the freedom with which he enjoyed access to all its learned treasures, and particularly of the aid and encouragement in his labours which he received from John Mill, Henry Aldrich, and John Hudson.—P. L.

GRABERG DE HEMSO, was born in Hemsö in Gottland. In 1793 he took service in the English fleet, which, in consequence of a duel, he was obliged to quit after two years. He then settled at Genoa, where he connected himself with trade and the Swedish consulate. In the meantime he travelled in Italy, South Germany, and Hungary, and made himself known as the author of various historical and statistical works. In 1811 he was appointed vice-consul, and in 1815 consulate-secretary in Tangier. In 1823 he was made consul of Tripoli, and retired with a pension in 1828. He then established himself in Tuscany, was appointed chamberlain at the Tuscan court, and died at Florence, 29th November, 1847. Amongst his many works in various languages may be mentioned "Saggio istorico sugli Scaldi o antichi poeti Scandinavi;" "Theorie de la Statistique;" "La Scandinavie vengée;" "Notizia intorno a la famosa opera istorica

d'Ibn Kaldun;" and "Speechio geographica e statistico dell' Impero di Marocco."—M. H.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, commanded the cavalry under M. Junius Pera, the dictator, in the second Punic war. Being elected consul for the following year, 215 B.C., he routed a large body of Hannibal's Campanian allies in the neighbourhood of the Carthaginian camp, and retiring into Cumæ, effectually resisted a vigorous attempt to capture that important maritime city. Proconsul in the next year, he defeated Hanno near Beneventum; and having obtained his second consulship, 213 B.C., he commanded in Lucania, where he sustained his military reputation in a number of engagements. But in the following year he was betrayed with a small detachment of his troops into an ambushade, and perished.—W. B.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, the father of the two celebrated tribunes aftermentioned, was born 210 B.C., and at the age of twenty won the confidence of L. Cornelius Scipio, who intrusted him with a mission to Philip of Macedon. He was tribune of the people, 187 B.C., and refused to join his colleagues in the impeachment of Scipio Africanus. Lucius Scipio also was saved from imprisonment by his interference, though he maintained his opposition to the political principles and influence of the family. Having been employed as triumvir in planting the colony at Saturnia, he was sent with the rank of prætor to carry on the war in Spain. He captured Munda, surprised the camp of the enemy near Alce, reduced the city also, and having ultimately crushed the power of the rebels in a sanguinary battle, which lasted for three days, he confirmed their submission by a kindly treatment, and returned home to be rewarded with a triumph, 178 B.C. His first consulship followed, and was distinguished by new successes in Sardinia. He was continued in his command there for another year, and having completed the subjugation of the island, was welcomed at Rome, 175 B.C., with another triumph. The number of captives was so great that the trifling price at which they were sold gave rise to the proverb, "Sardi venales." He subsequently held the censorship, and effected a change in the tribal position of the freedmen, which was highly applauded. His second consulship dates 163 B.C. He was married to Cornelia, a daughter of Scipio Africanus, and the virtues by which she added to her husband's influence, sowed the seeds of the fame subsequently acquired by her sons.—W. B.

GRACCHUS, TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS, son of the preceding and of Cornelia, the daughter of Scipio—(see CORNELIA)—was born 168 B.C. Of Cornelia's twelve children, nine died at an early age. Those who survived were Tiberius, Caius, and Cornelia Sempronia. This sister of the Gracchi, who have become so illustrious in history, married the second Scipio Africanus. The mother of the Gracchi bestowed the utmost care on the education of her greatly-gifted sons. In his seventeenth year, Tiberius Gracchus accompanied his brother-in-law to Africa, where, in the assault on Carthage, he displayed the most brilliant valour. A few years after he took part in the disastrous expedition of Mancinus against Numantia in Spain, though, through the sagacity of Tiberius Gracchus, and his influence with the Numantines, it proved less ignominious and unfortunate than it otherwise might have been. On his return to Rome, Tiberius Gracchus, inspired alike by patriotism, by humanity, and by justice, began that stupendous agitation, by resisting which the Roman patricians ruined both their order and their country. Nothing in modern days has such an evil sound as an agrarian law; but the agrarian law, as proposed by Tiberius Gracchus, was eminently wise. The opposite extremes in reference to land are alike perilous—that of minute subdivision, as in France, and that of accumulation in a few hands, as in Great Britain. In Italy much of the soil was public property. Gradually the aristocratic classes contrived to make this a monopoly of their own. For, though every Roman was entitled to a share in the public lands, it was difficult for the poor to acquire, and still more difficult to keep possession. The rich, therefore, greedily seized on the public lands, to the exclusion of the poor, and sent as cultivators, lazy, corrupt, and lawless slaves. The consequence was, that while the public lands, under such wretched husbandry, became gradually barren, the whole agriculture of Italy, which had once been so flourishing, began to decline. There was frightful famine, along with rapid depopulation. The mischief had long been felt; and, two centuries before Tiberius Gracchus, a law had been passed called, from the name of its author, the

Licinian law, whereby the possession by any individual of more than five hundred Roman acres was forbidden. But the law was evaded in a thousand ways, and proved utterly worthless; at which we cannot be astonished, as the force of every law which a state passes depends on a deeper moral law, and this moral law the Roman aristocracy, once so pure and patriotic had been learning to forget. In order to achieve his noble scheme—a scheme approved by some of the best and wisest of the aristocracy, such as his father-in-law, Appius Claudius—Tiberius Gracchus offered himself as a candidate for the office of tribune. He had no sooner entered on his duties than he proceeded with the utmost vigour and promptitude. By the ignorant he is classed with demagogues; but if he had been a demagogue his task would have been much easier. The plan of reform which he presented to the assemblies of the people was, in its essential features, a revival of the Licinian law, with many modifications and unquestionable improvements. It was called, from the family of the Sempronii, to which Tiberius Gracchus belonged, the Sempronian law. The senate determined that the law should not pass. Once voted in the assemblies of the people, the senate would have had no power to interfere with it. The senate, therefore, resolved that it should never come before the people as a definite proposal. It found a convenient tool in a tribune, Marius Octavius, who, by himself holding a vast extent of the public domain, was interested in the existence of that flagrant iniquity which Tiberius Gracchus was striving to overthrow. Octavius then, using his legal right, notwithstanding the strenuous, passionate remonstrances of Gracchus declared his condemnation of the agrarian law, and forbade its presentation to the votes of the people. This obstruction Tiberius Gracchus vanquished by a bold measure; he convoked the assemblies of the people, and induced them to pronounce the deposition of Octavius. The Sempronian law was adopted, and Appius Claudius, Tiberius Gracchus, and Caius Gracchus were intrusted with its execution. And now began a grand battle for life or death between the Roman aristocracy and the author of the Sempronian law. One main weapon of the aristocracy was the bitterest, most boundless calumny. Every falsehood was propagated regarding Tiberius Gracchus; and it was even said that he was ambitious to get himself proclaimed king. The desperate resistance of the patricians provoked Tiberius Gracchus to a more desperate onslaught. To the perfect fulfilment of his plans, it was indispensable that he should be continued in the tribunate. He therefore came before the assemblies of the people for re-election. The vote was proceeding in his favour, when the turbulent nobles that were present cried that the election was illegal, and excited a tumult; the result of which was the postponement of the election to the morrow. Gracchus recognized all the peril of his position. He felt, therefore, as if he were marching to his doom when on the morrow he repaired to the capitol, where the Romans had met. The crowd was agitated by the wildest and most various passions; and fierce were the clamours of the hirelings and partisans of the patricians. Pretending to be alarmed for the safety of the state, the senators had assembled. The more moderate among them, with the consul, Mutius Scævola, at their head, were disposed to conciliation. But the rest had resolved on the destruction of one who was odious, from his love of justice, to men who had ceased to be just. Gracchus had attempted in vain to address the multitude; and, either as a gesture of impatience, or to indicate that his life was in danger, he raised his hand to his head. His reckless, envious, envenomed adversaries immediately exclaimed that he was demanding to be crowned as monarch. This scandalous untruth was at once conveyed to the senate, the more violent members of which used it to kindle the uproar to madness. Rushing out, they gathered round them as they went the rabble of Rome. This vile mob, seizing as arms whatever came in the way, hurled itself on the defenceless people. Only the immediate and more devoted followers of Gracchus resisted. Three hundred of them were massacred. He himself was murdered, and his mutilated body thrown into the Tiber. On frivolous pretexts his chief friends were some days after put to death. Tiberius Gracchus was the hero of a great idea, the martyr for a great cause. But there are seasons in the history of a nation, as in the history of humanity, when heroisms and martyrdoms are useless, at least for the immediate object sought for: useless they are not as examples for brave and true men in all ages to follow. It is easy for us, severed from the



events by more than two thousand years to blame particular portions of the famous tribune's conduct; but it is better for us to suppose that we are mistaken from not being acquainted with all the facts. The brief, brilliant, troubled career of thirty-five years terminated 133 B.C.—W. M.-I.

GRACCHUS, CAIUS SEMPRONIUS, was born 159 B.C., and died 121 B.C., at the age of thirty-eight. He perished in the endeavour to continue and consummate the reforms begun by his brother Tiberius; but though he had the same enthusiasm, the same disinterestedness, the same patriotic fervour, he had scarcely the same loftiness of principle. Even his enemies admitted that he was foremost among Roman orators, and from his eloquence, which was both insinuating and vehement, much of his influence was derived. Like his brother and Romans of rank generally, he began his career in the army and served for some time in Spain. He had not long returned to Rome before Tiberius was slain. To be his avenger and the avenger of the Roman people became his fixed resolve. But he knew how jealously he was watched by the aristocratical party, and therefore he seemed for a season disinclined to take any part in political affairs. As quaestor he followed to Sardinia the Roman army, commanded by the consul Aurelius Orestes. Here he obtained such immense popularity that the oligarchical faction dreaded his return to Rome. Aurelius Orestes was therefore ordered to remain in Sardinia, which implied that the quaestor, Caius Gracchus, should remain there too. To defeat this trickery Gracchus at once returned. The patricians thought to crush him by accusing him of desertion. He not only defended himself in a magnificent speech, but denounced the corruption and unveiled the crimes of his enemies. Other accusations flung at him he converted in the same way into victories. For years before his death he sought the tribunate, and though his foes were active as they were virulent, they could not prevent his election. The Gracchi were cast in a mould too tender for the stern work they had to do. Their sympathies were stronger than their will. Though Caius Gracchus was eminently brave, yet he was deficient in persistent, indomitable purpose. It was through his own fault then, through something which it would be ungenerous to call weakness, that he failed in his conflict with his opponents. Under Caius the field of contest considerably widened. An agrarian law was no longer deemed sufficient by those who aspired to annihilate that monopoly of power, which for generations the senate had been misusing for selfish objects. The first blows of Caius Gracchus were struck at the murderers of his brother. He then renewed the agrarian law. But a law which more immediately affected the Roman population, was that whereby grain was sold to the people at little more than nominal prices. Measures of less doubtful policy and propriety than the last were the erection of public granaries, the building of bridges, and the making of roads to facilitate the intercourse between Rome and subject or allied countries, the restoration of the cities which had been destroyed by the Romans, and the planting there or elsewhere of Roman colonies. Of the political reforms which Caius Gracchus carried through, one of the most important was that by which judiciary power was taken from the senate and conferred on the equestrian order. To overwhelm the senate he had two other innovations in store. One was conferring the right of citizenship on the inhabitants of the Italian provinces; the other was adding to the senate members of the equestrian order, whereby the number of senators would have been increased threefold. The game which the senate now played has been often played since. It can seldom fail at first, but it is sure at last to be as disastrous as it is dishonourable. One of the colleagues of Caius Gracchus, Marcus Livius Drusus, a man of enormous wealth, and of unscrupulous, intriguing spirit, lent himself willingly to the schemes of the senate. Whenever Caius Gracchus proposed a reform, Drusus brought forward another, in the sense and the direction of the most outrageous democracy. The senate by affecting to accept the measures of Drusus, destroyed the popularity of Gracchus. The latter, from a motive which it is now difficult to explain or to understand, retired from the scene. He conducted to Carthage the Roman colony which had resolved to settle there. When again in Rome, he found he had still less influence than when he left it two months before. His fiercest foes were in power; and Opimius, who was implacably hostile to him, his opinions, and his party, had been appointed consul. No choice remained to Gracchus but civil war; and from this, perhaps from a noble impulse which we ought to respect, he

shrank. His unflinching friend, Fulvius Flaccus, had taken a military position near the temple of Diana, and called the people to arms. There Caius Gracchus joined him, but wished to negotiate with the senate. The negotiations were fruitless. Opimius, thirsting for blood, led his soldiers to the attack. Flaccus, his son, and more than three thousand adherents of Gracchus, were slain. The senate rioted in baseness and atrocity. Gracchus fled to a little wood, where he ordered a slave to kill him; the slave then killed himself. Ten years after, the fickle people, ashamed of having deserted their valiant, magnanimous champions, erected statues to the Gracchi, and declared sacred the places where they died.—W. M.-I.

GRACE, RICHARD, Colonel, was a lineal descendant of Raymond le Gros, being the younger son of Robert Grace, baron of Courtstown in the county Kilkenny. He distinguished himself in the service of Charles I., and uniformly proved a formidable foe to the parliamentary army both in England and Ireland. Oxford having surrendered to Cromwell in 1646, Grace proceeded to his native country, where he raised five thousand men, and harassed the parliamentary force so successfully, that we find a reward of £500 offered for his head. In 1652 Cromwell came to terms with him, and Grace was permitted to emigrate with his regiment to the continent, where he signalized himself in the service of France and Spain. On the Restoration, Grace accompanied James to Ireland, and continued, even after the flight of that prince, a devoted adherent to the Jacobite cause. Grace had been appointed governor of Athlone; and it was his conduct, while in this capacity, that has chiefly contributed to impart a historic interest to his name. His enthusiasm and activity in the royal cause knew no rest. He was a rigid disciplinarian; but his conduct to the protestants, when in his power, was honourable and humane. The pertinacity with which he held out against superior numbers was very striking. The Williamite commander at last sent a messenger for the object of effecting a capitulation, but Grace's reply was a pistol shot, adding—"These are my terms; these only will I give or receive; and when my provisions are consumed, I will defend till I eat my old boots." He defeated an attempt made by the Williamite army to cross the Shannon, and at length absolutely forced it to retreat from before Athlone. Ginkell, however, surprised it during the following year. Great carnage ensued, and the body of the venerable Grace was found among the slain.—W. J. F.

GRACIAN, BALTHAZAR, a Spanish author, chiefly remarkable as having followed up the "cultismo," or affected classicism which reigned under the name of "Gongorism" in the seventeenth century. Little is known of his life, except that he was a jesuit of Arragon. His birth is by some fixed as early as 1584, and his death in 1658; but the precise time is uncertain. The chief merit of this author is exemplified in the allegorical work entitled "Criticon," which Ticknor compares to the Pilgrim's Progress. Many of his works were published in the name of his brother Lorenzo; there are various editions of the collected writings.—F. M. W.

GRADENIGO, GIOVANNI AGOSTINO, an archæologist and biographer, born at Venice on the 10th of July, 1725, entered the benedictine order in 1744, taught philosophy at Mantua, and became bishop of Chioggia, and subsequently of Ceneda. He corresponded with Mazzuchelli, Lami, Morelli, Mansi, and many other celebrated men, and left a great number of works enumerated by Tippaldo. He died 16th of March, 1774.—A. C. M.

GRADENIGO, PIETRO, Doge of Venice from 1289 to 1311. Before his election the constitution of Venice was in some measure democratic, the great council being open to citizens who could command the necessary suffrages of the people. An aristocratic *coup d'état*, however, had been long prepared by the Venetian nobles. Gradenigo accomplished it, and maintained by his energy the new system of government. After the death of the Doge Giovanni Dandolo in 1289, the people, suspicious of the aristocracy, attempted to exclude from the election of the new doge the forty-one electors of the nobility, and unanimously offered supreme power to Giacomo Tiepolo. But Giacomo preferred to exile himself from his native town, rather than become the ringleader of a civil war, and the aristocratic electors availing themselves of the disorganization of their opponents which followed that step, elected Pietro Gradenigo, who was no sooner in power than he enacted a law excluding the people from any share in the formation of the great council. Thus the senate of the republic was changed from an elective representa-

tion into a privileged corporation. Gradenigo preserved his power, in spite of the external difficulties in which he was involved by his war with Genoa, till his death in 1811.—A. S., O.

GRAEVIUS, JOHANN GEORG, or GRAFE, his real name (by which, however, he is little known), a famous philologist, was born at Naumburg-on-the-Saale, Saxony, January 29, 1632. He received his education at the college of Pforta, and afterwards, by desire of his parents, went to Leipsic to enter himself as a student of jurisprudence. But he felt a great dislike to this study, and having vainly tried to overcome it, was sent by his father on commercial affairs to Holland. There he made the acquaintance of the celebrated Heinsius, by whose advice he was finally persuaded to give up law and begin the study of philosophy and philology. He accordingly went through a course of studies at the universities of Deventer and Amsterdam, and in 1656 was nominated professor at Duisburg. Two years after he accepted the post of director of the college of Deventer, and in 1662 obtained the chair of rhetoric and history at the university of Utrecht. His fame now began to spread through the whole of Europe, and princes and governments, among others the sovereigns of Prussia and France, and the republic of Venice, sought to gain him for their public schools. He, however, chose to remain at Utrecht, to which his reputation attracted a vast number of students from all parts of Europe. King William III. of England nominated him his historiographer, and Louis XIV. made him a large present. He died at Utrecht, January 11, 1703. The most important of his writings are—"Thesaurus antiquitatum Romanorum," 12 vols. fol., Utrecht, 1694-99; "Thesaurus antiquitatum et historiarum Italiae," 45 vols. fol., Leyden, 1704-25. He also published annotated editions of Catullus, Cicero, Caesar, Suetonius, and other Latin classics.—F. M.

GRAF, URSE, one of the earliest Swiss engravers, was born at Basle about 1485. He was by profession a worker in gold, and he held the office of engraver of the dies to the mint at Basle; yet Bartsch enumerates a large number of etchings, engravings with the burin, and woodcuts by him, and Passavant says that many more are known. His manner is dry and quaint, resembling that of his German contemporaries, but shows a good deal of spirit and feeling. He engraved some of the designs of Albert Dürer, but mostly from his own. Several of his designs were engraved on wood by other engravers; ninety of them, drawn with a pen, are preserved in the museum at Basle. He was alive in 1524.—J. T.-e.

GRAFF, ANTON, German portrait painter, was born at Winterthur in Switzerland in 1736. He was a scholar of J. Haid and U. Schellenberg. After a brief residence at Augsburg, he settled in 1766 at Dresden, on being appointed painter to the king of Saxony. Anton Graff was one of the best portrait painters of his time in Germany, and a large number of his likenesses of eminent compatriots (as Mendelssohn, Gellert, and the like) have been reproduced by the engraver; he also painted a few landscapes. He died in 1803.—His son, KARL-ANTON, born at Dresden in 1774, became, under the careful training of his father, an able and accomplished landscape painter. He died in 1832.—J. T.-e.

GRAFF, EBERHARD GOTTLIEB, a German linguist, was born at Elbing, 1780, and died at Berlin on the 18th October, 1841. After having studied at Königsberg, he successively became a master in various gymnasia, was appointed scholastic councillor, and in 1824 was translated to the chair of German language and literature at Königsberg. The results of his studies, which were chiefly directed to the old German language and literature, were published in his "Dütska," 3 vols., and in his "Althochdeutscher Sprachschatz," which, after the author's death, was completed by Professor Massmann.—K. E.

GRAFIGNY, FRANÇOISE DE, born at Nancy in 1694; died at Paris in 1758. She was married early to Hugo de Grafigny, chamberlain to the duke de Lorraine, a man of passions so violent as to approach insanity. She succeeded in obtaining a judicial separation from him, and went to reside in Paris. She published a novel which acquired some reputation and provoked some severe criticism. A second work—"Lettres d'une Peruvienne"—was more successful. She wrote several dramatic pieces, many of them for the court of Vienna, where they were performed before the emperor, from whom she had a pension. The Academy of Florence paid her the compliment of making her an associate.—J. A., D.

GRAFTON, AUGUSTUS HENRY FITZROY, Duke of, born in 1735. In 1757, by the death of his grandfather, he succeeded to the title. In 1765 he became secretary of state under the marquis of Rockingham. In May, 1766, he resigned; but in the same summer returned to office as first lord of the treasury in Pitt's administration. The illness of the latter, then Lord Chatham, made the duke virtually premier. The cabinet was strengthened by the accession of the duke of Bedford's followers and of Lord North; but Chatham's retirement in October, 1768, so weakened the duke, that his proposal to repeal entirely the American duties was rejected by his own cabinet in May, 1769. The consequence was the opposition, in the next year, of Chatham, the defection of Lord Chancellor Camden, and very soon the premier's own resignation. As minister he displayed much practical sagacity and sincerity, but without power of systematic application. Every blot in his conduct was marked and blackened by Junius. In 1771 he accepted the privy seal; but in 1775 he again retired, renewing a strict alliance with Lord Chatham in opposition to the American war. Offers were made him by Lord North. In 1783 it was to him that the younger Pitt first applied. For many years before his death he continued in opposition. In 1768 he had been elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge. Later he became a Unitarian, and amused his leisure with composing "Hints submitted to the Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry newly associated;" and a work called "Apeleutherus;" and with publishing an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament. He died, March 1, 1811.—W. S., L.

GRAFTON, RICHARD, one of the series of English chroniclers, first comes into view as a printer in the reign of Henry VIII., under whom he was imprisoned in the Fleet for having reprinted the version known as Matthew's Bible. On the accession of Edward VI., he was appointed printer to the king, with the exclusive privilege of printing prayer-books, primers, and acts of parliament. In 1548 he published a new edition of Hall's Chronicle, entitled "The Union of the Two Noble Families of Lancaster and York," with a continuation bringing down the narrative of events from 1532, where Hall stopped, to 1547. For printing the proclamation issued after Edward's death, declaring the Lady Jane Grey to have succeeded to the crown, he was deprived under Mary of his patent as printer, and committed to prison. While there, or while debarred from the exercise of his calling, he compiled an "Abridgment of the Chronicles of England," which first appeared in 1562, and was reprinted in the two following years, and again in 1572. In 1569 he published his compilation entitled "Chronicle at Large and Meere History of the Affayres of England." It appears that he took a lively interest in Edward VI.'s hospitals, and himself superintended the erection of the buildings. The precise date of his death is unknown; the last thing recorded of him is his having broken his leg in the year 1572. Strype thinks that he died poor.—T. A.

GRAHAM, the name of an ancient and powerful Scottish family, the head of which is the duke of Montrose. The monkish writers allege that the Grahams can trace their descent from a fabulous personage called Græme, who is said to have commanded the army of Fergus II. in 404, to have been governor of the kingdom in the minority of Eugene, and in 420 to have made a breach in the wall which the Emperor Severus had erected between the firth of Forth and the Clyde, and which derived from the Scottish warrior the name of Græme's Dyke. The "gallant Grahams," as they are termed in Scottish ballad and song, do not require the aid of fable to increase their fame, for few families can boast of more historical renown. Like most of the great old Scottish houses, the Grahams are of Anglo-Norman origin, and settled in Scotland during the twelfth century. The first eminent member of the family was the famous SIR JOHN GRAHAM of Dundaff, "the hardy wight and wise," still fondly remembered as the bosom friend of the great Scottish patriot Wallace. He fell at the battle of Falkirk, 22nd July, 1298. His tombstone in the churchyard of that town bears the following inscription:—

"Mente manque potens, et Vallace fidus Achates,  
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis."

The family possessions lie in the counties of Dumbarton and Stirling; but SIR DAVID GRAHAM obtained the estate of Montrose from King Robert Bruce in exchange for Cardross on the Firth of Clyde, where the restorer of Scottish independence



spent the closing years of his eventful life. From the days of Bruce downwards, the Grahams have always taken a prominent part in public, and especially in warlike affairs. In the early part of the fifteenth century, they formed an alliance with the royal family—SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM having married for his second wife Mary, daughter of Robert III. ROBERT, the eldest son of this lady, was ancestor of the Grahams of Claverhouse, to whom John, Viscount Dundee, the notorious persecutor of the covenanters, belonged. Her second son, PATRICK, became bishop of St. Andrews, primate of Scotland, and papal nuncio, and died a prisoner in Lochleven castle in 1498, having fallen a victim to the malice of the monks, whose hatred he had provoked by his ecclesiastical reforms. WILLIAM, the youngest son of Lady Mary, was the ancestor of the late gallant Lord Lynedoch, the victor of Barossa. PATRICK GRAHAM, of Kincardine, was elevated to the peerage in 1445 by the title of Lord Graham. His grandson, WILLIAM, fought with great gallantry on the side of James III. at the battle of Sauchieburn in 1488, and was raised to the dignity of Earl of Montrose in 1504. He fell along with his royal master, James IV., at the fatal battle of Flodden. JOHN, third earl, son of Robert, Lord Graham, who was slain at the battle of Pinkie, was one of the most powerful noblemen in Scotland, and held in succession the offices of lord treasurer, lord chancellor, and viceroy of Scotland, after the union of the crowns. The glory, however, of the family is his grandson—

JAMES GRAHAM, fifth earl and first marquis, usually designated the great marquis of Montrose, who was born in 1612, and succeeded his father, John, fourth earl, in 1626. He studied at St. Andrews, and after completing his education, he married in his nineteenth year the daughter of the earl of Southesk, and spent several years on the continent, where he acquired a knowledge of some of the modern languages, as well as great skill in martial exercises, and was reckoned one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his age. He returned to Scotland in 1634; and on his appearance at court was ungraciously received by the king, whose frigid manners were fitted to repel, rather than attract, an ardent and high-spirited youth. Scotland was then agitated by the attempt of Charles and Laud to introduce the liturgy into the Scottish church, and Montrose at once joined the covenanters, and became one of their most active leaders. In 1639 he was sent to chastise the prelatist town of Aberdeen, and imposed the covenant on the citizens at the point of the sword. When the covenanters took up arms in defence of their liberties, and entered England in 1640, Montrose was the first man who forded the Tweed at the head of his own battalion, and a few days after, routed the vanguard of the English cavalry at Newburn on the Tyne. He soon became dissatisfied, however, with the proceedings of the covenanting leaders, whom he suspected of a design to overthrow the royal authority, and resenting the preference given to the marquis of Argyll, he gradually became alienated from his party, and ultimately espoused the cause of the king. In June, 1641, he was accused of carrying on a secret correspondence with Charles, and along with three of his friends, was confined in the castle of Edinburgh, where he remained a close prisoner until the beginning of 1642, when he was set at liberty on the intercession of the king himself. After the breaking out of the civil war, the earl, who greatly disliked the timorous and trimming policy of the marquis of Hamilton, the king's minister for Scotland, urged that an army of royalists should immediately be raised to prevent the covenanters from making common cause with the English parliament. But this bold though prudent advice was disregarded, and the result was that a powerful army was sent from Scotland to the assistance of the parliament, and turned the scale in their favour. On the disgrace and arrest of Hamilton in the beginning of 1644, Montrose was appointed by the king lieutenant-general in Scotland, and shortly after was advanced to the dignity of Marquis. He made a daring attempt to cut his way into Scotland at the head of a small body of troops, with the view of raising the Scottish royalists on the side of the king, but was encountered on the Borders by a superior force, and compelled to fall back on Carlisle. After the fatal battle of Marston Moor, however, he set out in August, 1644, in the disguise of a groom, and accompanied only by two friends, succeeded in reaching the Highlands without detection. He found at Blair Athol about twelve hundred Irish auxiliaries, who had shortly before landed in the West Highlands to aid the royal cause, and immediately displayed his commission, and

assumed the command of these troops. The Highlanders flocked to the royal standard in great numbers; and the marquis, finding himself at the head of a considerable force, lost no time in directing his march to the low country. At Tippermuir, three miles from Perth, he encountered (1st September) an army of six thousand covenanters under Lord Elcho, whom he defeated with the loss of three hundred men, together with all his artillery, arms, and baggage. Perth immediately surrendered, and the victors obtained from the terror-stricken citizens a seasonable supply of clothing and arms. The approach of Argyll at the head of a powerful army, compelled Montrose to quit this city; and proceeding northward to Aberdeenshire, he attacked and defeated another army of covenanters at the Bridge of Dee under Lord Burleigh and Lewis Gordon, and pursued the fugitives into the town of Aberdeen. On the approach of Argyll he proceeded up the Spey, then doubling back, plunged into the wilds of Badenoch, and thence into Athol, always pursued, but never overtaken, by his enemy. Completely tired out by these rapid and harassing marches, Argyll returned to Edinburgh on the approach of winter, supposing that Montrose had retired into winter quarters. But the marquis availed himself of the opportunity to invade the county of Argyll, which he plundered and laid waste with merciless severity. He then withdrew towards Lochaber, whither he was followed by a strong body of the Campbell clan along with their chief, and some battalions from the Lowlands, while General Baillie at the head of a considerable force was advancing towards them from the east, and another strong body under Lord Seaforth was stationed at Inverness. Montrose was proceeding towards the latter place, when receiving notice of the march of the Campbells, he resolved to give them battle before fresh reinforcements should arrive, and instantly retracing his steps, he attacked the enemy at Inverlochy (2nd February, 1645), and defeated them with great slaughter. Then hurrying to the north-east, he destroyed with fire and sword the lowlands of Aberdeenshire, Moray, and other districts supposed to be favourable to the parliament. On the 4th of April he stormed the town of Dundee, and set it on fire; but learning that a covenanting army, four thousand strong, under Baillie and Sir John Urray, were within a mile of the town, he instantly called off his soldiers, and by a series of masterly manoeuvres, kept the enemy at bay; and after a hurried march of seventy miles, found refuge in the mountains. The covenanting generals unwisely divided their forces, and were successively defeated by Montrose—Urray at Auldearn, near Nairn (9th May), and Baillie at Alford, on the Don (2nd July). The fame of these victories attracted great numbers of the Highland clans to Montrose's standard; and, descending from the mountains at the head of six thousand men, he marched towards Stirling, laid waste the estates of Argyll in that district, and destroyed Castle Campbell, his noble mansion, near Dollar. The parliament had meanwhile, by the most vigorous exertions, succeeded in raising a new army, superior in numbers to the Highlanders, but composed of raw and undisciplined troops, utterly unfit to cope with Montrose's veterans. Baillie, the commander, wished to avoid a battle, but was overruled by the committee of Estates. The conflict took place near the village of Kilsyth, and after a brief struggle, terminated in the total defeat of the covenanters, with the loss of upwards of four thousand men. This crowning victory made Montrose for the time master of Scotland, and great numbers of the Lowland nobles, who had hitherto stood aloof, now declared in his favour. A new commission was sent by the king appointing him lieutenant-governor and captain-general of Scotland, and he marched towards the Borders with the view of leading his victorious army into England to the assistance of his sovereign. But on the 12th September, while encamped on Philiphaugh, near Selkirk, he was surprised and completely defeated by General Leslie, who had been recalled from England to the assistance of the Estates; Montrose, himself with difficulty regained his Highland fastnesses, accompanied by only two hundred men. The remnant of his army, and the fruits of his six splendid victories, were thus swept away at one blow.

On the termination of the first civil war, Montrose, in compliance with the king's command, laid down his arms and sought shelter on the continent. After the execution of Charles I. the marquis advised his son, Prince Charles, not to accept the crown on the stringent terms proposed by the Scottish Estates; and offered to place him by force of arms on the throne of his ancestors. Charles, with characteristic duplicity, entered into

a treaty with the parliament, while at the same time he encouraged Montrose to persevere in his enterprise. The marquis accordingly embarked at Hamburg in the spring of 1650, accompanied by a slender force, and landed on one of the Orkney islands. He then passed over to the mainland, and marching southward, fell into ambuscade laid for him by Colonel Strachan at a place called Drumcarbisdale, near the borders of Ross-shire (27th April). Nearly the whole of his small army were killed or taken prisoners. The marquis himself escaped from the field, but soon after fell into the hands of Macleod of Assynt, who delivered him up to the Estates. The parliament resolved to dispense with the form of a trial, and to execute him upon a sentence passed in 1644, which was studiously aggravated by every species of insult. He reached Edinburgh on the 18th of May, and on the 21st was hanged on a gibbet thirty feet high at the cross of the city. He bore the indignities heaped upon him with a firmness and dignity which excited general admiration. His head was affixed to an iron spike on the tolbooth, his limbs were placed over the gates of the four principal towns in Scotland, and the trunk was buried in the borough-muir under the gallows. At the Restoration the scattered members of the hero's body were collected and interred with great pomp in the tomb of his grandfather in St. Giles' church. The "great marquis," as he is termed, was unquestionably one of the most distinguished men of his age; and was not only a great soldier, but a poet and a scholar, and wrote and spoke clearly and eloquently. The cardinal de Retz declared that Montrose was a hero worthy of a place among the great men recorded in the pages of Plutarch. He was only in his thirty-seventh year at his death.—(*Memoirs of Montrose and his Times*, by Mark Napier.)

GRAHAM, JOHN, Viscount Dundee, was the eldest son of Sir William Graham of Claverhouse, near Dundee, and was remotely connected with the family of Montrose. He was born about 1643, and was educated at the university of St. Andrews, where he was patronized by Archbishop Sharp, and is said to have shown some taste for mathematics and for the somewhat incongruous study of Highland poetry. On leaving the university, he entered the French service as a volunteer, and afterwards became a cornet in the Dutch guards. He returned to Scotland in 1677, and was shortly after appointed by Charles II. to the command of one of three troops of horse, which he had newly raised for the purpose of enforcing conformity to the established church. Claverhouse was sent to the west country, and invested with full powers to put to death all who were found in arms; and to disperse, at the point of the sword, all field-meetings for public worship. Armed with this authority, he marched from Glasgow with his dragoons for the purpose of dispersing a field-meeting on the 1st of June, 1679, at Drumclog, in the parish of Avondale, near Loudonhill; but the covenanters offered a stout resistance, and after a short, though fierce struggle, he was defeated, with the loss of forty of his men. He fled to Glasgow with all speed; but though he succeeded in repulsing an attack which the victors made upon that city, he soon after withdrew to Edinburgh, leaving the covenanters masters of the west country. He returned in the train of the duke of Monmouth, took part in the battle of Bothwell Bridge (22nd June), and, burning with revenge for his defeat at Drumclog, made great slaughter among the unresisting fugitives. In 1682, Claverhouse was appointed sheriff of Wigton; and two years later he was sworn a privy councillor, made captain of the royal regiment of horse, and obtained a gift from the king of the estate of Dudhope, and the constabularyship of Dundee. He had earned these honours and rewards by his merciless rapacity and cruelty towards the covenanters, multitudes of whom he put to death in cold blood, and with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. His murder of John Brown of Priesthill in particular, has contributed, probably more than any other of his crimes, to make the name of Claverhouse execrated by the Scottish people down to the present hour. Shortly after the accession of James VII., Claverhouse was raised to the rank of major-general; and in November, 1688, was created a peer by the title of Viscount Dundee and Lord Graham of Claverhouse. By this time William of Orange had landed in England, and Dundee recommended to James a course of policy at once bold and sagacious, which, however, he had neither the courage nor wisdom to follow. On the flight of the king, Dundee promised to submit to the new government, and obtained from William the promise of protection, and an escort of cavalry to convey him in safety down to Scotland.

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On reaching Edinburgh, however, he took active measures to revive the drooping spirits of the Jacobite party and to thwart the proposal to confer the crown on William and Mary; but finding that the great majority of the members of convention were hostile to the fallen monarch, and dreading the vengeance of the western covenanters, who crowded the capital, he suddenly quitted the city at the head of his troopers, and retired to his country seat near Dundee. Afterwards, on learning that a warrant was issued for his apprehension, he took refuge in the Highlands (March, 1689). In the course of the next three months he succeeded in raising a powerful army, mainly composed of the Macdonalds, Macleans, Camerons, and other Jacobite and popish clans, and marching upon Blair in Athol, took up an advantageous position immediately beyond the pass of Killiecrankie, where General Mackay, who had been sent to suppress the insurrection, at the head of three thousand foot and two troops of horse, gave him battle (July 27th). The encounter was brief but bloody; a panic seized the royal troops; they fled in irretrievable disorder, and the greater part of them were killed or taken prisoners. Dundee was mortally wounded by a musket-ball, and died in a few minutes. His body, which was stripped by some of his own followers, was ultimately buried in the church of Blair; but no monument marks the spot, and the building has long ago disappeared. Dundee was distinguished by his courage and military skill, but he was still more notorious for his cruelty, rapacity, and profanity; and in spite of the attempts which have been made by a certain class of writers to emblazon his character with the colourings of poetry and romance, his memory is held in merited abhorrence "wherever the Scottish race is settled on the face of the globe."—J. T.

GRAHAM. See MACAULEY.

GRAHAM, GEORGE, an English watchmaker and mechanic, and one of the greatest improvers of the art of horology, was born at Horsgills in the parish of Kirklington and county of Cumberland in 1675, and died in London on the 20th of November, 1751. At the age of thirteen he was bound apprentice to a watchmaker in London, and after completing his apprenticeship he was employed under the celebrated Tompion, whose principal assistant he continued to be for some time. When established in business independently, Graham rose to be the most distinguished amongst all his contemporaries, for originality in contriving, and skill and accuracy in making, not only clocks and watches, but astronomical instruments. Amongst other instruments of this class, he made a mural circle for Greenwich observatory, a zenith sector used by Bradley in observing the fixed stars, and the instruments used by the French expedition which set out in 1735 to measure an arc of the meridian in the arctic regions. He was also, by the desire of Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, the first to make a machine of the kind since known by the name of that nobleman. Graham's most important invention was the "dead-beat escapement," a piece of mechanism for diminishing to the smallest possible amount the disturbing action of the wheelwork of a clock upon the time of oscillation of its pendulum. Next to the invention of the pendulum, this must be regarded as the most important improvement in horology. Graham also invented a dead-beat escapement for watches, called the "horizontal" or "cylinder escapement," and a form of compensation pendulum, well known as the "mercurial pendulum," in which the bob consists of a mass of mercury contained in a cylindrical vessel, and by its upward expansion with heat, counteracts the effect of the downward expansion of the pendulum rod on the rate of the clock. He discovered the hourly variation of the direction of the magnetic needle. On the above and other scientific subjects he wrote various papers, which were published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vols. xxxi. to xlii. Graham is described as having been of a sincere, confiding, and generous character. He was a member of the Society of Friends. His body is buried in Westminster abbey beside that of his master and friend, Tompion.—W. J. M. R.

GRAHAM, SIR JAMES ROBERT GEORGE, Right Honourable and Baronet, who has filled the important offices of secretary of state for the home department and first lord of the admiralty, was born on his paternal estate of Netherby in Cumberland in the June of 1792. The heir to a baronetcy and to large landed property, he was educated at Westminster school and Cambridge university. At an early age he made his debut in public life as secretary to Lord Montgomery, then our representative in Sicily, and continued to discharge the same duties under Lord

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Montgomery's successor, Lord George Bentinck. In 1818 he was returned on liberal principles, and after a most expensive contest, as member of parliament for Hull, but on the dissolution which followed the death of George III. he was absent for some years from the house of commons. In 1824 succeeding his father in the baronetcy and large estates, he was elected in 1826 member for Carlisle. In the latter year he published his celebrated pamphlet, "Corn and Currency," in which he proclaimed as his watchword, "free importation of corn, with a moderate protective duty," while he called on the country "to force also at the same time a revision of all other monopolies, and to carry a reduction of taxes to a very large amount." In the years which immediately preceded the first reform bill, Sir James Graham was a prominent advocate of catholic emancipation, parliamentary reform, and especially of retrenchment in all departments of the state. In one important department he was allowed to try the experiment of retrenchment, when circumstances seated his party in power. In the ministry of Earl Grey Sir James Graham became first lord of the admiralty, and effected a good deal, it is understood, for economical reform in the naval administration of the country. Succeeding in 1834 with Mr. Stanley (now Lord Derby) from his colleagues on the Irish church question, he was offered office in the new and brief ministry of the late Sir Robert Peel, but declined it; "assuring me," says Sir Robert, however, in his recently published memoirs, "of his warm personal regard, and general desire to give me all the support he could, consistently with his own principles and avowed opinions." This secession from the whig party cost him in 1837 his seat for East Cumberland, which he had represented in the house of commons since 1830. But he was returned in 1838 for the Pembroke district, which he exchanged for Dorchester in 1841, the year of the return of Sir Robert Peel to the premiership, with Sir James Graham for his home secretary. The period during which Sir James Graham discharged the duties of this office was one marked by much political excitement, both among the working and the middle classes, and a greater than usual responsibility rested upon the home secretary. Whatever may be the verdict passed on such isolated acts as the opening of Mazzini's letters, men of all parties are agreed as to the administrative energy and ability displayed by Sir James Graham while he held the seals of the home office during a critical period of our social history. When on the 6th of November, 1845, Sir Robert Peel proposed to his cabinet to issue forthwith an order in council, remitting the duty on corn to a shilling, and to call parliament together for an indemnity, Sir James Graham was one of the three colleagues who supported the premier's bold proposal, the other two being the late Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Sidney Herbert. During the crisis of corn-law repeal Sir James Graham was ever active with his aid by the side of his chief, and it was thus that Sir Robert Peel, in the work already quoted, has spoken of the services rendered to him by his home secretary—"I should do injustice to one of those colleagues with whom, from the nature of our respective offices, my intercourse in regard to the transactions which form the subject-matter of this memoir was the most frequent and the most intimate, and whose responsibility was equal to my own, if I do not express in the strongest terms my grateful acknowledgments for the zealous support and able assistance which I uniformly received from Sir James Graham." On the fall of Sir Robert from power, Sir James Graham was the colleague who adhered to him most firmly, and it was on his arm that Sir Robert generally leant when he left the house of commons. In the interval which elapsed between the formation of Lord John Russell's and that of Lord Derby's first ministry, Sir James Graham was comparatively quiescent, distinguishing himself, however, with the principal of his colleagues in opposing the Pacifico-claims and the ecclesiastical titles bill. On the formation of Lord Aberdeen's coalition ministry, Sir James Graham returned to his old post of first lord of the admiralty; but his administration of the navy during the Russian war had to be signalized, not by the retrenchment of former days, but by the vigorous formation, equipment, and supply of mighty fleets. On the fall of Lord Aberdeen, Sir James Graham occupied the same office for a brief period under the premiership of Lord Palmerston, soon seceding, however, with his Peelite colleagues for the reason mentioned in our memoir of Mr. Gladstone. He joined the whig-Peelite coalition which overthrew, on the question of reform, Lord Derby's second ministry, but was not included in the new ministerial arrangements made by his

successful allies. Sir James exchanged the representation of Dorchester for that of Ripon in 1847, and in 1852 was returned again for Carlisle. Sir James Graham died at his seat of Netherby on the 25th October, 1861.—F. E.

GRAHAM, MARIA. See CALLCOTT, LADY.

GRAHAM, ROBERT, an eminent Scottish botanist, was born at Stirling on 7th December, 1786, and died at Coldoch in Perthshire on 7th August, 1845. He prosecuted his medical studies at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and practised medicine in the latter city. In 1818 he was appointed professor of botany in the university of Glasgow, and was the first occupant of that chair. In 1820 he was transferred to the botanical chair in the university of Edinburgh, which he filled up to the time of his death. In the same year he became a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and in 1821 of the Linnean Society. He did much to infuse a zeal for botany into the students at Edinburgh, and his botanical excursions were the means of encouraging a taste for the practical prosecution of the science. He added many interesting species to the flora of Scotland. His published works consist chiefly of descriptions of new or rare plants grown in the Edinburgh botanic garden. These papers appeared in the *Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal* and in the *Botanical Magazine*. He published also in the *Companion to the Botanical Magazine* a description of the gamboge-tree of Ceylon, which he called *Hebradendron cambogioides*. His favourite tribe of plants was the Leguminosæ.—J. H. B.

GRAHAM, THOMAS, Lord Lynedoch, one of the most distinguished peninsular generals, was descended from the fifth son of Sir William Graham of Kincardine, ancestor of the duke of Montrose. He was born either in 1748 or in 1750. His father was Thomas Graham of Balgowan in Perthshire; his mother was a daughter of the first earl of Hopetoun. He was educated at home under the care of the well-known James M'Pherson (Ossian), and on reaching manhood, completed his education by travelling on the continent. His two elder brothers having died young, Thomas Graham inherited the family estates, and having in 1774 married Mary, daughter of the ninth Lord Cathcart, spent the succeeding eighteen years of his life in the tranquil and happy condition of a country gentleman, beloved by his neighbours and tenantry, and distinguished only as a daring rider and sportsman, and a good classical scholar. The death of his wife in 1792 preyed deeply upon his mind; and having in vain sought to dissipate his grief by foreign travel, he at length at the age of forty-three tried to drown the memory of his irreparable loss amid the bustle and dangers of a military life. Scott, in his *Vision of Don Roderick*, touchingly alludes to this. He entered the army as a volunteer under Lord Hood. In 1793 he took part in the campaign in the south of France as aid-de-camp to Lord Mulgrave; and during the famous siege of Toulon distinguished himself by his reckless bravery. On one occasion, when a soldier was killed, Graham snatched up his musket and took his place at the head of the attacking column. Shortly after his return to Scotland he was made lieutenant-colonel of the 90th regiment, the first battalion of which had been raised by himself. In 1795 he was stationed at Gibraltar; but, soon becoming wearied of garrison duty, he obtained permission to join the Austrian army on the Rhine as British commissioner. In this capacity he shared in the disastrous campaign of 1796, and afterwards assisted Wurmser in the defence of Mantua, when it was invested by the French under General Bonaparte. He made his escape from this city before its surrender, and, after a succession of most perilous adventures, reached the head-quarters of the Archduke Charles, with whom he remained until the peace of Campo Formio in 1797. On returning home, he was speedily recalled to active service, and acquired great distinction at the reduction of Minorca, and the subsequent blockade and capture of Malta in 1800. He next proceeded to Egypt, but did not arrive until the campaign had terminated by the capitulation of the French army. He was stationed with his regiment in Ireland from 1803 to 1805, and was then sent to the West Indies, where he remained for three years. In 1808 he accompanied Sir John Moore in his expedition to Spain, and shared in all the hardships and perils of the disastrous campaign which terminated in the retreat from Corunna. His services during the retreat were of vast importance to the harassed troops. He next commanded a division in the fatal Walcheren expedition, and was obliged to return home in consequence of an attack of fever. On his

recovery he was sent to Spain to take the command of the British and Portuguese troops in Cadiz, which was then closely invested by the French. Graham resolved to raise the siege by attacking the besieging army, and on the 5th of March, 1811, fought the famous battle of Barossa, in which, though greatly hampered by the stupidity and obstinacy of his Spanish allies under La Pena, he defeated the French under Victor, with the loss of six guns and two thousand men. But the imbecility or treachery of the Spanish general prevented him from reaping the fruits of this victory—one of the most brilliant episodes in the peninsular war. General Graham shortly after joined the army under Wellington, and was appointed second in command. He took part in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, led the British left wing at the battle of Vittoria, and commanded at the siege of St. Sebastian. He had the charge of the left wing of the army when it crossed the Bidassoa, and, after a desperate conflict, obtained a footing on the French territory. In 1814 he commanded the British forces in Holland at the unsuccessful siege of the strong fortress of Bergen-op-Zoom; and in May of that year he received the thanks of parliament for his numerous and important services, and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Lynedoch, with a pension of £2000 a year. He was loaded with orders and decorations, both native and foreign; was elected rector of the university of Glasgow; and in 1826 was appointed governor of Dumbarton castle. The remainder of his life, which was protracted to a very advanced age, was passed in tranquillity and honour. He died in London, December 18, 1843; and as he left no issue, his titles became extinct. Sheridan, in his eloquent and affecting speech upon the vote of thanks to the victor of Barossa, "the hero of a race renowned of old," says truly—"Never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart."—J. T.

\* GRAHAM, THOMAS, master of the mint, was born December 20, 1805, at Glasgow. He entered the university of Glasgow, where he took the degree of M.A. He studied chemistry under Dr. T. Thomson, and then attended the courses at Edinburgh. In 1828 Mr. Graham established a private laboratory in Glasgow for instruction in practical chemistry, and succeeded Dr. Clarke as lecturer on chemistry at the Mechanics' Institution. In 1830 he became professor of chemistry at the Andersonian institution in Glasgow, and continued in that office until 1837, when he was chosen professor of chemistry at University college, London. He subsequently became assayer, and in 1855 master of the mint. Mr. Graham's first paper was on the formation of alcohols, or definite compounds of salts and alcohol. He then investigated the laws of the diffusion of gases, and his discoveries gained for him the Keith prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1834). He examined the nature of the arseniates and phosphates, and the modifications of phosphoric acid, as well as the constitution of various other salts. In 1850–51 he investigated most elaborately the diffusion of liquids, and the nature of the force which he termed *osmosis*. These experiments formed the subject of the Bakerian lectures delivered by Mr. Graham before the Royal Society from 1850 to 1854. He also made valuable observations on the absorption of gases by liquids, and on etherification. Mr. Graham was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1836, and has since been twice chosen vice-president. He was one of the first presidents of the Chemical Society. He has been several times employed by government, particularly on the commission for ventilating the houses of parliament, and in investigating the water supply of London.—C. E. L.

GRAHAME, JAMES, a Scottish poet, was born, 22nd April, 1765, at Glasgow, and was educated at the grammar-school and university of that city. His father stood at the head of the legal profession in his native town; and sent him in 1784 to study law at Edinburgh. After completing his apprenticeship, he was admitted a member of the Society of Writers to the Signet in 1791. Four years later he quitted this branch of the profession, and was admitted to practise at the Scottish bar; but law in all its branches was to him an irksome pursuit. In 1802 he married a Miss Graham of Annan, a lady of masculine understanding and elegant accomplishments. Grahame had from early years shown a taste for poetry, and while at the university had printed and circulated among his friends a collection of poetical pieces, which appear to have been of no great merit. He subsequently wrote several fugitive poems, and in 1801 published a dramatic poem on Mary Queen of Scotland, which is regarded as a failure. In 1804 he gave to the world his best known poem "The Sab-

bath." Such was his diffident disposition, that it was not only published anonymously, but the authorship was kept a secret from his nearest relations until its success was certain. Graham had always cherished a strong desire to enter the church, and at length, in 1809, he was ordained by Dr. Bathurst, bishop of Norwich. Shortly after he obtained the curacy of Shipton in Gloucestershire, which he held for nine months. He then returned to Scotland, and was an unsuccessful candidate for St. George's Episcopal chapel, Edinburgh. In August, 1810, he was appointed interim-curate to the chapelry of St. Margaret, Durham, where his eloquence as a preacher attracted large crowds. On quitting this place, he obtained the curacy of Ledgefield in the same diocese. But his health had long been delicate, and he died somewhat suddenly at Whitehill, near Glasgow, 14th September, 1811. In addition to the poems mentioned, Grahame wrote "The Birds of Scotland;" "British Georgics;" and a number of smaller poetical pieces. Grahame belongs to the school of Cowper, possessing his manly simplicity, unaffected piety, and kindness of heart, but wanting that poet's mastery of versification and easy idiomatic vigour of style. Many exquisite pictures of external nature are scattered throughout his writings, clothed in simple, unexaggerated, yet nervous language, and imbued with the finest spirit of nationality. Grahame was a genuine patriot, and was strongly attached both to the people and the landscape of Scotland. His descriptions of the solemn stillness of the "hallowed day" in the rural districts of the country; the domestic enjoyment the Sabbath brings to the day-labourer and "the pale mechanic;" the church bells; the gathering groups of humble worshippers; the Sabbath service of the shepherd boy; the Sabbath preachings among the hills in times of persecution; and the Scottish exile sitting on the felled trees in the primeval forests of America, and singing the songs of Zion—are among the sweetest pictures in English poetry.—J. T.

GRAILLY, JEAN DE, known by the title of Capital, or feudal lord of Bach in Aquitaine, was one of the greatest captains of the fourteenth century. Espousing the cause of the English and of Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, in opposition to Charles V. of France, he was twice defeated and made prisoner by Bertrand du Guesclin, first in 1364, and afterwards in 1372. On the second occasion Charles V. refused large ransoms which were offered by the English Edward for his liberation; and De Grailly, though promised his liberty on condition of swearing allegiance to Charles, preferred to languish in prison, where he died in 1377.—G. BL.

GRAIN. See LEGRAIN.

GRAINGER, JAMES, a Scottish poet and physician, was born at Dunse in Berwickshire about 1723. At an early age he was apprenticed to a surgeon in Edinburgh; and having there acquired a knowledge of the various branches of medical science, he obtained the appointment of surgeon to Pulteney's regiment of foot. He served with it in that capacity during the rebellion in Scotland in 1745, and afterwards in Germany. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he sold his commission, and began to practise as a physician in London, but with no great success. He became intimately acquainted, however, with Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Bishop Percy, Shenstone, Glover, and other distinguished men in the metropolis, by whom he was greatly esteemed and befriended. In 1758 he accepted a situation as physician in St. Christopher's; and having married Miss Burt, the daughter of the governor of that island, he soon realized an independent fortune. With the exception of a short visit to England, he resided in St. Christopher's till his death, which took place in 1767. Grainger's best poem is his "Ode on Solitude," which was highly praised by Dr. Johnson. He wrote also a didactic poem of no great merit, called "The Sugar Cane;" a translation of the *Elegies of Tibullus*, which was savagely reviewed by Smollet; the ballad of "Bryan and Pereene," published in Percy's *Reliques*; a medical treatise entitled "Historia Febris anomalæ Bataviæ, annorum 1746–48;" and an "Essay on the more common West Indian diseases."—J. T.

\* GRAINGER, RICHARD, a builder in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in 1798. On the death of his father, who was a porter at the quay, his mother resorted to such manual labour as she could procure for the support of Richard and her two other children. Apprenticed to a builder in Newcastle, the peculiar bent of his mind towards planning improvements in the town early showed itself. Not long after, having completed the term of his indenture, he commenced business on his own



account as a builder. In Newcastle, till within a few years ago, not a few of the streets and houses were of an antiquated construction, unsuited to the wants of its busy inhabitants, and in the very centre of the town there was an inconvenient piece of waste ground of the extent of twelve acres. But of late years the town has been much altered and improved, in great measure by the numerous and extensive speculations in building upon which, with the assistance originally of a fortune derived from his wife, Mr. Grainger has entered. Prior to 1831 Mr. Grainger had planned and erected, in whole or in part, Higham Place, Leaze's Terrace and Crescent, Eldon Square (from which he realized £20,000), and the Royal Arcade—the last-mentioned alone costing £40,000. But his great work was the planning and construction upon the twelve acres in the centre of the town of nine streets and numerous buildings, to the value of nearly a million pounds sterling. This great undertaking was commenced about August, 1834, and was completed in five years in such a manner as to give to Newcastle some streets, such as Grey Street and Grainger Street, and some buildings, such as the new market, the exchange, and the new theatre, which are hardly equalled out of the metropolis.—R. V. C.

GRAINGER, THOMAS, a Scottish civil engineer, was born on the 12th of November, 1794, at Gogar Green, Ratho, near Edinburgh, and completed his education in the university of that city. Amongst other works, he executed the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, one of the earliest railways in Scotland; the Paisley and Renfrew railway; the Arbroath and Forfar railway; the Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven railway; the Edinburgh and Bathgate railway; and the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee railway. He also planned and executed the Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester railway; the East and West Yorkshire Junction railway; and the Leeds Northern railway. He died on the 25th of July, 1852, in consequence of injuries received in a collision of railway trains.—W. J. M. R.

GRAINVILLE, JEAN-BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS XAVIER COUSIN DE, born at Havre in 1746; died at Amiens in 1805. Grainville was educated for the church at the séminaire St. Sulpice. Grainville was first known by his vehement attacks on the projects of the Abbé Sieyès, and by his defence of the old regime. His sermons are described as very eloquent. He did not, however, feel at ease in the church, and he thought of literature as presenting a vocation more suitable to his talents. He wrote a drama, "The Judgment of Paris," which, however, was never acted. He submitted to such regulations as the state imposed on the clergy, but never theoretically assented to the doctrinal christianity of the republic, and was completely thrown out of all relations with the new ecclesiastical institute when the state decreed the worship of the goddess of Reason. He was imprisoned—we know not on what pretence of incivism—and only escaped by pretending to contract a civil marriage, which broke his chains as a priest to the church. An old relative of his was given by the public the name of his wife; in their family he called her cousin. He sought support by keeping a school, but the prejudices of the people against a married priest deprived him of any chance of pupils. A sister of Grainville was married to a brother of St. Pierre, and this led to St. Pierre's seeing a work of Grainville's called "The Last Man," of which he spoke with high praise. It was printed, abused in reviews, did not sell, and Grainville threw himself into the river Somme, which flowed at the end of his garden. Sir Herbert Croft a few years ago hazarded some foolish sentence of praise of Grainville's work, calling it an epic worthy to be classed with Klopstock or Milton. His praise was echoed by Nodier and others; and somebody undertook to translate "The Last Man," from Grainville's French prose into French verse.—J. A., D.

GRAM, HANS, a learned Dane, "the father of critical history," as he has been named, was born at Bjergby, October, 1685. He entered the university in 1703, and astonished the professors by his knowledge, especially of Greek. In 1714 he himself became professor of that language, and as such soon acquired a European reputation. In 1730 he was made royal historiographer and librarian of the royal library, and the following year keeper of the secret archives, whence he soon possessed himself of a vast store of valuable knowledge, which is mostly now to be found in the writings of the Copenhagen Scientific Society, founded at his instance in 1742. He also published various older historical works, and added valuable notes to Meursius' History of Denmark. He was very useful in the

reformation of universities and high schools. He died as statesman, 19th February, 1748.—M. H.

GRAMONT, ANTOINE III., Duc de, a French marshal, was born in 1604, and died in 1678. He entered the army very young, and was constantly engaged in active service from 1621 till within ten years of his death. He served in France, Germany, and the Netherlands; was eventually promoted to be marshal of France, and afterwards created a peer of the realm. He was also several times employed in diplomatic missions, and was present as ambassador-extraordinary at the election of the emperor at Frankfort in 1657. His last appointment was to the colonelcy of the French Guards. His "Mémoires" were published by his son in 1716.—R. M., A.

GRAMONT, ARMAND DE, Comte de Guiche, a French general, and eldest son of Antoine III., was born in 1638, and died in 1674. He was twice exiled for being too deeply implicated in affairs of gallantry. The first time he withdrew to Poland, and served in the war against the Turks; and the second to Holland, when he fought bravely under De Ruyter at the naval battle of the Texel. Returned to France, he took service under the great Condé, and made himself famous at the celebrated passage of the Rhine during the campaign of 1672. His conduct on this occasion was celebrated by Boileau in his fourth epistle, and is recorded with feminine admiration in the charming letters of Sévigné. In the following year, however, Gramont was defeated in Germany, and shortly afterwards died of chagrin.—R. M., A.

GRAMONT, GABRIEL DE, a French prelate, son of Roger de Gramont, died in 1534. Gramont played an important part in the political affairs of his country. He was first bishop of Couserans and then of Tarbes. In 1526 he was sent to Spain to try to effect the deliverance of the king of France; and remained at Madrid for some time after the departure of his royal master. At this time Henry VIII. of England was moving heaven and earth to procure the divorce of Catherine of Arragon. As soon as it seemed likely that he would effect his purpose, the French court, anxious to provide the uxorious king with another wife, despatched Gramont on a mission to England. But the wily prelate's advocacy of the claims of the Duchess d'Alençon was in vain. On his return to France, Gramont was made archbishop of Bordeaux, but demitted his charge, a few months afterwards, in favour of his brother Charles de Gramont. The king then sent him to represent France at the Roman court. Among the last political services he rendered his country was the negotiation of the marriage between the duke of Orleans, afterwards Henry II., and the celebrated Catherine de Medicis. He died archbishop of Toulouse.—R. M., A.

GRAMONT, PHILIBERT, Comte de, sometimes less accurately spelled Grammont; born in 1621; died in 1707; grandson of Philibert, comte de Gramont, whose wife was one of the mistresses of Henry IV. The family were fond of claiming to be descended from the intercourse of the king with this lady, and used to say that the king was at one time disposed to acknowledge the father of our hero as his son, and give him rights of precedence by such acknowledgment. He was educated at Pau, and in due time appearing at court as abbé, was given a benefice, and wavered for a while between seeking advancement in the church or the army. Meanwhile he added to such means of support as his benefice gave a good deal by play, in the more secret mysteries of which he was understood to be skilful. He was a professed admirer of the fair sex, and in this character was rash enough to devote his attentions to one of the mistresses of the king; the temptation to this not being the lady's beauty, but the distinction which he hoped to gain by such rivalry. He was exiled, and he chose England as the place of his residence. He had visited London a few years before in the days of Cromwell. It was now the period of the Restoration, and in the court of Charles he passed an idle epicurean life, of which we have an amusing account in the romance founded on facts by his brother-in-law, Hamilton. Gramont married while in England Elizabeth, granddaughter of the first earl of Abercorn. The marriage is said to have been forced upon him by her brothers. Gramont and she were engaged; he was returning to France; was followed to the coast by her brothers; one of whom courteously asked him—"Had he forgotten nothing?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "I did forget that I was to be married to your sister," and he returned to fulfil the engagement. Gramont, with considerable talents for society, would have had no chance of being remembered but for Hamilton's *Memoires de Gramont*.—J. A., D.

**GRANACCI, FRANCESCO**, an Italian painter, born at Florence in 1469. He was the fellow-pupil of Michelangelo with Ghirlandajo, and became his constant friend and imitator, enthusiastically adopting the new and vigorous style of form introduced by the great Florentine. In an Assumption of the Virgin formerly in San Pietro Maggiore, now in the Rucellai palace, the style of Michelangelo is very closely followed. The three public galleries of Florence possess many good works by Granacci. He died in 1544.—(Vasari; Gaye.)—R. N. W.

**GRANADA, LUIS DE**, one of the most eloquent preachers of his day, was born at Granada in 1505 of poor parents, and was educated by the governor of the Alhambra along with his own children. He joined the dominican order of monks, and entered a convent in his native city, from which he proceeded to the college of St. Gregory in Valladolid. Having finished his theological studies, he was named prior of a convent, and immediately began to exercise his talents as a preacher. He soon acquired great celebrity, and afterwards founded a monastery at Badajoz. His fame having reached Cardinal Henry, infanta of Portugal and archbishop of Evora, he was called to that city in 1555, and was afterwards made provincial of Portugal, and confessor and counsellor to the queen-regent. In 1561, when his term of office as provincial expired, he refused the archbishopric of Braga, and retired to a dominican convent at Lisbon, where he spent the rest of his days. Gregory XIII. wrote him an encouraging letter; and Sixtus V. is said to have contemplated making him a cardinal, when he died in 1588 at the advanced age of eighty-four. He continued to the last in the active and laborious discharge of his apostolical duties, spending his days in preaching and writing, and the greater part of his nights in prayer, study, and meditation. His works, which are numerous, and are chiefly of a devotional character, were translated into most European languages. The best and most popular is his "Guida de Pecadores," or Sinners' Guide.—G. BL.

**GRANBY, MARQUIS OF**. See **MANNERS**.

**GRAND**. See **LEGRAND**.

**GRAND, LOUIS LE**, a French engraver, flourished about the middle of the last century. His vignettes from the designs of C. Eisen, Gravelot, &c., are much admired; they include a series from Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, with views in the environs of Paris, and other landscapes. He died at Paris in 1780.—His son, **AUGUSTE-CLAUDE-SIMON**, born at Paris in 1765, also attained considerable distinction as an engraver. Among his best known plates are a folio portrait of Louis XVIII.; vignettes illustrative of Paul and Virginia; and others, after Fragonard, Schall, Boilly, &c. Some of them are executed in the dotted manner. He died in 1808.—A. C. le Grand must not be confounded with a contemporary, Paul le Grand, who engraved several of the views in the *Voyage Pittoresque*: Sicily; nor with P. F. le Grand, whose name is affixed to many prints after Le Roy, Girardon, &c.—J. T.-e.

**GRANDI, ERCOLE**, commonly called **ERCOLE DA FERRARA**, where he was born about 1462. He was one of the principal of the Ferrarese painters; he has been called the pupil of Lorenzo Costa, but his age is against this; Costa and Ercole were friends, but it is most probable that Francesco Cossa was his master. Grandi's chief works were the frescoes of the Garganelli chapel in San Pietro Martire in Bologna, where he chiefly resided. These frescoes were nearly all destroyed with the chapel in 1605; some portions which were preserved in the Tanari palace, are now in the academy of Bologna. There are also a few specimens by him in the Costabili gallery at Ferrara; and there is one unimportant specimen in the national gallery, London. He died in 1531.—(Laderchi.)—R. N. W.

**GRANDI, FRANCESCO LUIGI**, afterwards called **GUIDO**, an Italian mathematician and engineer, was born at Cremona, of a good family, on the 1st of October, 1671, and died at Pisa on the 4th of July, 1742. In order to devote himself to study he became a monk, and founded a scientific society called *Accademia dei Certanti*. Having been appointed professor of philosophy at Florence, he attacked the physical and mechanical errors of the (so-called) Aristotelian schoolmen, cultivated the Cartesian geometry, and corresponded with Newton, Leibnitz, Bernoulli, and other eminent mathematicians of the time. His most remarkable investigations at this period were those upon the theory of arches. He was next appointed professor of philosophy, and afterwards of mathematics, at Pisa, by Cosmo III., grand-duke of Tuscany, and rose to be abbot of his convent. Having

denied the authenticity of some of the legends of the order of monks to which he belonged, he was deposed by his brethren from the office of abbot, and expelled from the order; but the grand-duke interfering, caused him to be received back into his convent, and the pope reinstated him in the abbacy. His skill in hydraulics led to his receiving from the grand-duke the appointment of intendant-general of the water works of Tuscany, which he held until his death in 1742.—W. J. M. R.

**GRANDIER, URBAIN**, a French priest, born at Rovère towards the close of the sixteenth century, was educated among the jesuits of Bordeaux, and held the curacy of Loudun in the diocese of Poitiers. He was also appointed a canon of the church of St. Croix in the same town; but his talents and eloquence were associated with a proud, satirical temper, which embittered those who envied his preferences. The monastic orders especially were offended by the freedom with which he expressed himself in asserting the superior claims of the parochial clergy, while the liberal spirit which he displayed towards the protestants, his assumption of ecclesiastical prerogatives pertaining to a higher office, and his undisguised fondness for female society, gave force to the suspicions entertained against his character. He was accused of licentious practices. The trial terminated in a conviction, and the bishop, besides imposing on him various penances, suspended him from his priestly functions for five years, with a permanent prohibition of their exercise in Loudun. On appeal, however, this sentence was reversed, and Grandier returned to his cure with a haughty exultation which is more easily accounted for than justified. He subsequently became a candidate for the office of director to a convent of Ursulines in Loudun; the election fell upon another; and in a short time reports of strange occurrences in the convent began to be circulated. Preternatural voices and spectral forms, it was said, terrified the inmates, and the demon being compelled by exorcism to declare the author of the visitation, uttered the name of Urbain Grandier. The archbishop instituted an inquiry, and endeavoured to hush the scandal; but it reached the ears of Louis XIII. and Richelieu. The prime minister issued special instructions under the royal seal that the case might be strictly investigated. Grandier was arrested; and though the examination of his papers detected nothing objectionable except a tract against the celibacy of the clergy, a number of witnesses were found ready to attest against him acts of adultery and magical practices. He was arraigned on the charge of sorcery in 1634, and condemned to be burnt at the stake. This cruel punishment he endured with much firmness, asserting to the last his innocence of the crime for which he suffered. The case naturally excited much interest and several works were published afterwards, some of which maintained, while others denied, the reality of the apparitions in the convent, and the guilt of the unfortunate priest to whose arts they were imputed. The *Histoire des Diables de Loudun*, published at Amsterdam in 1693, leaves no doubt that he was the victim of an infamous conspiracy.—W. B.

**GRANDVILLE, JEAN-IGNACE-ISIDORE**, an eminent French caricaturist and designer, was born at Nancy, September 3, 1803. The family name was Gérard, the pseudonym Grandville having been first assumed by the grandfather, who was an actor; but Grandville was the name always employed by the grandson. His father was a miniature-painter, and young Grandville at first practised that art. He went to Paris at the age of twenty, entered the studio of Lecomte, and painted some pictures. Still fortune did not smile, and he was driven to the designing of costumes and other booksellers' work. His first venture in the line in which he afterwards became so famous was in a series of lithographs illustrating the Sunday tribulations of a *bon bourgeois*. This made him known, and was followed, in 1823, by the first of his "*Metamorphoses du Jour*." In these extraordinary prints he continued to pour forth, week after week, with unflinching spirit, a succession of ludicrously felicitous appropriations of animals' heads to human forms, adapting the strange figures with rare adroitness to the social and political notabilities of the day; and burlesquing, not only persons and events, but current fashions and follies, with the keenest and most piquant satire, and yet with provoking whimsicality and good humour, though at times with an excess of license. The "*Metamorphoses*" met with almost unexampled success, and the fortune of their author was made. Latterly he turned with equal success to the illustration of classic authors, and designing original burlesques. In their way his book illustrations have never been surpassed. Not only



are they full of original fancy, geniality, and whim, but they display keen observation and depth of thought, with, at the same time, a clear perception of the specific style required for wood-engravings, and great technical skill. Among others he made designs to Robinson Crusoe; Gulliver's Travels; Don Quixote; La Bruyère; and the Fables of Florian; but the most successful to our thinking were the illustrations to La Fontaine's Fables, in which he has played with animal life with almost unequalled whim and vivacity. Grandville died under very sad circumstances in the prime of his powers. His last surviving child by his first marriage had somehow got a piece of meat firmly fixed in its throat; and whilst the agonized father hesitated whether to consent to a dangerous operation, the child died in his arms. The shock was more than he could bear; his reason gave way, and he died soon after, March 17, 1847.—J. T-e.

GRANET, FRANÇOIS-MARIUS, a celebrated French painter, was born at Aix in Provence, September 17, 1775. The son of a mason, he early showed a decided talent for drawing, and having been sent to Paris at the expense of some of his fellow-townsmen, he entered the atelier of David. He devoted himself, however, more particularly to studying and copying in the Louvre the works of Rembrandt and other Dutch masters of chiaroscuro. A picture which he sent to the Salon, "Le Cloître des Feuillants," attracted attention and brought him numerous commissions. He now (1802) determined to visit Rome, where he continued to reside for many years. A view of the choir of the capuchins which he painted for Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland, excited extraordinary admiration. From this time his pictures continued to be in great request, and he produced a large number. They are all pretty similar in character: for the most part interiors of buildings, either ecclesiastical or such as admitted of brilliant effects of sun or lamp-light, contrasted with broad masses of gloom, and enlivened with religious ceremonies or some historical event. These "effects" of contrasted light and shade are managed in a masterly manner, perspective illusion is cleverly obtained, and the pictures are well coloured and finished with great care; but the excessive popularity which they possessed was in a great measure factitious. Granet was elected a member of the Academy in 1830; he was also appointed keeper of the pictures in the Louvre, and later of the museum at Versailles. He died at Malvillat, near Aix, November 21, 1849, leaving the large wealth he had earned to his native town—part for the foundation and erection of a museum of art, and the support at Paris or Rome of a student from the Aix school of design; and the rest to various charitable institutions.—J. T-e.

GRANGE. See LAGRANGE.

GRANGER, REV. JAMES, was born in Berkshire about 1716. But little is known of the history of this eminent biographical writer. "My name and person," he wrote, "are known to few, as I had the good fortune to retire early to independence, obscurity, and content. My lot, indeed, is humble, so are my wishes." He studied at Christ Church, Oxford. Having taken orders, he was presented with the vicarage of Shiplake in Oxfordshire, and thenceforth, to use his own words, his ambition was limited to "being an honest man, and a good parish priest." He seems to have succeeded in attaining a character which secured the esteem and respect of all who knew him. In 1773 or 1774 he accompanied the earl of Bute, then Lord Mountstuart, on a tour to Holland, where he seems to have followed diligently his favourite pursuit of collecting portraits. On Sunday the 14th of April, 1776, while engaged in his own church in the administration of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, he suddenly fell down in a fit of apoplexy, and on the following morning he expired. The work by which he is best known is "A Biographical History of England from Egbert the Great to the Revolution, consisting of characters disposed in different classes, and adapted to a methodical catalogue of engraved British heads," 1769. He was occupied at the time of his death with a continuation of this work, assisted by his friend Sir William Musgrave and others. Undertaken for the amusement of his leisure hours, it exhibits the results of his labours in collecting portraits, for he restricted himself for the most part to the lives of those persons whose portraits he was able to publish. It went through two editions before the author's death, and by it a great impetus was temporarily given to the useful study of biography and to the collection of portraits. Among the sermons which Granger published are "An Apology for the Brute Creation, or abuse of animals censured," and "The Nature and

Extent of Industry." He left a volume containing extracts from his correspondence with several literary men.—R. V. C.

GRANIER, ADOLPHE, known by the name of GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, born at Cassagnac in 1806; educated at Toulouse; was first known by political letters and articles in the local journals; was encouraged by Victor Hugo in 1832 to transfer his residence to Paris, and there found support by contributions to the literary and political papers of the day. The war between classicism and romanticism was then raging. He declared for romanticism, and provoked the classicists by essays against Racine. He advocated slavery, went to the Antilles, gave great offence by his opinions, and returned, having done nothing by his travels but marrying a Creole. At the coup d'état he did what he could to aid and vindicate Louis Napoleon. An article by him in *Le Globe* led to a duel with M. Lacrosse, in which Lacrosse was wounded. He published several works on the history of France since the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814, the style of which is highly praised.—J. A., D.

GRANT, MRS. ANNE, of Laggan, a celebrated Scottish authoress, of whom it has been justly said that "her writings did much to awaken that taste for Scotland and its scenery, its traditions, and its superstitions, which was at once stimulated and gratified by the poems, the novels, and the histories of the author of Waverley." Mrs. Grant was born at Glasgow on the 21st of February, 1755. Her father, Duncan M'Vicar, was an officer in the British army, and her mother was a descendant of the ancient family of Stewart of Invernahyle in Argyllshire. Shortly after her birth her father accompanied his regiment to America, where he was afterwards joined by his wife and daughter, the latter being then scarcely three years old. With the view of settling in America he obtained a large grant of land, and had purchased several valuable properties, when, falling into bad health, he was obliged to return to Scotland in 1768, bringing with him his wife and daughter. He had left America without being able to dispose of his property, and on the breaking out of the revolutionary war, the whole was confiscated by the republican government. Shortly after his arrival in Scotland he was appointed barrack-master of Fort-Augustus. Here in 1779 Miss M'Vicar was united in marriage to the Rev. James Grant, an amiable and accomplished man, then filling the office of chaplain at Fort-Augustus, and afterwards appointed minister of Laggan in Inverness-shire. At the death of her husband in 1801, Mrs. Grant found herself burdened with the care of eight children, to which was added the pressure of some pecuniary obligations incurred by a too liberal hospitality. In these circumstances, her first step was to take charge of a small farm in the neighbourhood of Laggan; but this expedient soon failed, and in 1803 she removed to Woodend, near Stirling. It was necessary to try something else, and at last the friends of Mrs. Grant suggested the idea of authorship. Her first publication—"The Highlanders and other Poems"—was announced to be published by subscription, and so well did her friends exert themselves that three thousand subscribers were soon procured. This publication, which appeared in 1803, though not reviewed in the most flattering terms, was favourably received by the public, and its profits enabled Mrs. Grant to discharge her debts. This success prompted another attempt at authorship, and Mrs. Grant was advised by her friends to collect and publish her letters, which had been written in the manse of Laggan to her correspondents during a series of years. The result was her best and most popular work, the "Letters from the Mountains," which was published in 1806, went through several editions, and was so highly appreciated among the talented and influential men of the day as to procure for her many distinguished friends. "No person, I believe, was so astonished at their success as myself," said the accomplished authoress. Two other works which she subsequently published were respectively entitled, "Memoirs of an American Lady, with Sketches, Manners, and Scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution;" and "Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders"—works which in no degree detracted from her well-earned literary reputation. In 1810 Mrs. Grant removed from Stirling to Edinburgh, where she resided during the rest of her life, distinguished in society by her brilliant conversational powers, and esteemed for her domestic virtues. She died 7th November, 1838, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In 1825 a pension, which at first amounted to only £50, but was afterwards increased to £100 per annum, was granted her by government in consequence of an application in her behalf,

which was drawn out by Sir Walter Scott, and subscribed by Francis Jeffrey, Mackenzie (the Man of Feeling), Sir William Arbuthnot, and other distinguished names. This pension, with several legacies from deceased friends, enabled her to spend the last years of her long life in comparative affluence. Of all her numerous family only one son survived her, who published a new edition of her "Letters from the Mountains," with notes and additions, in 1845.—G. BL.

GRANT, CHARLES, whose name is inseparably associated with the early history of missionary effort in British India, was a native of Scotland, and born in 1746, a few hours after the death of his father on the battle-field of Culloden. Having been brought up and usefully educated by an uncle at Elgin, in 1767 he repaired to India in a military capacity. Eventually, however, he entered the Indian civil service, becoming a writer in the Bengal establishment. By his energy, ability, and probity he rose to be secretary of the board of trade, an important office in those days, when the commerce of the East India Company was a main element of its power; afterwards he was appointed fourth member of the board by Lord Cornwallis, who admired him much. During his residence in India Mr. Grant laboured zealously, and spent liberally, to promote the interests of christianity both among Europeans and natives, a task much more difficult and arduous than it can now easily be conceived to have been. The health of his family induced him to return permanently in 1790 to England, which he reached the possessor of an ample competency. He became naturally a leading man in the Anglo-Indian circles of the metropolis; but, while taking an active part in the manipulation and discussion of political, commercial, and financial questions connected with India, he did not neglect the promotion of the interests of christianity in the country which he had left. One of his first tasks on his return was to draw up an elaborate paper, "Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain," written in 1792, but not submitted till 1797 to the inspection of any but private friends. In the latter year he laid it before the court of directors, with a letter, in which he explained its relevancy to certain proposals then being mooted for the toleration of missionary effort in India. Unpopular as then were Mr. Grant's views, they commanded respectful attention, though it was long before they bore much fruit. He was not only a director of the company, but an ardent champion of its rights, and recognized as able and experienced, as well as sincere, in the house of commons itself, which he entered in 1802, and where he represented for two years the town, and for fifteen the county of Inverness. At last in 1808, with the commencement of negotiations between the government and the company for the renewal of the charter, the promotion of christianity in India became a public question, and was keenly agitated in parliament and the press. By some it was even maintained that the native system of religion and ethics was a good one, and ought not to be disturbed. As a member of the house of commons, Mr. Grant pleaded energetically for his own views; and among the important papers of which he procured the production before parliament was his own disquisition previously referred to, and which was now printed, by order of the house, for the instruction of its members. His long series of efforts were crowned with important, though tardy and imperfect success. In the charter act of 1813, the claims of christianity were for the first time conspicuously recognized. Provision was made for an augmentation of the ecclesiastical establishment in British India, for the institution of an episcopal see at Calcutta, for a regulated access of missionaries to natives, and for the appropriation of a fixed sum to native education. We may add that, in 1804, Mr. Grant had been appointed deputy-chairman of the company, of which he became chairman in the following year; and he continued for a considerable period to fill with little intermission one or other of these high offices. The foundation of Haileybury college has been ascribed to him, and while devoting himself mainly to the affairs of India, he did not neglect other interests. He had early added his efforts to those of Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave trade. He was an energetic promoter of schemes which promised benefit to his native country, such as the Caledonian canal; and to the last, in public and in private, he laboured for the extension of education in Scotland. He died at London on the 31st of October, 1823. A detailed memoir of him was published in the *Annual Biography and Obituary* for 1825, and interesting notices of his efforts for the promotion

of christianity in India, are contained in Mr. John William Kaye's recent work on that subject.—F. E.

\* GRANT, CHARLES, first baron Glenelg, son of the foregoing, was born in 1788, at Kidderpore in Bengal. Accompanying, when a boy of seven, his father to England, he was sent, after a suitable preparatory education, to Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he achieved high distinction, being fourth wrangler and senior medalist in 1801. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's inn in 1807; in the same year he entered the house of commons as member for the Fortrose burghs, and there was published at Cambridge his poem "On the restoration of learning in the East," a proof of the tendency given by his father's pursuits to the mind of "young Charles Grant," as he was long familiarly called. It was probably through his father's influence that he was appointed a commissioner for the liquidation of the nabob of Arcot's debts. He was a lord of the treasury from 1813 to 1819 (exchanging in 1818 the representation of the Fortrose burghs for that of Inverness-shire; a seat which he retained up to his elevation to the peerage), chief secretary for Ireland from 1819 to 1822, vice-president of the board of trade from 1823 to 1827, president of that board and treasurer of the navy from August, 1827, to January, 1828, when he threw in his political fortunes with the more liberal section of his party, represented by Lord Palmerston and the late Lord Melbourne. He entered the Grey ministry as president of the board of control, and in that office endeavoured to carry out his father's most cherished principles. It was under his auspices, and through his efforts, that was issued, on the 20th February, 1833, the memorable despatch which profoundly modified the relations between the British government of India, and the support which it had up to that period given to the native superstitions and worship. In Lord Melbourne's ministry of 1834 he received the seals of the colonial secretaryship; and in the following year was elevated to the house of lords. His occupancy of the colonial office was marked by the fierce controversy arising out of the final adjustment of the results of negro emancipation, and by the outbreak of the rebellion in Canada, so that the post was anything but a bed of roses. On the 6th of March, 1838, he was singled out by the late Sir William Molesworth as the object of a special vote of censure, an attack which failed; but on the 8th of February in the following year, his lordship announced to the house of peers that he had resigned the colonial secretaryship, on learning that his colleagues had decided on removing him to another office, understood at the time to have been that of lord privy seal. He was succeeded by the marquis of Normanby, and has since lived in comparative retirement from public life. Lord Glenelg enjoys a pension of £2000 per annum, and has never been married.—F. E.

GRANT or GRAUNT, EDWARD, the faithful friend of Roger Ascham and William Camden, and the master of Westminster school for twenty years (1572-91). In the most brilliant age of English literature he was esteemed the best classical scholar of his time. He published in 1575 "*Græcæ linguae spicilegium*," which was subsequently, in 1597, epitomized by his usher and successor, Camden, and has since passed through a countless number of editions. In 1577 he was appointed to the twelfth stall in Westminster abbey; and on resigning in Camden's favour his headmastership of the school in 1591, was presented to the living of Barnet in Middlesex. He became sub-dean of Westminster; and in 1598 obtained the rectory of Toppersfield in Essex. He died in 1601, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He collected and published Ascham's letters and poems, subjoining his own tribute in the form of an "*Oratio de vita et obitu Rogeri Aschami ac dictionis elegantia, cum adhortatione ad adolescentulos*," 8vo, London, 1577. In a pathetic dedication to Queen Elizabeth, he so effectually recommended his pupil Giles Ascham to her protection by letting the world know how much, though a queen, she stood obliged to his father, that Lord Burleigh took the young man under his effectual protection. Many of Dr. Grant's verses may be found scattered among the commendations which, in the springtime of our literature, it was the fashion to prefix to works of merit.—His son GABRIEL, a clergyman in the diocese of London, was also distinguished for his elegant Latin.—(See Wood's *Athenæ*.)—R. H.

GRANT, SIR FRANCIS, of Cullen, an eminent Scotch lawyer and judge, was a cadet of the family of Grant of Grant, and was born about 1660. He was educated at one of the colleges in Aberdeen, and afterwards was sent to prosecute his legal studies at Leyden, under the illustrious commentator John Voet. On



his return to Scotland, he attracted the attention of Sir George M'Kenzie, then at the head of the Scottish bar; and soon after, in 1689, took a prominent part in the discussions respecting the disposal of the crown on the flight of King James. He published a small treatise on this absorbing question, entitled "The Loyalist's reasons for his giving obedience and swearing allegiance to the present government," &c., in which he argued, on strictly legal grounds, that James had forfeited the crown, and that the prince of Orange ought to be invested with the full right of sovereignty. The immediate effect of this pamphlet is said to have been very great; and the service which the author thus rendered to the cause of constitutional freedom was cordially acknowledged by the government. A baronetcy was bestowed upon him in 1705. He was a zealous and sagacious advocate of the union between England and Scotland, and after the passing of that measure was raised to the bench—where he assumed the title of Lord Cullen—in 1709. He discharged the duties of this office for seventeen years, and proved himself an exceedingly able and upright judge. He was both a profound thinker and a very learned lawyer. One of his fellow-senators termed him a living library. Lord Cullen was not only a public-spirited patriot, but a pious man and a staunch friend of the Church of Scotland, the pristine purity of which he strove to revive. He published a pamphlet in 1703 against the restoration of church patronage; and an account of the societies in England for the reformation of manners in 1700. He was the author also of "A Short History of the Sabbath," &c., published in 1705; of three essays on "Law, Religion, and Education;" and "Reflections on the Rebellion of 1715." Lord Cullen, with all his shrewdness and activity, was careless of his own affairs; and his wife, on whom the entire management of his estate devolved, was in the habit of obtaining his advice respecting any doubtful matter by presenting it to him in the form of a "case," on which his legal opinion was requested. Lord Cullen died in 1726.—His second son, WILLIAM, an eminent lawyer, born in 1698, held successively the offices of solicitor-general and lord-advocate. In 1754 he was raised to the bench by the title of Lord Prestongrange, and afterwards became lord-justice-clerk. He died in 1764.—J. T.

\* GRANT, FRANCIS, R.A., son of Francis Grant, laird of Kilgraston, was born near the beginning of the century. Sir Walter Scott gives in his *Diary* (March 26, 1831) a sketch of the early career of his young friend, telling how, having spent his patrimony, he resolved to turn to account his natural fondness for painting, and prophesying that "if he attends to his profession he will be one of the celebrated men of the day." Mr. Grant was then engaged in painting, writes Sir Walter, "a cabinet picture of myself, armour, and so forth, together with my two noble stag-hounds." In youth Mr. Grant was passionately fond of fox-hunting and field sports, and many of his early pictures are representations of hunt-meetings and other sporting scenes; but he has long confined himself to portraiture. His family connections, and his marriage with the niece of the duke of Rutland, secured him a connection among the higher classes, which has been largely extended by his own ability, and the taste and tact he displays in imparting or preserving to his aristocratic sitters an air of courtly refinement. For some years past Mr. Grant has been the leading portrait painter of fashionable circles, but his prolific pencil has been called on to portray not only the lineaments of a very large proportion of the rank and beauty, but also of the political and social celebrities, of the day. Mr. Grant was elected A.R.A. in 1842 (the year after the exhibition of his equestrian portrait of her majesty), and R.A. in 1851.—J. T.-e.

GRANT, HORACE, an English educationist, born in London, 4th December, 1799; died 29th March, 1859. Employed in the examiner's office of the India house in preparing law and state papers, under the superintendence of the late Mr. Mill and Mr. Peacock, he early cultivated that precision of style which distinguishes his writings. Being compelled to resign this situation on account of ill health, Mr. Grant devoted his attention during the remainder of his life to educational pursuits. His works are systematically graduated upon actual trial, experience, and observation of the capacities and power of attention of children. Among these works may be noticed his "Exercises for the Senses for Young Children;" "First Stage of Arithmetic for Young Children;" "Second Stage of Arithmetic for Schools and Families;" several books of instructions for children in writ-

ing, in geography, in drawing, and in colour; "Instructions to Mothers and Teachers of Children." Mr. Grant's labours were original and independent. His book on the advanced stage of arithmetic is at the same time practically an exercise in logic and mental training.—S. H. G.

\* GRANT, JAMES, editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, a native of Elgin in the north of Scotland, where he was born in the first decade of the present century. Repairing to London in 1833, he became connected as a reporter with the metropolitan press, and as a writer with that of the provinces. The parliamentary experience gained in the former capacity led him to publish, in 1835, his "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," a series of pen and ink sketches of public men, belonging to a literary *genre* then comparatively unworked. They were immediately popular, and their success stimulated him to the composition and publication of a number of works in the same department of personal portraiture—such as "Random Recollections of the House of Lords;" "The Great Metropolis" (two series); "The Bench and the Bar;" "Sketches in London;" "The British Senate in 1838;" "The Metropolitan Pulpit;" "Travels in Town;" "Portraits of Public Characters;" "Paris and its People;" &c., &c. Some years ago Mr. Grant became the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, his conduct of which has been marked by no small amount of energy. He has republished from its columns two records of tour and travel—one on the continent, the other in the north of Ireland—descriptive of the Revival movement. Mr. Grant has also published various pamphlets on the recent so-called "negative theology" controversy, and (anonymously) five volumes of practical divinity.—F. E.

\* GRANT, JAMES, a prolific novelist and contributor to the historical and biographical literature of his native country, was born at Edinburgh on the 1st of August, 1822. At the age of ten he accompanied to Newfoundland his father, an old peninsular officer, who was sent in a military capacity to the colony. He remained in America with his father for several years, and the barrack-existence which he led gave him the knowledge of and taste for military life which have been conspicuously displayed in his works. Returning to England in 1839, he received an ensigncy in the 62nd regiment, but not long afterwards quitted the army and devoted himself to literature. His first work, "The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain," was published in 1846, and has been followed by a number of spirited fictions, chiefly illustrative of the history, especially the military history, of Scotland and the Scotch. Besides novels, he has produced some interesting works of pure biography, and archaeology—such as the "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," the "Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange," those of Sir John Hepburn, and a "Life of the Marquis of Montrose." Several of his novels have been translated into French, German, and Swedish.—F. E.

\* GRANT, ROBERT EDWARD, M.D., F.R.S., and a distinguished anatomist, was born at Edinburgh on the 11th November, 1793. His father, Mr. Alexander Grant, was a writer to the signet, or solicitor, in that city. After going through the usual course of elementary study at the high school, Mr. Grant entered the university with the view of following the medical profession. In 1814 he obtained the diploma of surgeon, graduating at the same time as a doctor of medicine. Having succeeded to a small independence by his father's death, he resolved before going into practice to visit the great foreign schools of medicine. The winter of 1815-16 he spent in Paris attending the classes of the naturalists who then lectured at the *jardin des plantes*. The following winter he passed at Rome. In 1818 and 1819 he visited Germany. In 1820 he returned to his native city. He continued then to prosecute the study of comparative anatomy, to which he had specially devoted his attention during his stay on the continent. In conjunction with Dr. John Barclay, the celebrated anatomist, he delivered a course of lectures on this subject. He at the same time began to explore the marine zoology of the firth of Forth and the other Scotch coasts, contributing to the scientific journals many important papers, among which may be mentioned one, "On the Structure of the Eye of the Swordfish" (*Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*, vol. vi.); another, "On the Anatomy of the Paco of Brazil" (in the same volume); and a third, "On the Structure and Functions of the Sponge" (*Edin. Philosophical Journal*, vol. xiii.). The researches of Dr. Grant upon the anatomy and physiology of sponges are possessed of special value, indeed may be ranked among the most important contri-

butions made in this century to the literature of natural science. In 1827 Dr. Grant was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, he then, it is understood, having intended to settle as a lecturer in Edinburgh. The foundation of University college, London, and the offer of the chair of comparative anatomy and zoology in the new institution, changed his views. He accepted the appointment, and delivered his first course of lectures in the autumn of 1828. His classes, not being compulsory on medical students, have not been numerously attended, but they have included those who were most likely to profit by them; and it may be safely asserted that they have exercised a strong influence on the progress of the natural sciences in this country. A portion of his lectures, published in 1835 in the form of a treatise on comparative anatomy, which at the period of its issue was the best work on the subject that had appeared in the English language—was translated into German. Besides instructing his pupils at University college, Dr. Grant has delivered many popular courses of lectures at the cheap institutions in London, and in the English provinces. In 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the following year professor of physiology in the Royal Institution. As a member of the council of the Geological and Zoological Societies, he has taken a prominent part in the proceedings of these learned bodies. The high value set upon his researches by foreign savans is evidenced by the enthusiastic terms in which they have been spoken of by the great Geoffroy St. Hilaire.—G. B.-n.

GRANT, SIR WILLIAM, of the family of the Grants of Bal-dornie, was born in 1755 at Elchies, on the Spey, in Morayshire. Left early an orphan by the death of his parents he was educated at the expense of an uncle, a rich London merchant, at Elgin grammar-school, and afterwards at Aberdeen and Leyden universities. In 1775 he sailed to Canada, and served in defence of Quebec against the American Montgomery and Arnold. On the retreat of the enemy, he was appointed attorney-general, though not yet called to the English bar, and for eight years held that office. For four years after his return to Lincoln's inn, and call to the bar in 1787, he held no briefs; but Pitt, discovering his abilities in an interview he had with him on the subject of the bill for the regulation of the Canadas, put him into parliament for Shaftesbury in November, 1790. In the following April, the new member signalized himself by a great maiden speech in defence of the premier's anti-Russian armaments; in December, 1792, he opposed negotiations with France; and in 1793 was rewarded by Pitt with a judgeship for Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan. On his being made a K.C. in 1795, he confined himself to the chancery bar; in the same year he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen; in 1798, chief-justice of Chester; and in 1799, solicitor-general. His argument in *Thellusson's* case against the testator's disposition, showed his right to the post. On the 30th May, 1801, he succeeded Sir Pepper Arden as master of the rolls. He still remained in the commons, and by his influence there caused the rejection, in March, 1807, of Romilly's bill for making land liable for debts. It was on this occasion that he invented the phrase, "wisdom of our ancestors." His humanity, however, made him so happily inconsistent, that he aided Romilly in his measure for abolishing the penalty of death for stealing articles over a shilling in value. With political questions mooted in parliament he but seldom interfered, except when the fate of an administration depended on the debate. Grant's last great speech in the commons was in defence of the resolutions respecting the regency, and it was a triumphant effort of argumentative eloquence. At the dissolution in 1812, he retired from parliament, and in December, 1817, from the bench. He occupied his leisure either with the society of the neighbourhood of Walthamstow, where he lived, or with the study of literature, and especially poetry, to which he had been addicted even in his active years. The attacks of rheumatism drove him, in his seventy-sixth year, to the warmer climate of Dawlish; and there he died on the 25th May, 1832. As a debater, says Lord Brougham—"His style was of the closest and severest reasoning ever heard in any popular assembly." In politics he was a rigid and an almost superstitious conservative. As a judge, though leaning rather too much to the side of strict interpretation, he was considered incomparable for a combination of learning, intuitive and undoubting sagacity, powers of analysis, apt diction, patience and courtesy.—W. S. L.

GRANVILLE, ANTOINE PERRENET, Cardinal, was born 20th

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August, 1517, at Ornans in Burgundy. His father, Nicolas, who was a distinguished lawyer, entered the service of Charles V. in 1519, and in 1530 succeeded to the functions of Gattinara in the imperial ministry. Young Granvelle studied law and theology respectively at Padua and at Louvain, was early initiated by his parent into the arts of diplomacy, and was marked out from the first for a high and brilliant career. Having entered the church, he was made a canon of Liege, and in 1540 was consecrated bishop of Arras. He subsequently found in the service of Charles V. an ample field for the display of his abilities. At the close of the Schmalkaldian war, he managed, in the interest of the emperor, the capitulation of the unfortunate elector of Saxony and landgrave of Hesse, falsifying the deed in order to detain the landgrave in a captivity from which it promised him release. On the death of his father in 1550 he was appointed by the emperor a councillor of state and keeper of the imperial seal. Accompanying the emperor in his disastrous flight from Innspruck, he drew up the famous treaty of Passau, 2nd August, 1552. In 1553 he managed the negotiations connected with the marriage of Philip with Mary, queen of England. After the emperor's abdication of the crown of the Netherlands in favour of Philip in 1555, he entered into the service of the latter, and in 1559 he concluded and signed the peace of Chateau-Cambresis between France and Spain. When Philip quitted the Netherlands, and devolved the government upon Margaret of Parma, Granvelle became her chief minister, and it was by his advice that the inquisition was introduced into the Low Countries, and that no less than twelve new bishoprics were added to the four existing sees, with a view to the suppression of protestantism. For his services to the Roman cause he was rewarded by Philip with the primacy of Mechlin, and by the pope with a cardinal's hat. The ears of Philip and Margaret, however, were wearied with complaints against him, and they were at length obliged to dismiss him from the Netherlands. In 1564 he took up his abode in Franche-Comte, but Philip could not long dispense with his services, and in 1570 he gave him a commission to Rome, where he negotiated a treaty between Spain, Venice, and the pope against the Turks. He was then made viceroy of the kingdom of Naples to put it into a posture of defence against a Turkish invasion, and continued in that office till 1575, when he was recalled to Madrid, and was made president of the council of state. In 1584 he was elected archbishop of Besançon; and on the 21st September, 1586, he died at Madrid. In the archives of Besançon, where he was buried, are preserved in many volumes his letters and memoirs, collected by the Abbé Boisot, under the title *Tresor de Granvelle*, many papers of which were published in 1842 in the *Documents inédits pour l'Histoire de la France*.—P. L.

GRANVILLE, GEORGE, Viscount Lansdowne, figures in the collections as one of the English poets, but is chiefly remembered as a friend and patron of poets. He was born in 1667, of a high family noted for its loyalty to the family of Stewart. Receiving his earlier education in France, he was sent at the precocious age of ten to Trinity college, Cambridge, and was known as a university poet before he was twelve. With hereditary loyalty, he offered his services in behalf of James when William of Orange meditated his expedition. His father restrained his ardour, and nothing was left him when the crown changed wearers but to devote himself to literature under a government which he could not serve. He wrote plays and poems, one of the former, the "Heroic Lover," was praised by Dryden, whose later politics were his own, and who, in his commendatory verses, calls him "friend." His poems were a mere faint echo of Waller. On the accession of Anne he appeared at court, and was received with great favour; but on the fall of his political friends from power he retired into private life to court the company of the muse and her cultivators. It was he who introduced Wycherley and the youthful Pope to Bolingbroke. Pope dedicated to him Windsor Forest, and has recorded his sense of the early encouragement which he received, and of the courtly manners of his noble patron, in the well-known passage—

"Granville the polite,

And knowing Walsh would tell me I could write."

After the trial of Sacheverell Granville's friends returned to power, and he was not forgotten. He succeeded Walpole as secretary at war, was raised to the peerage, and step by step advanced to the dignity of treasurer of Queen Anne's household, from which he was naturally removed on the accession of George I. His old loyalty to the Stewarts breaking out anew, he was appre-

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hended on suspicion and committed to the Tower, from which, after an imprisonment of some duration, he was discharged without a trial. Forewarned by this experience, he removed to France at the time of Bishop Atterbury's affair, and amused himself in his self-exile revising his works and writing in prose a vindication of General Monk and his own kinsman, Sir Richard Greenville, from the reflections of Burnet, Clarendon, and Echar. His prose has been more highly praised than his poetry. He published a handsome edition of his collected writings on his return to England in 1782, and died in the January of 1785.—F. E.

\* **GRANVILLE**, **GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER**, second earl, eldest son of the first earl by the second daughter of the fifth duke of Devonshire, was born in 1815, and was educated at Eton and at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. He was for a few months attaché to the British embassy in Paris under his father. In 1836 he was returned to parliament as member for Morpeth, and was re-elected in 1837. But, on being shortly after appointed under-secretary for foreign affairs, he retired from parliament. In 1840 he was for a short time attached to the Russian embassy. At the general election in 1841 he was returned for Lichfield, and retained his seat until 1846, when he succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father. He seldom took part in the debates in the lower house; but he was known and respected as an able and consistent advocate of a liberal policy. He held the offices of master of the buckhounds and vice-president of the board of trade under Lord John Russell, and, by diligent application to the business of his department, soon became distinguished for practical knowledge, no less than for his courtesy and kindness. On the dismissal of Lord Palmerston in December, 1851, Lord Granville became his successor in the foreign office; but he held the seals only for a brief space, as the Russell ministry was soon after broken up. His lordship acted as vice-president of the royal commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was also chairman of the executive committee. He accompanied the commissioners in their subsequent visit to Paris. Lord Granville was subsequently president of the board of trade under Lord Aberdeen in 1852, and president of the council and leader of the house of lords, when Lord Palmerston became prime minister in 1855. On the termination of the Russian war his lordship was sent upon an extraordinary mission to St. Petersburg, to attend the coronation of the young czar. Besides the offices mentioned, Lord Granville had held that of paymaster of the forces, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and treasurer of the navy. He was also chancellor of the university of London, and a knight of the garter. He was again appointed, in 1859, president of the council, and was at the same time leader of the house of lords—a task well suited to his graceful manners and excellent business habits. He died early in 1863.—J. T.

**GRANVILLE**, **LEVESON GOWER**, Earl, an English statesman, second son of the first marquis of Stafford, was born in 1773. He was returned to parliament by the burgh of Lichfield as soon as he came of age; but in the following year (1794) he resigned his seat, and was elected member for the county of Stafford, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the house of lords in 1815. In the year 1800 he was appointed a lord of the treasury; and in 1802 was made chancellor of the exchequer in the ministry of Mr. Addington. When Mr. Pitt returned to his former position as first lord of the treasury in 1804, he despatched Lord Gower to Russia as minister-plenipotentiary, for the purpose of inducing the czar to enter into a coalition against France on an extensive scale. A treaty for this purpose having been signed, Lord Gower returned home in 1805, but refrained from joining any of the administrations during the succeeding ten years. In 1812 he had a narrow escape from assassination: for Bellingham, the murderer of Mr. Percival, had been for some time engaged in commercial pursuits in Russia, where he imagined that he had suffered wrong from the British ambassador, and had gone down to the house of commons for the purpose of taking vengeance upon Lord Gower; but on seeing Mr. Percival approach, he suddenly changed his mind, and shot the prime minister on the spot. In 1815 Lord Gower was elevated to the peerage under the title of Viscount Granville. In 1824 he was sent as ambassador to Holland, and a few months later, on the death of Louis XVIII., he was transferred to the French court, where he remained until 1828, when he was recalled by the duke of Wellington. On the downfall of the tory government, Lord Granville was re-

appointed ambassador to France by Earl Grey in 1831; and, with the exception of the brief period of Peel's administration in 1834–35, he continued to hold that office until the overthrow of Lord Melbourne's ministry in 1841. The liberality of Lord Granville's opinions, combined with his singularly graceful manners, made him a most popular and efficient representative of the British government at the French court. He was elevated to the rank of earl in 1833, and died, 7th January, 1846.—J. T.

**GRANVILLE**. See **CARTERET**, **JOHN**.

**GRAS**, **KASPAR**, a celebrated German sculptor, was born at Mergentheim in Franconia in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He settled at Innspruck under the patronage of the Archduke Maximilian, became court sculptor, was ennobled, and hence is sometimes referred to as Gras von Grasegg. Such of his works as are known are for the most part at Innspruck. He died at Schwatz in 1674.—J. T.—

**GRASSE-TILLY**, **FRANÇOIS JOSEPH PAUL**, Comte de Grasse, Marquis de, was born at Valette, Provence, in 1723, and died at Paris, 11th January, 1788. Entering the French navy, he was taken prisoner by Anson, and detained two years in England. He served under D'Orvilliers at the battle of Ushant against Keppel. In 1779 he commanded a squadron under D'Estaing against Admiral Byron, and in 1780 served with De Guichen against Rodney. At the head of a French fleet, he assisted Washington and Rochambeau in the operations which led to the surrender of Cornwallis at York Town. Co-operating with Bouillé's troops in their attack upon our West Indian islands, he was out-manœuvred off St. Christopher by Admiral Hood. On the 12th April, 1782, he was totally defeated by Rodney, and captured in his ship the *Ville de Paris*, of one hundred guns. On his liberation in 1784 he was honourably acquitted by a court-martial.—W. J. P.

**GRASSI** or **GRASSO**, **ORAZIO**, an Italian mathematician, was born at Savona in 1582, and died in Rome on the 23rd of July, 1654. He entered the Society of Jesuits in 1590, and taught mathematics successively at Genoa, in Rome, in the college of his order at Savona, of which he became rector, and in the Collegio Romano. He published in 1618 his "*Dissertatio Optica de Iride*," and in 1618 his "*Dissertatio Astronomica de tribus Cometis*." The best known of his works are two essays which form part of a controversy carried on by Grassi with Galileo on the subject of comets. The first is entitled "*Libra Astronomica ac Philosophica, in qua Galilei opiniones de Cometis, a Mario Guiducio in Florentinâ Academiâ expositæ ac in lucem nuper editæ, examinantur à Lotario Sarsi Sigensano*" (an anagram of Orazio Grassi Salonsensi), and was published at Perugia in 1619. The work criticised in it is the "*Discorso delle Comete*," published in 1619 in the name of Galileo's pupil Guiducci, but really composed by the master himself, in which one of the very few unsound opinions of Galileo is maintained, viz., that comets are not planetary bodies, but meteors in the earth's atmosphere. Grassi maintained the opinion now recognized to be correct, that comets are celestial bodies moving in definite orbits. Galileo's reply to the strictures of Grassi was printed in Rome in 1623, and is called "*Il Saggiatore, nel quale con bilancia esquisita e giusta si ponderano le cose contenute nella Libra Astronomica*," &c. (rectifying the title of Grassi's work). To this Grassi wrote a rejoinder, entitled "*Ratio ponderum Libræ et Simbellæ, in qua quid e Galilei Simbellatore de Cometis statuendum sit proponitur*," which was published in Paris in 1626, and to which Galileo did not reply, although Guiducci continued the controversy.—W. J. M. R.

**GRASWINCKEL**, **THEODORUS**, was born at Delft in 1600, and became eminent for his knowledge of legal and other subjects. He studied at Leyden, practised as a pleader in Holland, and resided for some time in France. His time was chiefly spent in his own country, where he filled situations of great importance, and wrote works abounding in learning, and characterized by considerable ability. He died at Malines in 1666.—B. H. C.

**GRATIAN**, eldest son of the Emperor Valentinian I., received the title of Augustus in his childhood, and at the age of seventeen succeeded his father in the western division of the empire in 375. To conciliate the party which proclaimed his infant half-brother Valentinian II., he frankly admitted the latter to a share of the imperial dignity, and resigned Italy in his favour. The transalpine provinces which Gratian reserved under his own government were then harassed by the barbarians, and in 378 an inroad of the Alemanni gave him an opportunity of proving

that the concession with which he commenced his reign did not proceed from any lack of spirit or courage. Accompanying his generals, Nanienus and Mellobaudes, at the head of his army, he contributed by his personal gallantry, if not to the victory at Colmar, to the subsequent successes of the campaign. Meanwhile his uncle Valens, who ruled the eastern division of the empire, by permitting the Goths to settle on the southern side of the Danube, had involved himself in a formidable contest with their leader, Fritigern. Gratian now hastened to afford his kinsman assistance, and Count Richomar was despatched to counsel the avoidance of an engagement until the advancing succours had arrived. But Valens rashly hazarded a battle near Adrianople, in which he was defeated and slain. The tidings of this calamity compelled Gratian to alter his plans. While the Goths swept onward to attempt the capture of Constantinople, the emperor sadly retraced his steps, for the purpose of strengthening his defences and consulting for the recovery of the eastern empire. His own dominions being threatened by the barbarians of Germany, it was necessary to intrust one of his generals with the more distant enterprise, or to place the sceptre of Valens in the hand of a successor capable of meeting the emergency. The latter course was wisely preferred; nor was less wisdom displayed in conferring the vacant dignity on the exiled duke of Moesia, who afterwards won for himself the honourable appellation of Theodosius the Great. Gratian seems to have felt a sincere regard for christianity. His rejection of the old Roman title of Pontifex Maximus, his removal of the altar of victory from the senate house, and his confiscation of revenues which had been devoted to the support of paganism, indicated the bent of his religious policy, while his letter to Ambrose of Milan, requesting the instructions of that prelate, breathed the spirit of an anxious inquirer after divine truth. But deep shadows fell upon the closing years of his brief reign. Neglecting the cares of government in literary pursuits, and exchanging martial exercises for the amusements of the chase, he lost the confidence of his subjects, and gave occasion to serious discontent among his troops. The legions in Britain revolted, and proclaimed Maximus emperor. The latter speedily appeared in Gaul at the head of a formidable army, and Gratian fled to Lyons, where he was betrayed and put to death in 383.—W. B. GRATIANI. See GRAZIANI.

GRATIANUS or GRAZIANO, born at Chiusi in Tuscany at the beginning of the twelfth century. He passed the greater part of his life in the convent of San Felice at Bologna, and was a teacher in the university. He became celebrated as the author of the great collection of ecclesiastical acts and decrees which goes under the title of "Decretum Gratiani," or simply "Decretum." Though assumed by mediæval canonists as an unquestionable authority, the work of Gratian is in reality open to grave objections. Much of it in the progress of historical criticism has been proved to be altogether apocryphal, as for instance the so-called Decretals of Isidorus, of which, as adopted by the canonists, the popes of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries made so formidable a use. Gratian died at Bologna, but the year of his death is unknown.—A. S., O.

GRATIUS, FALISCUS. See FALISCUS.

GRATIUS or GRAEZ, ORTUINUS, made famous by the ridicule of the Epistolæ Obscurorum Virorum, was born at Holtwick in the neighbourhood of Munster, and is sometimes called Daventriensis from having been educated at the school of Deventer under Alexander Hegio. In 1509 he began to teach *humaniora* in the gymnasium of Cologne, and two years later he was made professor of philosophy, and finally director of that institution. In his "Apologia adversus Jo. Reuchlinum," and his "Lamentationes Obscurorum Virorum," Coloniae, 1518, he made abortive attempts to revenge himself upon his formidable enemies. Another of his productions was "Fasciculus rerum expetendarum ac fugiendarum," 1535, folio. He died at Cologne in 1542.—P. L.

GRATTAN, HENRY, the Right Hon., the most distinguished Irish statesman during the most important period in the history of that country; when, chiefly owing to his patriotic exertions, England was constrained to relax the unjust and despotic policy which she had previously maintained as regarded the constitutional rights and national industry of Ireland. His great-grandfather, Patrick Grattan, had been a senior fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, and by marriage acquired a small landed estate in the county of Cavan, which was enjoyed by his descendants. Grattan's maternal ancestors were the Marlays, a

family of Norman extraction, one of whom, Anthony, came to Dublin in the duke of Ormond's regiment in 1677; and his grandson, Thomas, became chief-justice of Ireland. Of the sons of the latter, one served under Prince Ferdinand at the battle of Minden; another was bishop of Waterford; and Mary, his daughter, and mother of the subject of this memoir, was married to Henry Grattan, a lawyer, who was recorder and afterwards member of parliament for Dublin, where his distinguished son was born on the 3rd July, 1746. Neither at school nor at college, where he entered in 1763, did he display any special aptitude for study, his attention being more attracted to the observation of political occurrences; and at this early period his spirits were overcast by differences with his father, chiefly arising out of public matters, in which the tory predilections of his family had already become distasteful to the future advocate of popular rights. On the death of his father, Grattan succeeded to the patrimony of the family, and in 1767 entered himself at the middle temple in London. But the debates in the houses of parliament had even a greater effect in drawing him away from legal study, than his discussions under the paternal roof had in detaching him from the pursuits of college. These, and his taste for the drama and private theatricals, with a predilection for light literature, and an aptitude for graceful composition, all operated to the prejudice of his attainments as a lawyer. At the Irish bar, to which he was called in 1772, he was neither eminent nor successful, his time and attention being devoted to his political friends, and to the society of that section of Irish patriots who played so eminent a part at the close of the last century. At length, in 1775, he was elected as its representative by the borough of Charlemont, and on the 11th December he took his seat in the Irish house of commons. The story of Mr. Grattan's life from this date till that of his death in 1820, is so identified with the great struggles of his country, that it forms the leading feature in the history of Ireland throughout this momentous period. In these great conflicts with power his nervous and passionate eloquence was so sustained by his lofty and unsullied reputation, that his influence in Ireland became extraordinary. To the influence of moral force that of physical was soon superadded; and inspired by his exhortations and example, the people of Ireland organized that celebrated army of volunteers whose calm and determined attitude exercised so powerful an influence over the deliberations of the British cabinet, and led to those important concessions by which the demands of Irish justice extorted a tardy acquiescence from the apprehensions of England. In 1782 the British legislature consented to the repeal of the obnoxious statute of George I., by which, notwithstanding the recognized existence of the Irish parliament, Ireland was held to be bound by acts passed in the parliament of Great Britain, and the appellate jurisdiction of the Irish peers was transferred to the English house of lords. For the powerful and successful services of Grattan in these memorable discussions the parliament of Ireland proposed the grant to him of £100,000, which, at his own instance, was reduced to one half; and out of this sum an estate was purchased in the Queen's county, and entailed on him and his heirs. But public rewards, however just in their bestowal, are seldom conferred without exposing their recipients to misrepresentation; and during many following years Grattan had to encounter the attacks of Mr. Flood, a rival in every way worthy of him.—(See FLOOD, HENRY.) His attacks upon Grattan were based on the alleged fallacy of assuming that the repeal of the act in question, although ostensibly it recalled the declaration of the intention of the British parliament to bind the people of Ireland, amounted to a virtual surrender of the power to do so. Flood's motion was defeated; but his sophistry threatened for a time to undermine the popularity of his illustrious opponent, till Grattan more than re-established himself in public favour by his successful opposition in 1785 to the Orde propositions, by which it was sought to impose upon Ireland the obligation, in all matters affecting trade, of adopting and giving effect to such statutes as the parliament of England might think proper to enact. In the enthusiasm with which he was hailed for this, and a rapid succession of other triumphs, Grattan was returned in 1790 as the representative of the metropolis; but he considerably alienated the attachment of his new constituency in Dublin by his advocacy of Roman catholic emancipation. In 1798, disheartened by the recall of Earl Fitzwilliam from the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, and by the insurrection which burst forth in that year,



he retired from the house of commons, but returned to it in 1799 as member for the town of Wicklow, for the special purpose of contributing all his aid to oppose the union of the two kingdoms. That great measure was, however, carried by Mr. Pitt in 1800, and five years afterwards Grattan entered the imperial parliament as member for the English borough of Malton. In 1806 he was again elected for Dublin, and on the accession of Mr. Fox and the whigs to power he was offered but declined the appointment of chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, as he had in two instances previously refused office under the government of Ireland; his ambition, as he said, being "to be consulted, but not considered." His course in the commons of the United Kingdom, if less renowned than his previous services in the constitutional struggles of his own country, was marked by the same consistent adherence to the great principle of civil and political liberty. Intently earnest in advancing the cause of Roman catholic emancipation, he left Ireland in the summer of 1820 to be present in parliament on the renewal of the often baffled struggle; but death had already laid his hand upon him. He reached London in a dying state, mortification having set in during the journey, and on the 14th May he expired. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey, and on the occasion of moving the writ to fill the vacancy occasioned by his death, Sir James Macintosh, in the course of a well-merited eulogium, described Grattan as one of the few individual men whose personal virtues were rewarded by public fame, "one as eminent in his observances of all the duties of private life as heroic in the discharge of his public obligations." As a patriot Grattan's greatest victories were won at that early age when ordinary men are but entering on a career; and it was his grand distinction that without violence he had achieved for his country a revolution as signal in all its consequences as it was bloodless in its origin. As an orator he had to surmount by the earnestness of his eloquence the disadvantages of a delicate frame, inelegant action, and an indifferent voice. But such was his ardour and animation—such the point of his argument, the clearness of his enunciation, and the force of his invective—that opponents shrunk before him; and his fellow-countrymen, swayed by his reasoning, and captivated by his rhetoric, hailed him at once as their advocate and idol. In 1782 he married Henrietta Fitzgerald, a descendant of the earls of Desmond, by whom he left two sons, James and Henry, both representatives of Irish constituencies in the imperial parliament, and two daughters, the youngest of whom became countess of Carnwath. Of his speeches various collections have appeared, and his life has been written by his son, the late member for the county of Meath, and published in five volumes, with copious extracts from his letters and those of his correspondents.—J. E. T.

\* GRATTAN, THOMAS COLLEY, was born at Clayton Lodge, in the county of Kildare in Ireland, towards the end of the eighteenth century. His family was a branch of the ancient stock which came from England in the previous century, and of which Henry Grattan was a scion; his mother's family, that of Colley, had taken the name of Wellesley, from which the great Duke sprang. Young Grattan was educated at Athy, and intended for the profession of an attorney—that of his father—and in due time apprenticed in Dublin. But his tastes were altogether literary, dramatic, and military, and so he scorned parchments, kicked down his office stool, and declared his predilection for the army. A commission in the militia was obtained, whence, after some time, he got into the line, and joined at Valenciennes. The war was, however, by this time concluded, and Grattan determined to join the patriots in South America, and accordingly took his passage for Bordeaux, *en route* to Venezuela. On the voyage he formed an attachment to Miss O'Donnell, which ended in their marriage and the abandonment of the South American project; and Grattan settled down in France and commenced authorship. His first essay was in poetry. "Philibert," a poetical romance, was published in 1819, founded on the history of the false Martin Guerre, reported in the *Causés Celebres*. It ran through two editions, yet the author purchased it up and committed it to the flames. Grattan now removed to Paris, and associated with the celebrities of the day, Moore and Irving, De Berenger, Lamartine, and many others, and was a constant contributor to the *Westminster* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and to the *New Monthly Magazine*, then edited by Campbell. By the advice of Irving, who recognized his talents, Grattan put together the memoranda of some of his tours.

These he offered to four publishers successively, by whom they were rejected. He threw them aside in despair. Chance, however, brought them under the notice of a literary friend who procured him a publisher, and the first series of "Highways and Byways" issued from the press of Whittaker. Their success was immediate and decisive. They hit off the public taste, and were read everywhere. "There is," says a critic in the *Dublin University Magazine*, "a wonderful charm in these volumes which takes captive the imagination, the intellect, and the feelings." Grattan's reputation was now considerable; several publishers made offers for similar tales, and two new series speedily followed. Grattan now came before the public as a dramatic author. Some years previously he had written a tragedy, "Ben Nazir the Saracen," for Kean, with whom he was intimate. It was put on the stage in 1827. It possessed considerable merit, and would probably have been successful had it received justice at the hands of Kean. But the great tragedian was no longer what he had been; his health was enfeebled, and though he studied his part well, he broke down in the representation, and the play was a failure. Grattan now embarked in a speculation and was ruined. He went to Brussels, applied diligently to literary labour, and published "Traits of Travel," which was well received; and "The Heiress of Bruges," one of the best historico-romantic novels of the day. After these came "The History of the Netherlands," a work of standard merit which still holds its place. In the revolution of 1830 his house was consumed, and he lost all his property. He took refuge in the Hague, where he wrote "Jacqueline of Holland." His next work was the "Legends of the Rhine," and in the meantime he was a constant contributor to the *British and Foreign Review*. Then came the last and perhaps the best of his novels, "Agnes de Mansfeldt." In 1839 Grattan was appointed British consul to the states of Massachusetts and repaired to Boston, where he devoted himself assiduously to the duties of his office, taking a prominent part in the question of the north-eastern boundary between the States and British America. Literature now gave place to politics, yet Grattan occasionally resumed his pen, especially for the purpose of promoting the interests and elevating the position of the Irish in America. Grattan was permitted, in consideration of his services, to resign his consulship in favour of his son. He returned to Europe, and has since resided in London.—J. F. W.

GRAUN, CARL HEINRICH, a musician, was born at Wahrenbrück, near Dresden, in 1701, where his father, August, was receiver-general of excise; he died at Berlin, August 8, 1759. He was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom were devoted to music. The eldest, August Friedrich, was magister and cantor of the cathedral at Merseburg; he died in 1771. The second, Johann Gottlieb, was born in 1698; he accompanied his brother Carl to the college of the Cross at Dresden in 1713, where he studied, together with him, singing under Grundig, the organ and harpsichord under Pezold, and the violin under Piesendel. Being most interested in this last branch of his art, Johann afterwards went to Italy, to cultivate it under the tuition of Tartini. In 1726 he received the appointment of concertmeister at Merseburg, and he was afterwards engaged in the same capacity by the prince of Prussia, subsequently Frederick the Great, in whose service he remained till his death, October 21, 1771. He was esteemed as a violinist, and was an extensive composer, chiefly of instrumental music. Carl, on parting from his brother, studied counterpoint with J. C. Schmidt, kapellmeister to the king of Poland; and he profited greatly as a singer from hearing the chief members of an Italian company engaged at Dresden in 1719. He now composed a very great amount of church music, including an Easter oratorio and services for an entire year. He was engaged in 1725 as principal tenor at the opera in Brunswick. Being dissatisfied with the music allotted to him in the work in which he was to make his first appearance, he recomposed the airs of his own part; and these pleased so greatly that he was appointed to write an opera for the season of the fair, and produced his "Polydore" accordingly. He followed this with several other works, all set to German words, for the Brunswick opera; he wrote also a large number of solo-cantatas for his own singing, which are much esteemed; and he continued to write voluminously for the church, and besides many other pieces, composed a Christmas oratorio and the music for the funeral of the duke of Brunswick. In 1735 the prince of Prussia, already the patron of his brother, engaged Carl in the capacity of kapellmeister, and retained him in this office for the

rest of his life. On the death of Frederick William I. in 1740, the task devolved upon Graun to write the music for his obsequies. In this year the new king sent him to Italy to select a company of singers for the court opera in Berlin; he remained there for many months, visited all the principal cities, and everywhere made a powerful impression by his singing. Returned to Berlin, he produced in 1741 his first Italian opera, "Rodelinda," and from that time till three years before his death, he brought out one opera or more in every year; such preference, indeed, was shown for his music, as to make other composers complain that their works were excluded on account of it. At Berlin he wrote also the short oratorio of "Der Tod Jesu," by which and by his "Te Deum" (composed in 1756 to celebrate the battle of Prague) he is best known in this country. Graun is regarded in Germany as second only to Hasse in his influence on the establishment of the national opera; and this estimation is founded equally upon the great number of his productions, and upon the popularity they obtained. Much as Frederick the Great admired his music—and this he proved, not only by his preference for it, but by occasionally writing in French the words of operas to be translated for him to set, and once participating the composition of an opera with him—he liked his singing still better.—G. A. M.

GRAUNT, EDWARD. See GRANT.

GRAUNT, JOHN, F.R.S., founder of the science of political arithmetic in England, was born April 24, 1620, in Birch Lane, London. After receiving a very meagre education, he was apprenticed to a haberdasher in London, and on the expiry of his indenture commenced trading on his own account, gradually rose in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, became a member of the common council, a captain, and afterwards major of the train bands. He was on terms of the greatest intimacy with Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Petty, who is said to have given him many useful hints respecting the composition of his book. His "Observations on the Bills of Mortality" was published in 1661, and met with extraordinary success. Louis XIV. of France adopted his plans for the systematic registering of births and deaths; and Charles II. had so high an opinion of his abilities, that soon after the institution of the Royal Society, his majesty recommended him as a member, saying, "If they could find any more such tradesmen, they should admit them all." He was accordingly elected, February, 1662. A second edition of Graunt's work was speedily called for, and a third edition was executed by the society's printer by a special order of council in 1665. He subsequently retired from business, and in 1666 the countess of Clarendon appointed him one of her trustees for the management of the New River Company, in which capacity he has been accused by Burnet, but most unjustly, of having stopped the supply of water on the Saturday before the great fire. Sir William Petty, to whom he left all his papers, published a fifth edition of Graunt's work in 1676, adding much valuable matter.—W. H. P. G.

GRAVELOT, HUBERT FRANÇOIS, French engraver and designer, was born at Paris, March 26, 1699; studied design under Restout, and established himself in London about 1732 as designer, modeller, and engraver. He found much employment in all these departments, but returned to Paris in 1745, set up as a teacher of drawing, and etched many plates. He died April 20, 1773. Among the works he executed in England were drawings for Vertue's Monuments, and etchings for Hammers' and Theobald's editions of Shakespeare; but his best plate is a large engraving of Kirkstall abbey. In Paris he designed the illustrations to Panckoucke's great edition of Voltaire, and others for editions of Racine and Marmontel.—J. T.-e.

GRAVEROL, FRANÇOIS, an eminent French lawyer and antiquary of the protestant persuasion, was born at Nismes, according to some accounts, in the beginning of 1635, and according to other authorities, on the 11th January, 1644. He was distinguished for his profound acquaintance with classical and modern languages, and wrote a variety of works on jurisprudence and numismatics. He endeavoured to escape from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, but was arrested at Valence, imprisoned, and compelled outwardly to abjure his religion. He then returned to Nismes, where he died in 1694.—His brother JEAN was a protestant minister at Lyons; but during the religious persecution he effected his escape to London, where he exercised the ministerial office, and died in 1718, leaving behind him several learned controversial works.—G. BL.

\* GRAVES, CHARLES, fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, a

distinguished mathematician and Irish antiquary, born in Dublin, November 6, 1812, grandson of Thomas Graves, the accomplished dean of Ardfer, and grandnephew of Richard Graves, dean of Ardagh. His father, John Crosbie Graves, a man of excellent judgment and fine taste, directed his education. Charles exhibited the hereditary talent of the family. Entering Trinity college, Dublin, in 1829, he at once attained distinction, and carried away the highest honours during his course; obtaining a scholarship in 1832 and a mathematical gold medal in 1834, and in his twenty-fourth year a fellowship; subsequently to which he took priest's orders. In 1841 he published a translation of Chasles' Memoir on Cones and Spherical Cones, with an appendix by himself, containing a brief essay on spherical co-ordinates, which is a class-book in the collegiate course. In 1843 he was appointed to the chair of mathematics, succeeding the celebrated M'Cullagh. Here he applied himself energetically to the advancement of mathematical science, especially by his lectures on the higher branches of mathematics delivered to the candidates for fellowships. Of the value and excellence of these a cordial recognition has been given by Chasles in the preface to his *Traité de Géométrie Supérieure*. He also laid the foundation of the study of the calculus of operations in the university of Dublin, a department scarcely as yet cultivated in other countries. Dr. Graves is a distinguished member of the Royal Irish Academy, acted as its secretary, and has for many years contributed largely to its Proceedings, both in science and literature. Amongst his contributions there is a paper on a system of "Algebraic Triplets" devised by him, having for its object the representation of lines in space by means of trinomial expressions involving imaginaries of the nature of cube roots of unity. We may observe that this method is entirely distinct from Sir William Hamilton's system of quaternions. The latter is more fertile and adapts itself to the existing geometry; Dr. Graves' theory suggests a geometry of its own. At the same time he cordially co-operates with Sir William Hamilton in teaching the calculus of quaternions. Dr. Graves, too, has given proofs of geometrical skill by the invention of elegant theorems relating to the rectification of arcs of curves, and the properties of shortest lines on surfaces. To the investigation of the antiquities and ancient language of Ireland Dr. Graves has devoted much time and attention, and has made valuable contributions to them. He has fixed the date of "The Book of Armagh," A.D. 804—an Irish MS. of the New Testament; and, by the help of a method described in the Proceedings of the Academy, deciphered the Ogham inscriptions on ancient monuments. Dr. Graves has thus discovered the key supposed to be lost, but really preserved in Irish MSS. On this subject he is still extensively engaged. Dr. Graves has discovered a principle in the arrangement of the *rahs* or fortified residences of the ancient Irish, which is likely to lead to important results in establishing the ancient geography of the country. In 1851 he published a short pamphlet containing suggestions relative to the publication of the Brehon Laws, to the commission for which he was appointed secretary by the government, and charged with the superintendence of the work. In 1860 he was appointed dean of the chapel royal, and elected president of the Royal Irish Academy in March, 1861. Dr. Graves has read much, thought much, and done much—much by what he has written, and more still by his zealous and untiring efforts to promote science and literature in general.—J. F. W.

GRAVES, RICHARD, was born at Mickleton in Gloucestershire in 1715. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, and obtained a fellowship at All Souls. Having taken orders and married, he was, about 1750, appointed rector of Claverton near Bath, and there spent the remainder of his long and unobtrusive life, fulfilling the duties of his office, instructing private pupils, and devoting his leisure hours to literary pursuits. Although a voluminous author, and one not wanting either in ability or vivacity, all his works are now forgotten, with, perhaps, the solitary exception of his "Spiritual Quixote," 1772. He died at Claverton in 1804.—W. J. P.

GRAVES, RICHARD, D.D., was born on the 1st of October, 1763, at Killfarran in the county of Limerick, of which place his father was vicar. His elder brother, Thomas, afterwards dean of Ardfer, an accomplished scholar and an elegant preacher, prepared Richard for the university. His course in Trinity college, Dublin, was most distinguished. "I start," said he, "from the post for a fellowship;" accordingly he obtained all the highest collegiate honours both in science and classics in his undergra-



duate course, and finally the coveted fellowship in his twenty-second year. In 1787 he graduated as M.A., and took deacon's and priest's orders. From the first he was a man of singularly earnest and fervent piety, and as a tutor in college he was in the habit of devoting one day in the week to the religious instruction of his pupils. Graves soon became one of the most popular preachers of his day; a thing to be expected from his success in history, oratory, and poetry, for he had carried off medals in every department in the celebrated Historical Society. To refute the charges so constantly brought against christianity by the infidel writers of the day, Mr. Graves published in 1798 his "Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists, designed to prove that they were not enthusiasts." The year after he attained to the position of senior fellow, and took his degree of D.D. Dr. Graves had long desired an opportunity to exercise the parochial functions of his sacred office, and this was afforded him in 1801 by a prebendal stall given to him in Christ Church, to which was attached the small city parish of St. Michaels. Notwithstanding his numerous collegiate engagements, Dr. Graves was now assiduous and earnest in his parochial work, and was a special favourite with children and the poor. During this time he was preparing his "Lectures on the Pentateuch," which he delivered as Donellan lecturer in 1797-1801, and published in 1807. This work at once took a high place, which it has ever since retained, and has deservedly become a textbook for divinity students in the English, Irish, and American universities. The writer does not suffer himself to be led away to skirmish on weak or doubtful points; he takes firm positions, elucidates and defends great principles, and brings forward positive arguments instead of dwelling on minute objections. The work is at once learned and elegant, replete with close reasoning, yet in style flowing and impressive. Three lectures were added to the second edition in 1815 and to all subsequent ones, the latest being 1846. The government conferred on Dr. Graves in 1809 the living of Ratheny, and in 1813 the deanery of Ardagh, less lucrative than the fellowship that he then resigned; but the university appointed him to the high office of professor of divinity, the duties of which he discharged with zeal and ability, introducing annual examinations in divinity. In 1819 Dr. Graves published his "Scriptural Proofs of the Trinity," which was followed in 1825 by his last work, "Calvinistic Predestination repugnant to the general tenor of Scripture." While on a tour in England in 1827 he was attacked with paralysis, when he received kind attention from Southey. He recovered sufficiently to return home, where he languished till 29th March, 1829. Dr. Graves was a man of sound judgment, well-trained intellect, and fertile imagination; his eloquence was copious; his manner earnest, affectionate, and awakening; he was as noted for his simplicity as for his learning—for his benevolence as for his pastoral piety.—J. F. W.

GRAVES, ROBERT JAMES, M.D., F.R.S., the second son of the Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., dean of Ardagh, was born in Dublin on the 27th of March, 1797. Mr. Graves' college course was marked with brilliant success, and he finally obtained the gold medal, which highest undergraduate prize was likewise awarded to each of his two brothers on the termination of their studies. Having obtained his medical degree, Dr. Graves spent several years in visiting the great capitals of Europe, and in forming friendships with the leading physicians and physiologists of France, Germany, Italy, and the north of Europe. On his return to Dublin in 1821 he was appointed physician to the Meath hospital, and became one of the founders of the Park Street School of Medicine. In 1827 he was elected king's professor of the institutes of medicine. He contributed papers to the *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy* and to the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. He assisted in the establishment of the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, and was for many years the most valuable contributor to it. It is, however, in his great work on "Clinical Medicine," that he has erected an imperishable monument to his memory. In it his many and remarkable original views and valuable additions to practical medicine will be found collected. "To the labours of Graves," observes his former pupil and colleague, Dr. Stokes, "we must award the highest place, as combining in a philosophical eclecticism the lights of the past with those of the present. For his mind, while it mastered the discoveries of modern investigation, remained imbued with the old strength and breadth of view so characteristic of the fathers of British medicine. And thus he had the rare privilege of leading the advance of the

present school of medicine, while he never ceased to venerate and to be guided by the wisdom, the mode of thinking, and the labours of the past." Dr. Graves died on the 20th of March, 1853.—W. D. M.

GRAVESANDE, ST. See ST. GRAVESANDE.

GRAVINA, DOMENICO DA, took his name from his birth-place in Terra di Bari, Naples. He was continually involved in the wars which distracted his country. His connection with public affairs gives value to the history of his own times from 1832 to 1850, which he composed, but of which the beginning and end are unhappily wanting.—C. G. R.

GRAVINA, FEDERICO, Duke of, a Spanish admiral, born in 1756. His first service was against the Algerians, and at a very early age he was intrusted with the command of two ships for that expedition. He was in command of the troops who were landed at Toulon in 1793, and was wounded shortly afterwards. In 1805 he received the rank of captain-general of the Spanish fleet, and the command of the squadron destined to co-operate with the French Admiral Villeneuve against the English under Nelson. After an indecisive action with Sir R. Calder, the allied fleets on the 21st October fell in with the British fleet off Trafalgar, where, at a critical moment of the engagement, both Gravina and the second in command, Admiral Escano, were shot down by bullets. Gravina survived the action, but died of his wounds, February, 1806.—F. M. W.

GRAVINA, GIOVANNI VINCENZO, a distinguished jurist, born at Rogiano, a small town near Cosenza in Calabria, January, 1664; died in Rome, 6th January, 1718. For his early education he was indebted to his uncle, Gregorio Caroprese. At the age of sixteen he was sent to study civil and canon law with the first advocate of Naples, Serafino Biscardi. Gravina is said to have taken as his fundamental books the Bible, the Code of civil law, the works of Plato and of Cicero, and the poems of Homer. Some years later he proceeded to Rome, and was mainly instrumental in founding the Accademia degli Arcadi, from which he withdrew in consequence of a dispute with Crescimbeni. He filled successively the chairs of civil and canon law in the collegio della Sapienza; yet, though both acute and erudite in his expositions, his classes were not largely frequented. In 1714 he revisited Calabria to attend the deathbed of his uncle Gregorio. Two years later he returned to Rome, and was preparing to remove to Turin—invited thither to assume the professorship of law and prefecture of the university by Victor Amadeus II. of Savoy—when he was attacked by a painful disorder, which terminated fatally. Giovanni Vincenzo Gravina was an erudite and luminous writer; his principal work, the "*Originum Juris Civilis, libri tres*," established his reputation as a jurist. Nor were his literary labours devoted exclusively to legal science; he wrote "*Della Ragion Poetica*," and several tragedies. His name is, however, most generally remembered as associated with that of Pietro Trapassi, commonly called Metastasio. Passing along one of the streets of Rome, Gravina heard the boy improvise, accosted him, was pleased with his answers, adopted him as a son, brought him up under his own roof, and finally bequeathed to him the whole of his Roman property.—C. G. R.

GRAVINA, PIETRO, canon of Naples, and belonging to the celebrated Capuan family of the Conti di Gravina; born in Palermo in 1453; died in Naples in 1528; having long lived at the court of that city. He is known as a copious author of Latin poems and letters published in 1532. His epigrams were commended by Sannazzaro. He has also left a fragment of an epic poem upon Gonsalvo di Cordova.—W. M. R.

\* GRAY, ASA, a celebrated botanist, was born at Utica, New York, in November, 1810. He devoted himself entirely to the study of botany under the direction of Dr. Torrey. He soon attained an important position, and he now occupies the highest place among American botanists, and is professor of botany at Harvard university. He has published "*Elements of Botany*;" a "*Botanical Text-book*;" "*Flora of North America*;" "*Manual of Botany for the northern United States*;" "*Genera Boreali-Americana Illustrata*;" besides many memoirs on botanical subjects, as well as popular elementary works. He is the botanical editor of *Silliman's American Journal*. A genus of melanthaceæ has been called *Asagræa*.—J. H. B.

\* GRAY, GEORGE ROBERT, a distinguished naturalist, and senior assistant in the zoological department at the British Museum, was born at Chelsea in 1808. He is the son of Mr. Samuel Frederick Gray, a well-known writer on chemistry,

pharmacy, and natural history. Familiar from an early age with the advanced views entertained by his father on the subject of systematic botany, Mr. G. R. Gray entered on the study of natural history under great advantages. So early as 1829 he contributed descriptions of new species to that part of Griffith's translation of Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom* which refers to birds. Ornithology he subsequently made a special study. In 1837 he commenced the publication of the "Genera of Birds, comprising their Generic characters: illustrated with figures by D. W. Mitchell," London, 3 vols. imp. 4to. This beautiful and elaborate work, completed in 1849, received the warmest commendation from naturalists in all parts of the globe, and has since been considered indispensable in every museum, where a large collection of birds require to be named and systematically arranged. It contains one hundred and eighty-six plain and one hundred and eighty-five coloured plates; and its price being no less than £31 10s., it is necessarily better known to those engaged in scientific pursuits than to the public at large. Since its publication Mr. Gray has taken a high place among living naturalists. He has contributed to the scientific journals and the transactions of learned societies a great variety of papers, calculated to sustain his well-earned reputation. The titles of these memoirs, which relate chiefly to birds and insects, nearly nine years ago filled a page and a half of the *Bibliographia Zoologica* of Agassiz. He prepared the ornithological catalogue of the birds in the British museum—a more important work than its title may at first appear to indicate; this catalogue not being a mere list of names, but embodying new views of classification, and containing remarks or notes of high scientific value.—G. B.-n.

\*GRAY, JOHN EDWARD, Ph.D., F.R.S., a distinguished naturalist, the head of the natural history department in the British museum, is the elder brother of Mr. George Gray, the subject of the preceding memoir. He was born at Wallsall in Staffordshire in 1800. Educated in the scientific views of his father, he became at an early age connected with the British museum. The zoological department of this institution has long been under his charge; and it is chiefly owing to the ability and perseverance he has displayed in its management, that it has taken the foremost place among European collections. He has expended much care and thought upon his scheme for the improvement of our great national galleries of natural history. His views on the mode in which museums should be managed, are explained in a paper on this subject contributed to the fifth volume of the *Analyst*, and in his evidence regarding the collections of the British museum given before various parliamentary commissions in 1835–36–41 and 1849, and published in the *Blue Books* of these years. Dr. Gray superintended the preparation of the various catalogues of the zoological specimens preserved in the museum, to the character of which as scientific works we adverted in speaking of his brother. Those referring to the echinoderms, molluscs, tortoises, cetacea, and ruminantia were exclusively written by Dr. Gray. Amidst his labours at the museum, he has found time to prepare a long series of treatises and memoirs on subjects of natural history, the simple list of which filled in 1852 twenty pages of the *Bibliographia Zoologica*. In 1828 he published the first part of a work entitled "Spicilegia Zoologica, or original figures and short systematic descriptions of new and unfigured animals." It was followed by the "Zoological Miscellany," a similar work, appearing at intervals between 1831 and 1845. Mr. Gray was joint-editor with Dr. John Richardson of the zoological part of the "Voyages of the *Erebus* and *Terror*," 1839–43. He wrote also the first part of the zoological section of the "Voyage of H.M. ship *Sulphur*," 1843–45. Devoting his attention not only to zoology but to botany, he has acquired a very extensive acquaintance with the algae and fungi, and has written valuable papers on these organisms. Of the four hundred papers which he had written in 1852, a small number relate to sponges, star-fishes, and other radiate animals. The molluscs are treated of more copiously, upwards of one hundred papers being devoted specially to them; among which we may mention memoirs "On the Systematic Arrangement of the Molluscous Animals;" "On Perforations made by Patella and Pholas" (*Proceedings of Zoological Society*, vol. v.); "On the Byssus of Unio" (*Annals of Nat. Hist.*, 1840); and "On the Habits of Snails" (*Annals of Nat. Hist.*, 1839). The structure and classification of reptiles have been to Dr. Gray subjects of careful and laborious research; and it is perhaps in this department of natural science that he has won his chief

claims to distinction. For Griffith's Cuvier he wrote a "Synopsis of the Class Reptilia;" this treatise being followed by a paper "On a New Arrangement of Reptiles," published in the first volume of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. To the mammalia Dr. Gray has devoted much attention, he having prepared various papers referring to the cetacea, ruminantia, and quadrumana, to which may be added one of a more general character, entitled a "Description of some Genera and Fifty unrecorded Species of Mammals," published in the tenth volume of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*. Dr. Gray is still actively engaged as keeper of the department of zoology at the British museum. The promptitude with which he seizes on the essential points of resemblance and difference between the various types of animals, and the unwearied zeal in the pursuits to which he has devoted his life, are well known to all who have taken part in the discussions of the Zoological Society. In those of his works which refer to the mollusca, Dr. Gray has been efficiently assisted by his accomplished wife, who many years ago published a collection of "Figures of Molluscous Animals for the use of Students."—G. B.-n.

GRAY, ROBERT, D.D., an eminent prelate of the Church of England, was born in London in 1762, and was educated at Eton and St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Having entered into orders, he obtained successively the vicarage of Farringdon in Berkshire, and the rectory of Craike in Yorkshire; and in 1805 he succeeded the celebrated Dr. Paley in the valuable living of Bishop Wearmouth, the duties of which he continued to discharge until his elevation to the see of Bristol in 1827. His first literary production was his "Key to the Old Testament and Apocrypha," designed as a companion to Bishop Percy's *Key to the New Testament*. This work, published in 1790, at once established his reputation, and was adopted as a class-book at both the universities. He published a variety of other works, chiefly on the evidences of christianity and the principles of the reformation. Dr. Gray was distinguished by his zeal for the extension of education and the relief of the poor, and took an active part in the house of peers in defending the rights and privileges of the Church of England. During the riots at Bristol in October, 1831, when his palace was burned by an enraged mob, he displayed unusual fortitude and presence of mind. He died in September, 1834.—G. BL.

GRAY, STEPHEN, a distinguished electrician, was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and died in London on the 15th February, 1736. Of his personal history nothing is known except that he was a pensioner of the Charter-house, and fellow of the Royal Society. The papers which he communicated to the latter institution extend from the year 1696 to the date of his death; but none of them were of much importance until he commenced his electrical investigations about the year 1720. In these he was singularly successful, and indeed his discoveries were so important, that he is justly described as having contributed in a great measure to establish the science of electricity upon a sure foundation. This science, before he commenced his researches, remained very nearly in the state in which it had been left by William Gilbert, embracing little more than the knowledge of the fact that certain bodies could be excited by friction, so as to attract other bodies. It was reserved for Mr. Gray to accumulate more facts, and to commence the important work of classification. Having found that almost all bodies became electrical when rubbed with the hand, but that metals appeared to be incapable of exhibiting this property, he divided all the substances in nature into two classes, namely, electrics, or those which can be excited by friction; and non-electrics, or those which cannot be so excited. He afterwards found that the class of electrizable bodies were capable of communicating their electricity to the class which he termed non-electrics, and that the electricity so communicated was capable, under certain conditions, of propagating itself to a distance. His discoveries embraced the following facts:—First, the communication; second, the transmission or conduction; and third, the insulation of electricity; facts of which the practical application is now to be seen in the wires of the electric telegraph. "It is remarkable," says the late Dr. Thomson in his *History of the Royal Society*, "that no biographical memoirs remain of a man to whom electricity lies under such obligations; but from some observations made by Desaguliers, it appears that his character was very particular, and by no means amiable."—G. BL.

GRAY, THOMAS, an accomplished scholar and a poet of cele-



brity, was born in Cornhill, London, on the 26th of December, 1716. To his father he seems to have owed little but his birth. Ungovernable in his temper and harsh in his disposition, his wife, after bearing him twelve children, was forced to withdraw from his roof, and in conjunction with a sister supported herself by millinery business. Thomas was happily the only surviving child, and this excellent mother made up to him the want of a second parent; watching his infancy, supplying his education, and bestowing on him during her life such tender love, that her memory was ever cherished by her son with such reverent affection that he never spoke of her "without a sigh." His maternal uncle was an assistant teacher at Eton college, whither the youth was sent; and after the usual course there—remarkable for his diligence and proficiency, and forming an acquaintance with Horace Walpole and West—he entered Peterhouse college, Cambridge, as a pensioner in 1734. Here he renewed his intimacy with Walpole, and applied himself diligently to the study of the classics, as well as to metaphysics and moral philosophy, history, and poetry. Mathematics, however, appear to have been distasteful to him. In a letter to his friend West he thus expresses his feelings—"Must I plunge into mathematics? Alas! I cannot see in the dark; nature has not furnished me with the optics of a cat. Must I pore upon mathematics? Alas! I cannot see in too much light; I am not an eagle. It is very possible that two and two make four, but I would not give four farthings to demonstrate this ever so clearly." While at Cambridge Gray acquired reputation as a scholar, and had acquitted himself creditably both as an original writer and a translator from the Latin and Italian. In 1738 he returned to London with the intention of studying the law. An invitation from his friend Walpole to accompany him on a continental tour diverted him from the legal profession. Accordingly, in the spring of 1739, they commenced their travels, visiting France, Switzerland, Florence, Rome, and Naples, where they explored Herculaneum, and thence returned northwards to Reggio. Here they parted. What the cause of their disagreement was is not apparent, but the dissimilarity of their tastes and dispositions may in a great measure account for it: at all events, Walpole charges himself with the blame of the breach. Gray returned home through the north of Italy and France, crossing by the Grand Chartreuse, of the scenery of which he says, "every precipice and cliff was pregnant with religion and poetry." Gray returned to England in September, 1741, two months before the death of his father. He now found himself in possession of a modest patrimony, and in 1742 took the degree of bachelor of civil law. Partly from the mediocrity of his means, partly from an indolent disposition, he abandoned all thoughts of the law as a profession, and so, after providing an establishment for his mother at Stoke Pogis, he settled down at his college at Peterhouse, and gave himself up to his favourite pursuits of literature. Henceforth his life was that of a retired and studious man of letters, leaving his beloved Cambridge only occasionally; his longest absence being for three years to London, in order to avail himself of the advantages of the British Museum, opened in 1759. The life of one who devotes himself to letters rarely presents many points of interest for biography. It is so with Gray. He was regarded as a man of fastidious taste, of fine culture, of indolent habits, and one who affected literature rather as a pleasure than a profession. He was courted and admired, and he numbered amongst his friends many men of mark. Mason, Conyers, and Middleton, were his firm friends, and Walpole again sought and obtained a renewal of their intimacy. They corresponded again, and the poet visited the courtier at Strawberry Hill. Meantime Gray had deeply imbued his mind with the spirit of the great masters of Greek and Latin literature. The fruits of his study were first given to the world in 1747, when Dodsley published his "Ode to Eton College." It does not seem to have attracted any large share of attention. Johnson looked coldly on it, and criticised it with undue severity. But it cannot be denied that it has considerable poetic merit and a harmonious versification. The last lines—

"Where ignorance is bliss,  
'Tis folly to be wise!"

have become household words. The "Ode to Spring" and the "Hymn to Adversity" appeared shortly after. And in 1751 was published the poem upon which his fame is imperishably based—the "Elegy written in a Country Churchyard." The poem was commenced in 1742 and finished in 1749, under the

influences of sorrow for the death of his aunt. Walpole saw it in manuscript, and showed it to many admiring friends. There is a tradition that the elegy was composed in the precincts of the church of Grantchester, and the curfew is supposed to have been the great bell of St. Mary's. As might be expected, the elegy was instantaneously popular. In two months four editions were called for, and before long the number had reached eleven. In our own day it has passed in translation into every modern language, as also into Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. The popularity of the elegy has gone on increasing. It is the familiar recitation of every schoolboy, the thoughtful pleasure of every man. In sentiment it has a charm that every heart recognizes, a feeling to which every heart responds; and its touching, simple, and solemn melody enhances its poetic merits. The eulogy of a soldier may be quoted as its highest praise. "I had rather," said General Wolfe the night before he fell in the attack on Quebec, "be the author of that poem than take Quebec." Even the prejudice of Johnson gave way before its spell, and he concludes his commendation by remarking—"Had Gray written often thus, it had been vain to blame and useless to praise him." A heavy affliction came upon him in 1753—the death of that parent to whose love and solicitude he owed so much. To her memory he did honour in public by monument and inscription, and in his heart by a life-long sorrow. The youths of Peterhouse were wont to amuse themselves by playing off practical jokes on Gray, one of which (a false alarm of fire and a perilous descent by a rope from his window) caused him to remove in 1756 to Pembroke Hall. In 1757 appeared two Pindaric odes—"The Progress of Poetry" and "The Bard." These were printed by Walpole at his celebrated press at Strawberry Hill. "I found Gray," he writes, "in town last week. He brought his two odes to be printed. I snatched them out of Dodsley's hand, and they are to be the first-fruits of my press." With all their classic elegance they had but little success. Walpole praised them above their merit, Johnson depreciated them below it. Coleman and Lloyd burlesqued them, and Goldsmith rendered a rational homage to their excellence, while he explained the cause of their unpopularity. The reputation of Gray was now so high, that on the death of Cibber this year he was offered the laureate's office. Though the sinecure would have suited his indolence, he was too fastidious to accept a dignity which he considered had "hitherto humbled its possessor." And yet an honour that Spenser, Jonson, and Dryden did not disdain, was not unworthy of Gray. Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson have in our own days "magnified the office." A visit to Scotland in 1765 led to his acquaintance with Beattie, and two years after appeared his "Imitations of Welsh and Norwegian Poetry." In 1768 he obtained what he had six years before unsuccessfully sought—the professorship of modern history in his university, the emoluments of which—£400 a-year—made him independent. He did not enjoy it many years. He now began to pay the penalty of a studious and sedentary life in failing health and recurring attacks of gout. He resigned his professorship in May, 1771. Two months after, while dining in the college hall, he was seized with gout in the stomach. The access was so violent that all medical remedies were unavailing, and after six days of suffering he died on the 30th of July, 1771. He was buried beside his mother at Stoke Pogis.

To form a right estimate of Gray, we must view him not alone as a poet. In that character, though he was doubtless a very finished artist, he would not, except for the elegy, occupy a very high place; but superadding the accomplishments of a deep, extensive, and accurate scholarship ranging over many sciences, all the fine arts and classical literature, both ancient and modern, and the elegance of most polished prose composition, we must pronounce Gray to be a high ornament and honour to English literature. Like Cowper and Goldsmith, he has enriched our literature by the charms of his epistolary style, which is inferior only to that of Cowper, who himself bears testimony to the excellence of Gray's letters. "I once," he says, "thought Swift's letters the best that could be written, but I like Gray's better. His humour, or his wit, or whatever it is to be called, is never ill-natured, and yet, I think, equally poignant with the dean's." It is to be lamented that a habitual indolence and an over fastidiousness prevented Gray making a larger use of his erudition and his genius. We have a long list of what he intended to do and might have done, but never did. Let us, however, be thankful that in what he has done he has given

us "one of the immortal poems of the language." There are numerous editions of his works. The best are those by Mathias, 1814, by Mitford, with a copious life, 1816 (2nd edit.), and that by Pickering, 5 vols. 8vo, 1836.—J. F. W.

GRAZIANI, ANTONMARIA, Bishop of Amelia, born at Borgo San Sepolcro, Tuscany, of an illustrious family, 23rd October, 1537; died in his diocese, 16th March, 1611. He was one of the most accomplished Latin writers of the sixteenth century. Going to Rome, he placed himself under the patronage of Gianfrancesco Commendone, afterwards cardinal, with whom he lived on terms of the most cordial intimacy till the cardinal's death in 1584. Graziani then became secretary to Pope Sixtus V., and after the death of the latter, to Cardinal Alessandro Montalto. In this position he was mainly instrumental in promoting the election of Pope Clement VIII., who made him bishop, and nuncio in Venice and elsewhere. He quitted this office in 1598, and retired to his diocese, where he remained, eminent for christian virtues, till his death. His chief works are "De Bello Cyprio;" the life of his friend Commendone; "De Casibus Virorum Illustrium;" "De Scriptis, invitâ Minervâ, lib. xx."—a work containing, amid much interesting historical matter, an account of his own and his brother's lives and travels.—W. M. R.

GRAZIANI, GIROLAMO, Count, born at La Pergola, duchy of Urbino, in 1604; died there of apoplexy in 1675. He held, among other offices at the court of Modena, that of secretary of state. He wrote a poem named "Il Conquistà di Granata," which ranks foremost among the Italian epics of the decadent seventeenth century. Another of his works is a tragedy named "Il Cromvele" (Cromwell). Graziani bore the character of a discreet courtier, sincerer than most.—W. M. R.

GRAZZINI, ANTONFRANCESCO, surnamed IL LASCA (the Roach), born of an ancient family in Florence on 22nd March, 1503; died in February, 1583; an author of less moral propriety in his writings than in his life, and especially known for his canti carnascialeschi, or carnival songs. This species of poetry owes its origin to Lorenzo de' Medici (the Magnificent); it is of a playful and bizarre character, and was used as an accompaniment to sumptuous masques. Grazzini published in 1559 a complete collection of these "Triumphs, Masques, and Carnival Songs, from the time of Lorenzo." He wrote several other works, both in verse and prose, including six comedies, and a collection of "Novelle" or tales, also published in 1559. Some of these are of a tragic cast; and, on the whole, Grazzini bears the reputation of an excellent narrator, inferior to Boccaccio in natural humour and charm, but scarcely so in the purity and elegance of his style. He was one of the founders of the Accademia degli Umidi, and afterwards the originator of the more famous Accademia della Crusca, as a member of which he adopted the surname of Il Lasca.—W. M. R.

GREATRACKES, VALENTINE, born in the county Waterford, on Valentine's day, 1628. Educated at the free school of Lismore, and subsequently perfected by his uncle in humanity and divinity, Greatrakes at length felt an impulse which, as he assures us, "frequently suggested to me that there was bestowed on me the gift of curing the king's evil, which, for the extraordinariness thereof, I thought fit to conceal for some time." He at last communicated this singular impression to his wife, who at first laughed at it, and then jokingly told him that he had an opportunity of testing his power on a man in the neighbourhood who was grievously afflicted with the evil. Greatrakes laid his hands on the parts affected, and prayed to God, for Christ's sake, to heal him. Within a short time he was whole. Greatrakes' reputation spread so rapidly that crowds flocked from all quarters of the country to his residence; and we are told that his barns and out-offices were crammed with innumerable specimens of suffering humanity. Numbers of poor people were cured; and he was invited to England, soon after, for the purpose of healing Lady Conway. A vast concourse of people attended him on this mission; and many of them are said to have derived almost instantaneous relief through his aid, though in Lady Conway's case he certainly failed. Greatrakes, it must be added, was a man of unimpeachable integrity, a highly respectable member of society, and incapable of perpetrating an imposture. At the Restoration he was made clerk of the peace for the county of Waterford; and as a magistrate he bore a deservedly high reputation in his district. The pretensions of Greatrakes, two hundred years ago, were the daily theme for discussion among philosophers and physicians, and they still present some diffi-

culty. The character of Valentine Greatrakes is carried through Mr. Carleton's novel of the Evil Eye. In England his practice fell into disrepute, in 1666, upon his examination before the Royal Society; after which we hear no more of him. He died about the year 1690.—(Birch's *Memoirs of the Royal Society*.)—W. J. F.

GREAVES, SIR EDWARD, a learned physician of the seventeenth century. He belonged to a learned family, being the son of the Rev. John Greaves, rector of Colmore, and the most eminent schoolmaster in Hampshire. Edward, the youngest of four brothers, all distinguished for learning, was born at Croydon, and was admitted probationer-fellow of All Souls college in Oxford in 1634. He took the degree of M.D. in 1641, and from that time practised with success in Oxford. In 1643 he was elected lecturer of physic on the Linacre foundation, and was appointed, together with Dr. Walter Charleton, to be travelling physician to Charles I. The king's misfortunes having obliged Greaves to leave Oxford, he practised in London, and sometimes in Bath. On October 1, 1657, he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. After the Restoration he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to King Charles II., who made him a baronet. He died in London, November 11, 1680. He was the author of "Morbus epidemicus ann. 1633," 4to, Oxford, 1643, and of a Harveian oration.—R. H.

GREAVES, JOHN (known also by the Latinized name of Gravius), an English astronomer and traveller, was born at Colmore, near Alresford, in Hampshire in 1602, and died in London on the 8th of October, 1652. His father (also named John Greaves) was rector of the parish, and kept a school for the sons of the neighbouring gentry, at which the subject of this article commenced his education. In 1617 he went to the university of Oxford, where in 1621 he took the degree of bachelor of arts. In 1624 he was elected to a vacant fellowship in Merton college, and after a course of study of extraordinary severity, he took the degree of master of arts in 1628. From that time he devoted himself to the study of astronomy and of the oriental languages, and especially of the works of the ancient eastern astronomers. In 1630 he was appointed professor of geometry at the Gresham college in London. Having resolved, in pursuit of his favourite branch of learning, to travel in the East, he applied to the corporation of London for a contribution towards the cost of astronomical instruments to be used during his travels, which they refused. As he was, notwithstanding, well supplied with such instruments, his biographer, Smith, suggests that he may have been assisted by Laud, archbishop of Canterbury and chancellor of the university of Oxford, with whom he was on a footing of intimate friendship. In 1637 he set out from the Thames for Leghorn, with a view to perfect himself in the Italian language, which was commonly spoken in the ports of the Levant. Having visited Rome, Florence, Padua, and Venice, and passed many months in measuring architectural monuments and collecting medals, he sailed in April, 1638, from Leghorn to Constantinople, whence he travelled successively to Rhodes, Alexandria, and Cairo, making astronomical observations wherever he went, and diligently searching for old manuscripts, especially those relating to astronomy; and for gems, medals, and other remains of antiquity. In 1639 he revisited Leghorn, Florence, and Rome, and returned to England in the summer of 1640. In 1643 he was appointed to the Savilian professorship of astronomy, vacant by the death of Bainbridge. In 1648 the parliamentary commissioners expelled Greaves from his chair and fellowship as a royalist. He then went to live in London, and passed his time in preparing and publishing his writings, which consist chiefly of editions and translations of, and commentaries on, the remains of the works of ancient eastern astronomers, together with some mathematical and mechanical papers. He married in 1652, the year of his death, and bequeathed his small patrimony to his wife during her life, with remainder to his brother Nicholas, and his instruments to the Savilian museum. His body is buried in the parish church of St. Bennet Sherehog. A detailed account of his life—written with spirit and good faith, though somewhat disfigured by the author's excessive hatred of commonwealth's-men and puritans—is contained in a book entitled "Vitæ quorundam eruditissimorum et illustrium viro-rum, scriptore Thomâ Smitho, Lond., 1707."—NICHOLAS GREAVES, brother of John Greaves, was a fellow of All-souls college, Oxford, about 1640, and afterwards became dean of Dromore in Ireland.—W. J. M. R.

GREAVES, THOMAS, a celebrated English orientalist, brother



of the preceding, was born about 1610, and died in 1676. He studied at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow in 1636. In the following year he was appointed to fill the chair of Arabic in the university during the absence of the celebrated Pocock. He subsequently became rector of Dunsby in Lincolnshire; and after the Restoration was made rector of Benefield in Northamptonshire, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of Peterborough. Greaves was a very distinguished oriental scholar, and enjoyed the friendship of Selden and other learned men of his time. His works are not numerous. He wrote a dissertation on the Arabic language, and contributed two articles to the famous Polyglot bible.—R. M., A.

GRECO, EL. See THEOTOCOPULI, DOMINICO.

GRECOURT, JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH WILLART DE, born at Tours in 1683; died in 1743. He was descended from a respectable Scottish family. He was educated at Paris for the church. At the age of thirteen he was made canon of the cathedral of Tours. His first sermon was a satire on the ladies of the neighbourhood, and provoked so much censure that he gave up the thought of becoming a popular preacher. He returned to Paris, where he past an idle epicurean life, amusing himself and others by the composition of verses which were always indecent and often lively. His church sinecure gave him the means of appearing in society, and he lived chiefly in the houses of persons of distinction, to whom he had the talent of rendering himself acceptable. Marshal d'Estrées and the duc d'Aiguillon were among his patrons. His poems were written for the amusement of those among whom he lived. A satire against the jesuits is traced to the inspiration of a lady whose favours he sought or enjoyed; and one against the jansenists to the religious zeal of another lady, with whom the poet at a later period had entered into similar relations. Law, whose financial projects were then driving all France mad, offered Grécourt a situation in his bank, which the abbé declined. Grécourt had the grace not to print a collection of his poems during his life. In that printed after his death are several not his.—J. A., D.

\*GREELEY, HORACE, editor and part-proprietor of the *New York Tribune*, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, U.S., on the 3rd of February, 1811. His father appears to have been a small farmer. Mr. Greeley received the usual common school education of his native state, and began life as an apprentice in a newspaper-office—that of the *Northern Spectator* in Pultenay, Vermont, to which state his parents removed when he was about fourteen. An early love of reading had made him desirous of employment in a printing-office in preference to the pursuit of his father's occupation. The *Northern Spectator* died in 1830, and Mr. Greeley repaired to New York to seek his fortune in the empire city. After working for a time as a journeyman printer, he started in 1833 the first penny newspaper which had ever been published in the states, with the—to English ears—rather incongruous title of the *Morning Post*. New York was not yet ripe for penny journalism, and its *Morning Post* lived for only three weeks. In 1834 he founded a weekly journal—the *New Yorker*—which lasted for seven years, during which period Mr. Greeley started with temporary success two so-called "campaign papers," the *Jeffersonian* and the *Log Cabin*. At last, on the 10th of April, 1841, he succeeded in launching into existence No. 1 of the *New York Tribune*, now one of the most popular and widely-circulated daily journals in the Union, and which, under Mr. Greeley's management, has been distinguished by its readiness to espouse any cause if sufficiently "advanced," from Fourierism to spiritualism. The *New York Tribune* has long been a prominent anti-slavery organ, and is further, we may add, honourably characterized by the fulness of its literary criticism and news. Its success was so great that in 1848 its editor was sent to congress. In 1851 Mr. Greeley visited Europe to attend the Great Exhibition, and the papers which he addressed to the *New York Tribune*, descriptive of his impressions of the Old World, were reprinted in 1851 with the title "Glances at Europe." His "Hints towards Reform," also published in 1851, give a pretty full view of the largeness of his sympathies with innovation. He visited the Mormon settlement at Utah, and published in the *Tribune* an interesting account of what he saw there. Mr. Greeley's life has been written by Mr. James Parton, the biographer of Aaron Burr and of Andrew Jackson.—F. E.

GREEN, ASHBEL, a distinguished American divine, was born at Hanover, New Jersey, in 1762, graduated at Princeton col-

lege in 1783, was ordained in 1787, and officiated as chaplain to congress in Philadelphia from 1792 to 1800. In 1812 he was elected president of Princeton college, and on retiring from the duties of that position in 1822, he conducted a presbyterian religious journal, the *Christian Advocate*, in Philadelphia, for twelve years. He is best known by his "History of Presbyterian Missions," and his "Lectures on the Shorter Catechism," in two vols. 12mo. He died in 1848. His Life, begun to be written by himself in his eighty-second year, and continued to his eighty-fourth, was completed and published by the Rev. J. H. Jones in 1849.—G. BL.

GREEN, JAMES, an English civil engineer, was born at Birmingham in 1781, and died on the 13th of February, 1849. He learned his business from his father, an engineer and contractor of good standing. He was afterwards employed as assistant engineer under John Rennie on the repair and improvement of the Dymchurch wall and other works. From 1808 till 1814 he held the post of surveyor of the county of Devon, and afterwards practised as an independent engineer; and in both capacities he executed many important works, of which the most difficult and extensive were chiefly those connected with canals, harbours, and defences against the sea. In that branch of engineering the skill of Green was of the highest order.—W. J. M. R.

GREEN, JOHN, a divine of the English church, was a native of Beverley in Yorkshire, and received his education at Cambridge university in the early part of the eighteenth century. He obtained one of the fellowships of St. John's college in 1730; and at a later period he was appointed bursar, and raised to the chair of regius professor of divinity, which he resigned in 1756 to be soon afterwards honoured with the office of vice-chancellor. He held various benefices, and was also for some time one of the royal chaplains. The deanery of Lincoln was conferred upon him in 1756; and subsequently the bishopric. For some years before his death, which took place in 1779, he held also the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. His published writings were not very numerous nor of great importance. The *Bibliotheca Britannica* enumerates ten sermons, which he sent to the press separately at considerable intervals; one of these had been preached before the house of lords. The interest which he took in the university of Cambridge led him to give to the world, in 1750, his views on its condition, in a work entitled "Academia," to which he did not prefix his name. His two letters on the principles and practices of the Methodists were also anonymous; and the *Athenian Letters*, published after his death by the earl of Hardwicke, contain some contributions from his pen.—W. B.

GREEN, JOHN RICHARD. See GIFFORD, JOHN.

\*GREEN, MARY ANNE EVERET, née WOOD, a lady-writer and editor, distinguished by various accurate and laborious contributions to English history and biography. Her earliest claims to attention were founded on the publication in 1846 of her "Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain, now first published with historical notices." Her next work, one purely original, was the "Lives of the Princesses of England," in six volumes, published during the years 1849-55, followed in 1856 by her edition of Rous' *Diary* (undertaken for the Camden Society), and in 1857 by a well-edited volume, the "Letters of Henrietta Maria, Queen-consort of Charles I." Mrs. Green (for in the meantime she had married) obtained through these works a reputation for knowledge of English history, and a character for research so high that, alone of her sex, she was included in the arrangements made by the Master of the rolls for the editing of the Materials for English History, the well-known and valuable series now in course of publication at the expense of the government, and under his auspices. The three important volumes of the "Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series," including the reign of James I., are due to her skilful industry. Mrs. Green is said to have in preparation a series of biographies of the English queens of the house of Brunswick.—F. E.

GREEN, MATTHEW, an English poet, was born in London in 1696. Very little is known of his life; his parents appear to have been in good circumstances, and were probably Quakers. If so, their son does not seem to have followed their example, as many passages in his poems show that he had a distaste to dissent—never went to meeting, and preferred "the state's mellow forms" to the "ill-tasted home-brewed prayer" of dissenters. Green's circumstances were sufficiently easy to allow him to write as a pastime. He had an office in the custom-

house that supplied his wants, which, if we are to credit what he says of himself in his poem "The Spleen," were modest enough. Indeed, he is said to have been a worthy man, upright, urbane, and on the whole well-tempered. Yet he was subject to occasional fits of depression of spirits, and like a true philosopher, he learned the best antidote for such a state. Hence originated the work by which he is best known, "The Spleen." It cannot be said to rank high as a poetical composition; but it possesses no small merit, and abounds with shrewd observations, occasional sallies of pleasantry, and much good sense. The part of it which describes the contentment of a pastoral life is extremely sweet and simple, and justifies the observation of Gray, that "even the wood-notes of Green often break out into strains of real poetry and music." Pope, speaking of this poem, observed that "there was a great deal of originality in it," though Johnson refused to admit its claims to be considered poetry, but then it is to be remembered that he placed Hudibras in the same category. Green was considered very "good company," and passed as a wit, or at all events a sayer of good things, though we confess his recorded *bon mots* are not very striking. He wrote a few short poems, of which "The Grotto" is the best. They were not published till after his death, which occurred in 1737. His friend Glover is said to have had several unpublished compositions of Green, including some dramatic pieces. To compare Green with the author of Hudibras, as has sometimes been done, is idle. They have no characteristics in common. Green had no wit, he was scarcely humorous; he was shrewd, and sometimes sharp; but had no pretensions to the profound knowledge of human nature, the extensive learning, and the caustic satire of Butler.—J. F. W.

GREEN, THOMAS, author of the "Diary of a Lover of Literature," and other works, was born near Ipswich in 1769, and studied for the bar; but the death of his father in 1794 having placed him in possession of an independent fortune, he relinquished his professional pursuits, and divided his time between society and the cultivation of letters. Extracts from his "Diary," commencing in September, 1796, and terminating in June, 1800, were published in successive numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. Mr. Green died on the 6th January, 1825.—G. BL.

GREEN, VALENTINE, an eminent mezzotint engraver, a native of Warwickshire, was born in 1739. After serving two years with an engraver at Worcester he removed to London, and devoted himself to mezzotint engraving, in which he attained great celebrity, forming one of a school who raised that branch of the art to an eminence it had not previously attained. Green's prints from the portraits of Reynolds, engraved under that great painter's own supervision, are admirable renderings of Sir Joshua's peculiar style. He also executed many plates from the historical paintings of West; several of a large size after Rubens, and many from other artists: his plates in all number nearly four hundred. He was elected an associate engraver of the Royal Academy in 1774; in 1782 he published a "Review of the Polite Arts in France compared with their Present State in England;" he was appointed first keeper of the British institution in 1805; and died in July, 1813.—J. T-e.

GREENE, MAURICE, doctor of music, born about 1694; died 1st September, 1755; was the son of a clergyman of the Church of England. Trained to the profession of music by Brind, the organist in St. Paul's cathedral, Greene's talent and musical attainments procured for him the post of organist of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West before he was twenty years of age. In 1718 he succeeded his master as organist at St. Paul's. In the contest between Handel and Bononcini, after the establishment of the Royal Academy of Music in 1720, Greene supported the Italian, and he has not escaped reproach for the hostility which, upon this and other occasions, he manifested towards the illustrious Handel. The office of organist and composer to the royal chapel, was in 1727 conferred upon Maurice Greene. His reputation as a musician was now established, and in 1730 he received from the university of Cambridge the degree of doctor of music, the exercise assigned to him prior to graduation being to set Pope's Ode on St. Cecilia's Day to music. Shortly afterwards Dr. Greene was nominated professor of music in the university. In 1736 he had the honour of being appointed master of the royal band on the death of the celebrated Eccles. The name of Greene is well known as that of the composer of some of the noblest pieces of music to be heard in English churches, as well as of the airs of several favourite songs. In-

deed it is to Dr. Greene that church music in England owes much of its present excellence. In 1750, when he succeeded to an estate of some extent in Essex, he directed his attention mainly to the reform of church music, and with that view he commenced a collection of some of the best English cathedral music. This work, however, his failing health did not permit him to bring to a conclusion, and it was ultimately published in three volumes by his pupil, Dr. Boyce, in 1760. Greene's reputation in the musical world chiefly rests upon his work entitled "Forty Anthems, for one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, and eight voices," 2 vols. folio.—R. V. C.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, an American general, born at Potowhommett, near Warwick, Rhode Island, on the 27th of May, 1742. His father was a quaker preacher and a blacksmith; and Nathaniel, although trained to follow the spiritual and secular calling of his father, early diverged from both. In 1770 he was elected to the general assembly of the colony, and was ardent in opposition to the measures of the king's government. When the final resort to arms was made, and Rhode Island raised its little army of sixteen hundred men, Greene was elected to the command as major-general. On joining the federal army under Washington, he became a brigadier by appointment of congress. He gained the confidence and favour of his illustrious compatriot and leader, and shared in his triumphs at Trenton and Princeton in 1776-77. In March, 1778, he was appointed quartermaster-general. He took part in the battle of Monmouth on 28th June, 1778. The most brilliant portion of his public career, however, began with his appointment to supersede Gates in the command of the army in Carolina. He reached the encampment at Charlotte in North Carolina, December 2, 1780. In little more than a month he restored so much vigour to a shattered and demoralized force that Morgan, whom he detached with a few troops, gained the victory of Cowpens, January 17, 1781. Though a man of kind heart, he enforced the rules of discipline with a needful rigour. The retreat of Greene's army through North Carolina in the depth of winter before Cornwallis and a superior force, is one of the most interesting episodes of the American war, and reflects infinite credit on the American general. On 15th March, 1781, he returned and risked a battle at Guilford, in which he was defeated. After this he quitted North for South Carolina, and measured his strength with Lord Rawdon at Camden, where he was again defeated, April 26, in the battle of Hobkirkskill. His defeats, however, never seemed greatly to injure him. He kept a vigilant eye on the many separate forts, which the British could not garrison strongly without a serious sacrifice of men. One by one they fell into the hands of the Americans. Greene commenced the siege of Ninety-six, May 22, but raised it on the approach of Lord Rawdon in June, and retired towards the Catawba river. On the 8th September the long-expected battle took place at Eutaw Springs. It is claimed by many Americans as a signal victory gained by their general; but Greene's grandson and biographer is contented to call it a drawn battle. Enough that English veteran regiments had yielded on an open battlefield to American militia and volunteers. Greene fell back to his quarters, in the confidence that virtually a victory had been won, and that the evacuation of Charleston by his enemies was only a matter of time. That event took place on the 14th December, 1782. At the conclusion of the war Greene received thanks, honours, and rewards. He retired to an estate he had in Georgia, not far from Savannah, where he died from the effects of a sunstroke, June 19, 1786.—R. H.

GREENE, ROBERT, an English dramatist and miscellaneous writer, was born about the year 1560, probably at Ipswich, though Norfolk has been also conjectured to have been the place of his nativity, as he signs himself "Norfolciensis" to one of his compositions. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. After graduating there he passed several years in travel on the continent of Europe. On his return to England he is said to have been ordained and to have held a vicarage in Essex. If this be so, he did not long retain it, and as speedily divested himself of his clerical character. Greene mixed in the gay and dissolute society of London, and having married a Lincolnshire lady of great personal attractions, he deserted her and abandoned himself to a discreditable life, in which he continued, with occasional fits of shortlived repentance, till he died, September 3, 1592, from the effects of a surfeit, in abject poverty, and in the company of a wretched woman to whom he had attached him-



self. Short and dissipated as was the life of Greene, he has left a considerable amount of composition. From 1584 he was known as a writer in many departments, but his reputation is mainly supported by his dramatic works. The principal of these are "The History of Orlando Furioso," the "Looking-Glass for London and England," "Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay," and "Alphonsus, King of Arragon." In these, notwithstanding their defects, Greene exhibits no ordinary talent, sprightliness, fancy, and considerable learning and an elegant style. Yet withal he writes, especially in his comedies, too much in a farcical vein of rude and extravagant jocularly. Of the contemporary dramatists Greene may be ranked next to Marlowe and superior to Lodge, his co-labourer. Indeed, many passages in his dramas are of a very high order of excellence. His poetical compositions are replete with images, and are occasionally very beautiful, though perhaps now and then overflorid in style. Greene, too, wrote a good deal of prose, but it bears the impress of the changes of feeling of his chequered life—now full of moral sentiment, good advice to profligates, a deep sense of penitence and remorse, and again licentious and indecent. Shakspeare borrowed the plot of his *Winter's Tale* from a novel of Greene's, "Pandosto, the Triumph of Time." Some of the verses contained in this are equal to anything of his day. The critical estimates of Greene are hard to reconcile; by some he is unduly praised, while others certainly undervalue him. The truth is, there is in his writings enough of what is very good and very bad to justify to some extent either criticism. The prose works of which Greene is undoubtedly the author, amount to thirty-four; many others are attributed to him. Adding his dramas and poems, the number reaches forty-five. Amongst the more important of the dramas attributed to him is "George-a-Greene the Tanner of Wakefield," but the better opinion is against his authorship.—J. F. W.

GREENE, THOMAS, D.D., Bishop of Ely, was born at Norwich in 1658, educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he obtained a fellowship in 1680, and was afterwards received into the family of Archbishop Tenison as domestic chaplain. Through the interest of the archbishop he became successively vicar of Minster in the Isle of Thanet in 1695, master of Benet college in 1698, a prebendary of Canterbury cathedral in 1702, rector of Adisham-cum-Staple and archdeacon of Canterbury in 1708. In 1716 he was instituted to the vicarage of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Westminster, was consecrated to the bishopric of Norwich in 1721, and thence translated to Ely in 1725. He died May 18, 1738. His writings are—"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper explained to the meanest capacities;" "The principles of religion explained for the instruction of the weak;" "Four discourses on the four last things, viz., Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell;" and seven occasional sermons.—G. BL.

GREENFIELD, WILLIAM, a distinguished biblical scholar, was born in London, April 1, 1799. His parents were of Scottish origin, and his father went out in the missionary ship *Duff* to the South seas, but was drowned on a subsequent voyage. William was taken by his mother to Roxburghshire, and destined for agricultural pursuits, but returned to London, and learned the trade of a bookbinder. While working at his trade, he acquired various languages, and was taken into the service of the late Mr. S. Bagster. He projected various important works, and edited the Comprehensive Bible, a revised Hebrew translation of the New Testament, a small Greek Testament, Concordance, and Lexicon, &c. In 1830 the Bible Society elected him their editor, and in that capacity he laboured for a time with great success; but his studies, and an attack upon his orthodoxy shortened his days, and he died, November 5, 1831. Mr. Bagster wrote an interesting account of his life in the *Imperial Magazine* for 1834.—B. H. C.

GREENHAM, RICHARD, a puritan divine, born about 1631, became a fellow of Pembroke hall, Cambridge, and subsequently rector of Dry-Drayton, where he remained about twenty-one years. He then removed to London, and died of the plague in 1691. His works, consisting of sermons and devotional treatises, were published in successive portions shortly after his death; and two editions of his collected works appeared in 1599.

GREENOUGH, HORATIO, American sculptor, was born at Boston, United States, September 6, 1805. On leaving college, he went to Rome, where he studied under the friendly guidance of Thorwaldsen. With the exception of a visit to America for the recovery of his health, he continued to reside in Italy—for the

most part in Florence—till 1851, when he returned to his native country to superintend the erection in the Capitol, Washington, of his colossal group of the "Rescue." This was a commission from congress, and in it he sought to typify the conflict between the Anglo-Saxon and the aboriginal races. His colossal statue of Washington, another national work, had been erected in the square near the Federal Capitol a few years earlier. Greenough now determined not to return to Europe; but his constitution had been enervated by the climate of Italy, and he died, after a short illness, on the 18th of December, 1852. Besides the works we have mentioned, Greenough executed several monumental and classic statues and portrait busts, and some graceful poetic groups and single figures. He was the first American who took high rank as a sculptor, and he was otherwise an accomplished and very worthy man.—J. T.—

GREENVILLE, SIR BEVIL, grandson of the heroic Sir Richard, was born in 1596, and in the troublous times in which his manhood was passed, proved himself one of the most gallant of the cavaliers. His influence in Cornwall, where, says Clarendon, "he was the most generally beloved man of the county," prevailed over the activity of the parliamentary committees, and brought almost all the Cornish gentry to follow the royal banner. The force he and his friends raised defeated a parliamentary force on Braddock Downs, recovered Saltash, and reduced the leaders of the popular party, then in possession of Devonshire, to treat for the neutrality of the two western counties. In 1643 this negotiation was broken off, and in a severe and gallantly-fought battle on Stratton hill, the Cornish troops beat a superior force under Major-general Chudleigh, taking the general prisoner. Patiently submitting to the king's injudicious appointments of commanders and other officers, Sir Bevil and his associates joined the royal army at Chard, and advanced, 5th July, 1643, to meet Sir William Waller, who had taken post on Lansdownhill. A desperate conflict ensued, the result being a drawn battle, and the withdrawal of Waller by night to Bath. "That which would have clouded any victory, and made the loss of others less spoken of," says Clarendon, "was the death of Sir Bevil Greenville."—R. H.

GREENVILLE or GRANVILLE, DENIS, D.D., was the son of Sir Bevil Greenville, and the brother of Sir John who was made earl of Bath. He was born in Cornwall a few years before his father's death, which took place in 1643, and was educated at Exeter college, Oxford. After enjoying several smaller preferments connected with the cathedral of Durham, he was installed dean in 1684. In 1690, however, he was deprived of his preferments in consequence of his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary, and retired to France. He died at Paris in 1703, and was buried in the church of the Holy Innocents. Dr. Greenville published many sermons and political tracts, both before and after his leaving England; some of which are now rare and of considerable historical value.—J. B. J.

GREENVILLE or GRENVILLE, SIR RICHARD, was born at Kilkhampton, on the borders of Devon and Cornwall, about the year 1540. He was of the elder branch of the Grenvilles, which terminated with the marquis of Bath in the eighteenth century, while the younger branch issued in the duke of Buckingham. Sir Richard early justified his presumed descent from Rollo the sea-king, for, after serving against the Turks and in Ireland, and after sitting for a while in parliament, he gave himself up to the life of adventure on the seas, to which men of all ages and ranks were at that time powerfully drawn. His cousin, Sir W. Raleigh, was fitting out a second expedition to the colony of Virginia. The command of the small fleet of seven sail, with about one hundred men on board, was given to Sir Richard Greenville, who set sail from Plymouth on the 9th of April, 1585, and in August following planted a settlement on the island of Roanoak, returning to England immediately afterwards. His name was given to Port Greenville to the southward from Roanoak. In the following year Sir Richard sailed with three ships to the relief of the starving colonists, who meanwhile had been taken off at their own request by Sir F. Drake. Nevertheless, not to lose the right of possession in the country, Greenville landed fifteen men to occupy the territory. In 1591 Sir Richard was appointed vice-admiral to a squadron of six queen's ships sent, under command of Lord Thomas Howard, to cruise off the Azores, for the purpose of intercepting the Spanish Plate fleet. Here he closed his career in what has well been called, "perhaps the most astonishing naval

conflict ever delineated by human pen." The narrative of this battle written by Sir W. Raleigh in his grave, nervous style, may be found in Hakluyt's *Voyages and Travels*, vol. ii., p. 665. The gallant Sir Richard, though wounded early in the action, remained on deck till near midnight, when he was shot in the body, and soon after again in the head, while the surgeon dressing his wound was killed. When, at length after fifteen hours' fighting, the *Revenge*, on which he fought, was evened with the water, and the astonished Spaniards, having lost a thousand men, were still keeping at a respectful distance, Sir Richard ordered the master gunner to split and sink the ship, that nothing might remain of glory or victory to the Spaniards. This course was overruled by the majority of the survivors who treated on honourable conditions. Sir Richard died of his wounds in about three days, bewailed by his admiring enemies.—(Prince's *Worthies of Devon*).—R. H.

GREGAN, JOHN EDGAR, architect, was born in Dumfries in 1813; was articled to Mr. Walter Newall of Dumfries; and in 1836 went to Manchester as assistant to Mr. T. W. Atkinson, whom he succeeded in business in 1840. Mr. Gregan was a man of great industry as well as marked ability, and his merits found speedy recognition. Many of the buildings, which during the next fifteen years so greatly altered the architectural character of Manchester, were designed by him. Among them are Heywood's bank, a very stately and well-finished building of Venetian character; several of the palatial warehouses which are so striking a feature of the city; the mechanics' institution; the Jews' schools; the Park lodges; chapels at Ancoats and Green-Hays, and several private residences of a superior order. He also erected churches, chapels, and schools, chiefly in the Gothic style, at Bolton, Cheshire, Preston, &c. He died, a victim to over-work, April 29, 1855. Besides his immediately professional attainments, Mr. Gregan possessed considerable knowledge of the arts, and was active in promoting the local schools of design, the formation of a free library, and literary institutions generally. He was a fellow of the Institute of Architects.—J. T.-e.

GREGOIRE, HENRI, French ecclesiastic and bishop of Blois. He was born on the 4th of December, 1750, at Vêho, near Lunéville. Having been educated for the church, at an early age he obtained the cure of Embermesnil, which he left in 1789 upon being elected to represent his province in the states general. He had previously produced two works, one entitled the "Eloge de la Poésie," published in 1772, for which he was crowned by the Academy of Nancy; and a similar honour was conferred on him by the Academy of Metz in 1778 for his "Essai sur la Régénération des Juifs." He was one of the first of the French clergy who took the oath of fidelity to the constitution; and in the discussions that followed, though favourable to the overthrow of the monarchy, he was adverse to the execution of the king. In 1792 he was elected to the bishopric of Blois, and shortly after was chosen a deputy to the national convention. He was sent on a mission to the newly-formed department of Mont Blanc, and on his return he was appointed a member of the committee of public instruction. While filling that office, he was instrumental in founding the Bureau des Longitudes, and the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, besides organizing public libraries, botanical gardens, and many other establishments of a similar nature. He was also successful in obtaining for the Jews civil and political rights; and in 1794, through his influence, the assembly voted the abolition of African slavery. During the Reign of Terror, when the bishop of Paris, with many others of the clergy, abjured christianity, Gregoire was called upon to follow their example; but he boldly refused to resign either his bishopric or his faith. On the closing of the national convention, Gregoire took his seat in the council of Five Hundred, and in 1801 he was made a count of the empire and a member of the legion of honour. In the senate he voted against the organization of the imperial government, against the revival of titles of nobility, and against the divorce of Napoleon and Josephine, and was also opposed to the emperor's subsequent marriage. On the return of the Bourbons, in 1814, Gregoire was not included in the number of members of the chamber of peers, nor was he summoned to that house on the restoration of Napoleon. On the final restoration of Louis XVIII., in 1815, Gregoire was deprived of his bishopric and was excluded from the Institute, of which he had been one of the founders. In 1819 he was again elected to the chamber as one of the deputies for Isère,

but was prevented from taking his seat by the ultra royalist party. The rest of his life was spent in retirement. He died at Paris on the 28th of April, 1831.—W. W. E. T.

GREGORAS NICEPHORUS, born at Heraclea Pontica about 1295; died in 1360; took holy orders in the Greek church; was offered the place of chartophylax, or keeper of the records at Constantinople. In 1326 he was sent on an embassy to the king of Servia. He was engaged in the religious and scientific controversies of his day, and in the much-agitated discussion as to the proper time for keeping Easter. He anticipated the reasoning which led to the reformation of the calendar three centuries later. Gregoras lived in troubled times. Andronicus III. dethroned his grandfather in 1328, and Nicephorus was of the party of the dethroned prince. His property was confiscated. He retired from public life, every now and then reappearing to deliver discourses, which were greatly admired. He opposed the union of the Greek and Latin churches, and had several public discussions on the subject with the monk Barlaam. Victory, as in such cases is usual, was claimed for each. A number of Gregoras Nicephorus' works still remain in manuscript. His "Romaic History" consists of thirty-eight books, of which twenty-four have been printed. The work extends from the taking of Constantinople by the Latins in 1204 to 1359. The printed part goes down only to 1351. It was published with a Latin translation by Boivin in 1702, and it forms part of the Bonn edition of the Byzantine historians, 1829-30.—J. A., D.

GREGORI, CARLO, Italian engraver, was born at Florence in 1719, and studied at Rome under Giacomo Frey. Returning to his native city, he executed many excellent engravings, among others one from the "Martyrs at the Sepulchre," after Raffaele; a series of fourteen plates from the works of B. Barbattelli; several for the Museo Fiorentino, &c. He died in 1759.—J. T.-e.

GREGORI, FERDINANDO, son of Carlo, was born at Florence in 1743, and, after preparatory instruction by his father, went to Paris, and studied under George Wille. After his return to Florence he executed many admirable plates, and eventually took rank among the best engravers of the age. He died about 1804. Nagler gives a full list of his prints.—J. T.-e.

GREGORIO, ROSARIO, an archaeologist, born at Palermo in 1753, took orders and became professor of theology in the seminary of his native city. He was early attracted to the study of archaeology; and having been commissioned by the king to superintend the opening of the royal tombs at Palermo, he wrote an account of them, which was well received in the learned world. Gregorio subsequently applied himself to the study of Arabic for the purpose of inquiring into the history of Sicily during its subjection to the Arabs, on which subject he published a work in Latin and Arabic, highly praised by Dacier. In 1789 he was appointed professor of public rights (*droitto publico*) in the university of Palermo. Gregorio published many old chronicles, illustrated with notes and commentaries. His greatest work, however, is his "Considerazioni sulla storia della Sicilia dai tempi dei Normanni sino al presente." Gregorio died at Palermo about the year 1818.—A. C. M.

GREGORY, the name of sixteen popes:—

GREGORY, ST., surnamed THE GREAT, the first pope of the name, was born in Rome about the year 540. His father, Gordian, was a senator, sprung from an honourable family (Pope Felix II. having been his grandfather), and possessed of an ample fortune. Gregory was carefully instructed in all the current learning of the age, and seems to have betaken himself early in life to civil employment under the imperial government. In 574 he was appointed by Justin the Younger prætor or governor of Rome; but in the following year, renouncing his dignity, and divesting himself of all his property, he founded therewith six monasteries in Sicily, and one in his own house on the Cælian hill, where he himself took the monastic habit. The Benedictine writers of his life assert that he belonged to their order, but this we find nowhere expressly stated, and other authors hold it to be extremely questionable. He practised fasting at first with such austerity, that he contracted thereby a permanent weakness of the stomach. Benedict I. appointed him one of the seven deacons for managing the affairs of the Roman church. Pelagius II. sent him in 579 as his apocrisarius or nuncio to the Emperor Maurice at Constantinople, to implore aid against the Lombards. Gregory sped so well in his mission that he induced the emperor to send a strong force to Italy, which, in conjunction with the Franks, repressed for a time



the incursions of the barbarians. At Constantinople he gained the friendship of St. Leander of Seville and other eminent men, with whom he afterwards kept up a regular correspondence. He was recalled to Rome in 584, and resumed the government of his monastery. Upon the death of Pelagius II. in 590, Gregory was fixed upon by the unanimous choice of the clergy and people as his successor. His endeavours to evade a charge, of which none knew better the immense responsibilities, were all frustrated; and if ever man had greatness "thrust upon him," it was the humble Gregory. Yet no sooner had he been consecrated, than it appeared that the saintly monk of St. Andrew's possessed an unparalleled genius for government. In the weakness or treachery of the Byzantine court, the Roman pontiff found both the necessity and the justification for the extension of his pastoral care over the temporal as well as spiritual interests of the Italians; and the temporal sovereignty of the popes is rightly dated from the pontificate of Gregory I. His own firmness and prudence were a more effectual protection to his country than the imperial legions; and his timely gifts and mild yet forcible representations delivered Rome from the destruction with which the Lombards had visited so many of the Italian cities. His letters attest the ability and equity with which he administered the patrimony of the church. The revenues derived from a vigilant and skilful management were again dispersed abroad in a spirit of the widest charity.

Under this pontiff, the king and people of Spain renounced heresy and embraced the catholic faith; among the Arian Lombards, with whose queen, Theodelinda, he corresponded, much progress was made in the same direction. Nestorianism was checked in the East; and our own pagan forefathers first received the light of faith by the preaching of Augustine in 596, accompanied by forty monks. Worn out with labours and infirmities, the pope died on the 12th March, 604, on which day his memory is honoured by the church. His principal writings are—the "Liber Pastoralis," which Alfred translated into Anglo-Saxon, his "Dialogues," his homilies on the gospel, and his exposition of the Book of Job.—T. A.

[The name of Gregory is very important in the history of music, as associated with the chant of the Roman church, with the modes or tones upon which this is constructed, and with the notation in which it is now written—in the last case, however, erroneously, since the so-called Gregorian notation is of much later invention than the time of this pontiff, and is only thus designated because it is now solely employed for the notation of the Gregorian chant. Gregory's improvement of musical notation was a philosophical one, and was not without its influence on the progress of the art. It consisted in the reduction of the number of the alphabetical letters by which the notes are named, to the seven now in use, and the rejection of the following nine letters which had been previously employed. The letters themselves served to indicate the sounds that are named after them, and Gregory's system illustrated the phenomenon of the octave, by noting the lowest seven with capital letters, the next seven with small letters, and the sounds above these with double letters, instead of having an unrepeatable series of names for all the sixteen notes then recognized. Some writers ascribe to Gregory, also, the introduction of signs indicative of the length of the notes, but this assertion is very doubtful. Since the importation by Ambrose of the system of chanting from the Eastern into the Western church, great corruptions had arisen in the music and the method of performing it, and many hymns had come into use of which the words were unworthy of ecclesiastical purposes. Damasus had, with more or less success, endeavoured to purify the church service of these licentious fabrications, but it seems to have been Gregory who first compiled an antiphonarium containing all the offices that were allowed to be sung. He also reformed the music of the church by doubling the number of modes adopted by Ambrose, appropriating, for this purpose, four more than Ambrose had employed of the ancient Greek system. The four modes added by Gregory were each a fourth below one of the Ambrosian modes, with which it had also the same final, or, in modern terminology, key-note. The original four modes of Ambrose were then distinguished, as such, by the name Authentic; while those added by Gregory were called Plagal, as being collateral with the others; the melodies or chants in the authentic modes are known by having their dominant, or chiefly-prevailing note, a fifth above the final—those in the plagal modes by having their dominant a fourth below the final.

It became now necessary to discard the names of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, employed by Ambrose to distinguish his modes, since Gregory's were alternate with them, and must have been defined by the four even numbers, while the authentic modes must have been called 1st, 3rd, 5th, and 7th. Gregory restored, therefore, the Greek names to the modes, which Ambrose, probably on account of the pagan associations connected with them, had rejected; and called the authentic the Dorian, Phrygian, Eolian or Lydian, and Mixolydian; and the plagal, the Hypodorian, Hypophrygian, &c. All these modes are composed of the notes of our modern scale of C, admitting of no inflection whatever, except only a flat to B; and the disposition of tones and semitones is therefore different in each. To every one of them was assigned a distinctive expression, and each mode was therefore appropriated to a distinct class of subjects. Gregory selected, from the remnants of Greek music, some chants in each of the modes, restricting his choice, as had been the case with Ambrose, to those of the diatonic genus only, obviously because this was the most simple, and therefore the most practicable, of the three ancient genera. Another of Gregory's reforms was the abolition of the use in the church of the Cantus Figuratus, or metrical song, in which long and short notes were variously mixed; this he deemed too trivial in character for devotional purposes, and he allowed only the more solemn Cantus Fermus, consisting entirely of notes of equal length, which is still preserved in the church of Italy, although it has been more or less corrupted in other countries by the interpolation of ornamental notes. Lastly, Gregory instituted two colleges for the cultivation of singing, and endowed each with lands—one situated near the church of St. Peter, the other near that of St. John Lateran, and these continued in operation for three centuries after he re-established them. Such importance did he attach to music as an element of divine service, and so zealous was he in promoting its study, that he was wont to preside over the daily practice of these schools. The bed on which he used to recline when decreasing strength disabled him from standing or sitting during the hours of study, and a whip with which he used to threaten the recalcitrant pupils, were long treasured as relics of the sainted founder in one or other of Gregory's colleges.—G. A. M.]

GREGORY II., a Roman, had been educated from childhood under the care of Pope Sergius. Pope Constantine had chosen him, on account of his learning and virtue, to accompany him in his visit to Constantinople in 710. Upon the death of Constantine in 715, Gregory was elected to succeed him. The Lombards, under their king, Luitprand, were an unceasing source of trouble to the pope; and the emperor, Leo the Isaurian, repeatedly laid plots against his life. In 727 Leo commenced his iconoclastic movement. The pope warmly supported the patriarch Germanus in his opposition to the emperor; and upon his ejection from the see of Constantinople, refused to recognize his successor Anastasius. Yet when the Italians, provoked by the rabid zeal of Leo, were preparing to revolt, Gregory moderated their vehemence, and dissuaded them from the transfer of their allegiance. The pope sent legates to carry on the conversion of the heathen in Bavaria, and ordained St. Corbinian bishop of Frisingen. In 718 he gave to the English Winfrid the apostle of northern Germany, whose name he changed to Boniface, his commission to preach the gospel in Thuringia. He encouraged him by his letters, and in 728, upon his return to Rome, ordained him bishop. He founded or re-established several churches and monasteries in Rome; and in 718 rebuilt the famous monastery of Monte Cassino. Gregory died in 731, and was succeeded by—

GREGORY III., upon whom, though a Syrian by birth, fell the unanimous choice of the Roman clergy and people. With a courage and perseverance equal to that of his predecessor, he carried on the contest against the emperors on the subject of images, and convened a council at Rome in 732, in which all those who were engaged in the iconoclastic enterprise were declared excommunicated. He sent to Charles Martel, whom he offered the title of Patrician of Rome and the government of the city. Charles Martel hesitated to break openly with Luitprand, the Lombard king, but he sent to the pope rich presents, and by his remonstrances induced Luitprand to abstain from further violence. Gregory died in 741.—T. A.

GREGORY IV. succeeded Pope Valentine in 825. He was a Roman, and of noble family. He rebuilt Ostia, giving it the name of Gregoriopolis, and fortified it on a grand scale, and

repaired and richly ornamented many of the Roman churches. In 833 he accompanied Lothaire into France, hoping to effect a reconciliation between him and his father. A meeting took place in the great plain near Mulhausen; but the wily Lothaire, having contrived to corrupt the fidelity of his father's troops, compelled him to abdicate the throne. The pope, greatly afflicted at a treachery which he could not prevent, returned to Rome. He died in 844. According to Platina, it was this pope who instituted the festival of All Saints.—T. A.

GREGORY V., son of Otho, marquis of Verona, was raised to the papacy in 997, through the influence of his uncle, the Emperor Otho III., being at the time only twenty-four years old. His baptismal name was Bruno or Biorn; he was the first German who held the Roman see. Soon after his election, the emperor having returned into Germany, the citizens, under the leadership of Crescentius, expelled him from the city, and appointed one John as antipope. The pope went to Lombardy, and, in a council which he convened at Pavia, excommunicated Crescentius and John. Coming back to Italy at the head of an army, the emperor reinstated Gregory, after a banishment of eleven months, in the apostolic chair. This pope was a learned man as the times went, and could preach fluently in German, French, and Latin. In 998 he decided the long-standing controversy between Arnoul and Gerbert (afterwards Pope Sylvester II.), respecting their rival claims upon the see of Rheims. He died in 999.—T. A.

GREGORY VI. In 1045, after Sylvester III. had been driven from Rome by Benedict IX., the latter was induced by the archpriest John Gratian, the most respected of the Roman clergy, to resign the tiara and retire from Rome. Gratian was then elected pope, and took the name of Gregory. The patrimony of St. Peter was at this time infested by brigands and usurpers. Gregory therefore raised a body of troops, by means of whom he inflicted condign punishment on the more noted offenders, cleared the roads of highwaymen, and enabled pilgrims to travel in security. Upon the arrival of the Emperor Henry III. in Italy, in 1046, a council was held at Sutri, at which Gregory resigned his pontificate. He followed the emperor into Germany, and thence went to Cluny, where he died.—T. A.

GREGORY VII., one of the greatest of the popes, but regarding whose character and conduct there will always be immense diversity of opinion, was born about the year 1013 in Tuscany, though he is conjectured to have been of German origin. He was of humble birth, being the son of a carpenter. HILDEBRAND, —for so was he called ere elevated to the papal throne—was educated at Rome and entered the benedictine order. The history of the world in the eleventh century is—so far as the popes are concerned—for the most part, a horrible chaos. Corruption throughout Christendom was universal. Every element of society was in turmoil, but none had yet taken organic shape; the temporal and spiritual powers were fiercely contending for preponderance. There were stupendous and fruitful forces preparing the future, but the present was all dark and troubled. One of the most crying scandals of the eleventh and subsequent centuries was, that it was seldom a pope had not one or two antipopes usurping his privileges and questioning his authority. Pope Gregory VI. was in 1046 driven by the intrigues of two antipopes and by other painful circumstances into exile, and took with him his friend Hildebrand. They stopped at the monastery of Cluny in France, where Hildebrand passed a few years in profound retirement. In 1049, Hildebrand was summoned by Leo IX. to Rome and created cardinal. Of Leo and of several subsequent popes he was the sage counsellor in their plans of reform, their energetic co-operator in their schemes for the aggrandisement of the church. On the 22d April, 1073, Hildebrand was himself chosen pope, and was not slow in giving proofs of his vigour. To erect a theocracy before which all Europe should bow, was his lofty and comprehensive design, a design pursued with iron will and boundless arrogance. We can admire Gregory when fulminating his anathemas at a turbulent and licentious priesthood, and when trying to purify the altar; we can applaud him when branding simony; we can sympathize with him in his vast, sublime project of theocratic unity: but when he treated all catholic kingdoms as fiefs of the church, we see a mad and unholy ambition. Of course it would be wrong to judge Gregory by modern maxims and by modern practices: but we are justified in condemning him when under the pretence of suppressing anarchy in any particular land, he made government there impossible. When, for instance, he

claimed the right of investiture, that is, not merely the right to nominate bishops and abbots, but to put them in possession of their temporal dominions which embraced the third of the soil, he was rendering monarchs the merest puppets, and let us not marvel that they resisted. Gregory's most determined foe during the whole of his pontificate was the emperor, Henry IV., who, violently opposing the pope's haughty demands and insatiate encroachments, proceeded so far as to pronounce the deposition of Gregory. For this insult the pope took a crushing revenge. He not merely excommunicated the emperor and stirred up everywhere adversaries against him, but in January, 1077, forced him to perform at Canossa a degrading penance which has become famous in history. The potentate who had been compelled to stand three days fasting and with naked feet in the snow ere admitted to the pope's presence or to absolution, was not likely to forget the humiliation. As soon as Henry had strengthened his party and had gathered his adherents round him, he hastened to inflict vengeance on the pope. He again pronounced his deposition and raised as antipope Clement III. Rome he likewise attacked, and after a siege of two years took it in 1084. The pope had very faithful friends, among others the Countess Matilda, who governed extensive territories in Italy, and whose generosity towards the pope and the church were unbounded. Gregory, however, was no longer a match for the emperor. He therefore called to his aid the Normans in the north of Italy, at whom not long before he had hurled excommunication. Robert Guiscard, duke of Apulia and Sicily, gave him effectual help indeed with his valorous Normans, but only to bring him into bondage to himself. After an insurrection at Rome Duke Robert took the pope with him to Salerno, where on the 25th of May, 1085, Gregory died. His last words were, "I have loved justice, and hated iniquity, and therefore I die in exile." Apart from those tremendous controversies in which Gregory VII. was continually engaged, he never ceased to make religion an agent of mercy and civilization.—W. M-L.

GREGORY VIII. (CARDINAL ALBERT) was elected in October, 1187, upon the decease of Urban III. He was learned and eloquent, and of pure and austere life; but he held the holy see only two months. During this time he did what he could to reanimate, by his circular letters, the old crusading fervour of the christian nations. Proceeding in December to Pisa, for the purpose of attempting to reconcile the ancient feud between that city and Genoa, he was seized with fever, and died on the 16th of the same month.—T. A.

GREGORY IX. (CARDINAL UGOLINO) succeeded Honorius III. in March, 1227. He was of the family of the counts of Anagni, and a nephew of Innocent III. His pontificate was one long deadly grapple between right and force—between the spiritual and the temporal—between the church and the empire. The ambition of Frederic II. was to possess himself of the whole of Italy; the struggle between him and Gregory became at last one of life and death. Having designedly rendered abortive the preparations made in the late pontificate for a fresh crusade, Frederic, after an admonition, was in 1228 excommunicated. For a time the difference was patched up; in 1230 the excommunication was withdrawn, and Frederic visited the pope at Anagni. But after his victory over the Lombard cities at Cortenuova in 1237, Frederic seized on several of the papal provinces, while his son Henry, in south Italy, sequestered to his own use the revenues of several bishoprics. Upon this the pope excommunicated Frederic in 1239. Frederic invaded the papal states the following year. In due course he prepared to besiege Rome, but the pope, nearly a hundred years old, and heartbroken by so many calamities, died on the 12th August, 1241.—T. A.

GREGORY X. (TEBALDO VISCONTI), archdeacon of Liege, was elected by the cardinals at Viterbo in the year 1271. The object nearest to his heart was the relief of the Holy Land. He willingly confirmed, in 1273, the happy choice of Rudolf of Hapsburg as emperor of Germany. Proceeding to Lyons in 1274, he presided at the sessions of the council, at which the Eastern church was temporarily restored to unity. While at Lyons the pope promulgated the constitution of the famous conclave to regulate the election of future popes. In 1275 the pope met Rudolf at Lausanne, and after a satisfactory interview, set out on his return to Rome; but he was taken ill on the way at Arezzo, and died there in 1276.—T. A.

GREGORY XI. (CARDINAL PETER ROGER), born in 1336, one of the Avignon popes, succeeded Urban V. in 1370. He was a nephew of Clement VI., but of a far higher character.



He surrounded himself with French cardinals, and thus prepared the way for the disastrous schism which followed his death. In 1375 the pontifical states broke out in revolt. Desirous of putting a stop to these troubles, Gregory resolved to fulfil the vow which he had secretly made long before, of returning to Rome. Borne in a fleet of thirty-two galleys, the papal court left Avignon in September, 1376, and arrived at Rome in the following January. Gregory died in March, 1378.—T. A.

**GREGORY XII. (CARDINAL ANGELO CORRARO)**, born in 1325, was elected in 1406. He was a well-intentioned but weak man, too easily guided by his relatives, through whose influence he broke his engagement to meet the anti-pope, Benedict XIII., at Savona. In 1408, a rupture occurring between him and the sacred college, the cardinals left him and went to Pisa, where they appealed to the future council. The council of Pisa met in 1409, but so far from ending the schism it made matters worse; for neither Gregory nor Benedict regarded the decrees of deposition launched against them by the council, and the new pope whom it set up, Alexander V., only made a third claimant. Gregory, however, was abandoned by most of his adherents, and had to take refuge at Rimini with the Malatesta. At last the schism was terminated in 1415 at the council of Constance. After formally sanctioning all the previous acts of the council Gregory resigned the see. He died in October, 1417.—T. A.

**GREGORY XIII. (CARDINAL UGO BUONCOMPAGNO)**, a native of Bologna, born in 1502, was elected in May, 1572. He had been much employed under former popes, and, on account of his intimate knowledge of the civil and canon law, had been sent by Pius IV. as a juriconsult to the council of Trent. He was naturally of an easy, cheerful temperament. According to Ranke, the charge of nepotism which has been brought against him is unjust. He assisted the jesuits in every part of the world, and their college at Rome owed to him its establishment on the magnificent scale on which we now see it. In 1581 he founded the English college at Rome, and provided funds for its maintenance. He also founded a college for christians of the Greek rite; and another in 1584 for the Maronites of the Lebanon. In 1582 he promulgated the reform of the Julian calendar, which was immediately adopted by all catholic countries. His extreme liberality to religious institutions at last embarrassed the Roman finances; and partly owing to this embarrassment, partly by his own too easy disposition, the internal police of his states fell into a condition of frightful disorder. Bands of brigands ranged at large, and carried their depredations almost up to the gates of the capital. He died in April, 1585.—T. A.

**GREGORY XIV. (CARDINAL NICHOLAS SFONDRATI)** was elected in December, 1590, and died in the following October. Ranke describes him as "a soul of virgin innocence." He was devoted to the Spanish party and to the French league; and when by his nuncio Landriano he renewed the excommunication of Henry IV., a powerful effect was produced in France. He aided Philip II. both with money and troops.—T. A.

**GREGORY XV. (CARDINAL ALESSANDRO LUDOVISIO)**, born in 1554, succeeded Paul V. in February, 1621. He was of infirm health, and the administration of affairs fell into the able hands of his nephew Ludovico. During his pontificate, Gregory gave considerable succours to the Emperor Ferdinand II. against the protestants, and to the king of Poland against the Turks. He published some well-considered regulations, observed to this day, touching the election of popes, by which the practice of secret voting was established in all its strictness. The famous congregation De Propagandâ Fide, planned by Girolamo da Narni, was first brought into operation by this pope. He died in July, 1623.—T. A.

**GREGORY XVI. (originally MAURO CAPELLARI)**, was born at Belluno, 10th September, 1765, and died at Rome, 1st June, 1846. He rose to be general of the order of monks to which he belonged. In 1826 Leo XII. created him cardinal, and on the 2d February 1831, he was chosen pope. His pontificate was exceedingly troubled, but far from illustrious. He had a reputation for learning and piety, but his intelligence was limited, his views narrow. His chief effort was to hinder progress and suppress thought; lucifer matches, as symbols of improvement, he pertinaciously refused to use; jesuitism he favoured; bible societies he denounced; reforms of every kind he resisted. Both Italy and the catholic church suffered grievously from the influence of a man who was incapable of understanding and unwilling to

adapt himself to the times in which he lived; and none have lamented this more than the earnest and enlightened catholics themselves. Soon after Gregory ascended the papal throne, and subsequently, there were violent political commotions in the papal states; they were bloodily put down, but no attempt was made to remedy the evils from which they had arisen. We have neither the wish to draw up an indictment against Gregory XVI., nor to fulminate invectives. But biography is compelled to be honest and impartial, and for this bigoted pope it can never have applauding words. Though opposing all political change, all commercial, agricultural, industrial amelioration, all ecclesiastical reformation, all theological development, he was not a valiant champion of that church of which he was the nominal head. Nowhere is catholicism so pure, so much a popular power, nowhere has it such interesting aspects, as in Poland. Yet Gregory allowed the Czar Nicholas to treat the Polish catholics with the most signal cruelty, almost without a word of remonstrance. Like most weak men who are raised to a lofty position for which they are unfit, Gregory put his whole confidence in unworthy favourites. His friends and chief agents were eminently contemptible, and stories are circulated in Italy both about him and them, which it would not be edifying to repeat. Making wars on railroads, electric telegraphs, and steam-boats; seeing no remedy for cholera but the exhibition of the heads of Saint Peter and Saint Paul; regarding with the same horror a newly-invented plough, and a freshly-propagated idea; Gregory seemed to think the age of the grand monk Hildebrand could be restored. But the world marched on—most obstinately refused to march back. Gregory XVI. had an extremely robust constitution which by imprudent habits he impaired. He smoked the very strongest tobacco, and brought on thereby a cancer which was the cause of his death. With those admitted to his intimacy he was a pleasant companion. Though looking with suspicion on science, he loved and patronized art. Rome owes him some embellishments. A sincere bigot, a sturdy conservative, he kindled revolutionary passions by the very attempt to vanquish them, and Italy is reaping some of the fruits.—W. M.—

**GREGORY**, the name of several celebrated ecclesiastics of the Greek and Latin churches, here arranged in chronological order:—

**GREGORY THAUMATURGUS**, born probably between 210 and 215, received the former of these names at his conversion to christianity, and the latter, which signifies the wonder-worker, from the miracles which were said to have been wrought by him. His original name was Theodore, and he was a native of Neocæsarea in Cappadocia, where his father, a man of rank, instructed him till his fourteenth year in the principles of the pagan mythology. At that age he was left under the care of his widowed mother, who gave him the best available means of preparing himself for the profession of an advocate. Having visited Alexandria and Athens in the prosecution of his legal and philosophical studies, he was on the eve of proceeding to finish them at Rome, when his sister desired his company in her journey to join her husband in Palestine. This incident proved the occasion of a complete change in his character and pursuits. At Cæsarea he met with Origen, who was then lecturing in that city; and under the guidance of the christian sage, the young Cappadocian and his brother Athenodorus were taught to examine more thoughtfully the claims of the Greek philosophy, and to compare it with the wisdom disclosed in the scriptures. His intention of visiting Rome was abandoned; the hope of winning worldly honour gave place to a holier ambition; and after remaining eight years with his preceptor, he returned to his native place a baptized convert to christianity. His self-distrust, however, prompted him to shrink from the responsibilities of the ministerial office; and it was not till Phœdimus, bishop of Anaseia, had proceeded with the ceremony of his ordination in his absence, that he undertook the oversight of the infant church at Neocæsarea. He laboured there with such zeal and success that the city which he had found with little more than a dozen christians in it, contained at his death, about 270, only about the same number of heathens. The numerous miracles ascribed to him by his biographer, Gregory of Nyssa, will not obtain in the present day such general credence as was given to them by the churches of an earlier age; but the sincerity of his devotion, the earnestness of his labours, and the magnitude of the service which he achieved, admit of no reasonable question. His principal writings—"Panegyric on Origen,"

"A Paraphrase of Ecclesiastes" and a "Canonical Epistle" were edited by Vossius at Leipsic in 1604.—W. B.

GREGORY OF NAZIANZUS, so named from the place of his residence, an obscure town of Cappadocia, was born near to the time of the Nicene council, probably in the year 328 or 329, at Arianus, a small village near to Nazianzus. His father, who is also known as Gregory of Nazianzus, was bishop of that place; and his mother, Nonna, is celebrated for her piety and attachment to sound doctrine. By her he was dedicated from his birth to the service of God; and while his father took care that he was instructed in all the secular learning of his age, his mother made it her especial care to train him up in piety and virtue. He studied first at Cæsarea, then in Palestine, after that at Alexandria, and finally at Athens. Here he laid the basis of his friendship with the great Basil; and when the latter left Athens he would have accompanied him, but was prevented by the earnest entreaties of the students, who in a body urged him to remain and instruct them in rhetoric. The next year, 356, he returned home, and after some years, spent in a kind of semi-monastic retirement, he was, without his own consent or knowledge, ordained a presbyter by his father. This took place in 360 or 361. At first he sought to shun the post to which he had been thus called, but at length he consented to assume the sacred office. His first sermon was preached at the feast of Easter in 362; this is extant in an expanded form, and is known as his "Apologetic Discourse for his flight." He was disturbed in the peaceful discharge of his duties at Nazianzus by the threatenings of the Emperor Julian, whose wrath he had incurred, but was delivered from his fears by the death of the emperor in 363, an event which he commemorated in two discourses still extant. From this time till 372 he was occupied in his ministerial functions amid varied vicissitudes of domestic life, among which may be mentioned the death of his brother Cæsarius, which gave occasion to what has been considered his finest oration. In 372 his ancient friendship with Basil received a rude shock in consequence of the latter, who was now metropolitan of Cappadocia, having erected a bishopric at the mean and unhealthy town of Sasima, and offered it to Gregory. The latter having found a vent for his indignation in a series of orations (Orat. 5, 6, 7), resumed his friendship with Basil, but never visited his bishopric. After a time he consented to become joint-bishop of Nazianzus with his father, on condition that, after his father's death, he should be at liberty to resign his office and retire into privacy. His father lived till 374, having reached the age of nearly a hundred years, and Gregory, having pronounced over him a funeral oration (Orat. 19), prepared to avail himself of the liberty for which he had stipulated, by laying down his bishopric. The entreaties of the people, however, induced him to remain, though he never recognized himself as bishop of Nazianzus, but only as the *locum tenens* of the bishop till one was appointed. After a while he fled to Seleucia seeking retirement, and there he remained for about four years (375-79), at the close of which he was forced from his seclusion to support the cause of the orthodox party against the Arians in the council of Constantinople. His success was great, though not achieved without a severe struggle, of which we have some evidences in several of his orations delivered at Constantinople at this time, which are still extant; and still more so in the fact that he suffered persecution and personal violence from the Arians. In 380 the Emperor Theodosius, having visited Constantinople, was constrained to comply with the popular wish and make Gregory bishop of that city, and the same power compelled him to accept the office. He held it for little more than a year, when he gladly resigned it, and took leave of the people of Constantinople in a discourse which is ranked amongst his finest. On his way to Nazianzus he visited Cæsarea, and there delivered his famous funeral oration for his old friend Basil. After residing at Nazianzus till 383, he finally retired to his birthplace, Arianus, where he died in 389 or 390. Several editions of his works have appeared; the best is that of Morell, Paris, 1630. Of parts of his works the editions are numerous.—W. L. A.

GREGORY OF NYSSA, one of the Greek Fathers, and brother of Basil the Great, was born at Cæsarea of Cappadocia in the year 331 or 332. Having received a superior education, his brother and Gregory Nazianzus were anxious that he should devote himself to the ministry of the gospel, but for a season he refused and engaged in secular pursuits. Ultimately, how-

ever, he consented to receive ordination at the hands of Basil, and was appointed bishop of Nyssa, a small town of Cappadocia. This took place about 372. Espousing the cause of orthodoxy against the Arians, he became so zealous in his opposition to them as to provoke their hatred, and induce them to persecute him. Through their means he was in 375 banished by the Emperor Valens, who favoured their side; but he was restored in 378, when Gratian ascended the throne. In the following year he attended the council of Antioch, and having been commissioned by the synod of that city to visit Arabia, he travelled thither, and on his return in 380 or 381 visited Jerusalem. The state of things which he found there so shocked him, that he published a letter inveighing against the practice of pilgrimages to the Holy City. He was present at the council at Constantinople in 381, and took an active part in its business, especially in urging the addition to the Nicene creed of an article touching the doctrine of the Holy Ghost. He was present also at the second council at Constantinople in 394. The date of his death is uncertain, but probably it took place before the close of the century. His works consist of treatises on controversial and practical theology, homilies, orations, and letters. The best edition is that of Morell and Gretser, 2 vols. fol., Paris, 1615-18, and 1638.—W. L. A.

GREGORY OF AGRIGENTUM, a bishop and ecclesiastical writer, born at Agrigentum about 524; died about 564. Having studied at Carthage, Jerusalem, and Constantinople, he repaired to Rome, and was there appointed to the see of Agrigentum in Sicily. A charge of criminal indulgence was ere long laid against him, but he successfully rebutted it before the Emperor Justinian. A commentary which he wrote on Ecclesiastes has been lost; and his only works now extant are religious discourses, chiefly popular.—W. B.

GREGORY OF ANTIOCH, a Byzantine monk of the sixth century, noted for his rigid ascetic habits, was raised to the patriarchate of Antioch. He was suspected of conniving at, and even of aiding in, the sorceries charged against Anatolius, with whom he was on terms of intimacy; but the trial disclosed nothing that criminated the patriarch. Having subsequently quarreled with the governor of the city, the populace took part against him; he was accused of incest, and by an appeal to the emperor succeeded in obtaining his acquittal. If we may judge from the political services with which he was intrusted, his abilities were less questionable than his character.—W. B.

GREGORY OF CORINTH. See PARDUS.

GREGORY, surnamed LOUSAVORICH, or the Illuminator, was born at Vagharchabad in 257; and having entered the service of Tiridates III., the exiled king of Armenia, accompanied him into his dominions on his return to power, and there laboured so successfully as a teacher of christianity about the beginning of the fourth century, that he has been styled the apostle of the Armenian church, of which he was ordained bishop. He afterwards spent his time almost entirely in monastic seclusion, and died about 332.—W. B.

GREGORY or GRIG, King of Scotland, was originally the maormor, or chief, of the country between the Dee and the Spey. He rebelled against his sovereign Aodh, or Hugh, wounded him in battle, and on his death shortly after, Grig usurped the government in 882. He associated with himself on the throne Eochar, son of the king of Strathclyde; but he and his colleague were expelled by a popular insurrection in 893. He was a benefactor to the church; and the monkish historians have in consequence related many fabulous stories respecting his virtues, valour, and conquests.—J. T.

GREGORY OF ST. VINCENT, a Flemish geometer and ecclesiastic, was born at Bruges in 1584, and died at Ghent on the 27th of January, 1667. He entered the order of jesuits about 1604, studied mathematics under Clavius, and became professor of mathematics in his native city. His celebrity as a teacher caused him to be invited to Prague by the Emperor Ferdinand II., and afterwards to Spain by King Philip IV. During a campaign in Flanders, he followed the Spanish army in order to confess and absolve soldiers dying on the field of battle, and while so occupied was several times wounded. His principal work is entitled "Opus Geometricum Quadraturæ Circuli et Sectionum Coni," and was published at Antwerp in 1647, in two vols. folio.—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY OF TOURS (GEORGIUS FLORENTIUS): the date of his birth is uncertain, but is with probability referred to 544;



he died at Tours in 595. He was educated by his uncle Gallus, bishop of Clermont, and when not more than twenty-nine, being in minor orders, was consecrated archbishop of Tours. Gregory is chiefly known by his "*Historia Francorum*." The work gives the history, ecclesiastical and profane, from the establishment of christianity in Gaul to Gregory's own times, and for many of the details found in it and embodied in every history of France, he is the sole authority. His work was translated in 1638 by the abbé de Marolles, and lately by M. Bordier. He wrote a work in eight books on the "*Lives of the Saints*;" but it has been so interpolated, that it is impossible to say what parts are his. Gregory's position placed him in relations, sometimes of friendship, sometimes of hostility, with the crown. He exhibited in defence of what he regarded as the rights of his bishopric considerable firmness. We find him often actively engaged in the public affairs of his time. In 588 he arranges the differences between Chilbert and Guntram. In the next year he is at Poitiers, restoring the monastery of St. Croix; and in the same year we hear him storming heaven by prayer, and stunning earth by precedents brought forward to establish an exemption from taxation for the city of Tours and the lands of the archbishop. In 590 he went to Rome. The pope, Gregory the Great, when he presented himself, gazed upon him with surprise. He had expected to see a man of commanding presence. He had measured him by his reputation, and thought of corresponding physical height. He saw a man "*chétif*" and feeble—in the language of St. Odon, a "*homuncio*." In 591 we find him in Austrasia, and in 593 with Chilbert at the court of Orleans.—J. A., D.

GREGORY or GREGORIE, the surname assumed by one of the branches of the Clan Alpine upon the proscription of their proper surname of MacGregor. The branch in question was established in the north-east of Scotland about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and its head was proprietor of the estate of Kinardie in Banffshire. About the middle of that century some of its members attained an eminence in science which their descendants have maintained for two hundred years—

GREGORY, DAVID, eldest son of the Reverend John Gregory, parish minister of Drumoak, and his wife, who was the daughter of a mathematician and mechanic of some note, David Anderson of Finzaugh, was born in 1627 or 1628, and died in 1720, in his ninety-third year. In his youth he was bound apprentice to a mercantile house in Holland. In 1655 he returned to Scotland, and on succeeding soon afterwards to the family estate of Kinardie, he abandoned business, and devoted most of his time to the study of physical science. He had some skill in medicine, which he exerted for the benefit of the poor of his neighbourhood. He was the possessor of the first barometer ever seen in that part of Scotland, and by its aid he predicted changes of the weather with a success which led to his being accused of sorcery before the presbytery of Aberdeen. That body, however, upon inquiring into the case, were satisfied of his innocence of any compact with the powers of evil. As he did not publish any discovery or other result of his labours, his scientific ability is to a great extent left to be inferred from the eminence afterwards attained by his sons, David, James, and Charles. He was twice married, and had thirty-two children. One of his daughters was the mother of the philosopher, Thomas Reid.—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY, JAMES, a great mathematician, and the founder of the scientific eminence of his family, was the younger brother of the preceding. He was born at Aberdeen in November, 1638, and died at Edinburgh in October, 1675. He was taught elementary mathematics by his mother (who has already been mentioned at the beginning of the preceding article), and was educated at the grammar-school of Aberdeen, and afterwards at Marischal college, one of the universities of that city. In 1663 he published, in a work called "*Optica Promota*," his famous invention of the first or "*Gregorian*" reflecting telescope. In that instrument the principal reflector is of the form of a concave paraboloid, with a round orifice in the centre; it causes the rays which come to it from distant objects nearly parallel to each other, to converge towards a small concave reflector in the centre of the tube, by which they are again reflected through the beforementioned orifice to the magnifying eyepiece of the telescope. Although the simpler forms of reflecting telescope afterwards invented by Newton and Herschel are the best for instruments of great size, the Gregorian form is still used as the most convenient for those of moderate dimensions, on account

of the ease with which it can be directed towards an object. In 1664 and 1665 he visited London for the purpose of study and of communication with the men of science of the time, and thence proceeded to Italy, in order to study mathematics at Padua. On his return to England in 1668 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. In the same year he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews, and while there he married Mary, daughter of the painter, George Jamieson. In 1674 he was appointed professor of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh; and there, in October, 1675, while showing his pupils the satellites of Jupiter with his telescope, he was suddenly struck with blindness, and died in a few days afterwards. His principal writings were the following—"Optica Promota," already mentioned; "*Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura*," a memoir read to the Royal Society in 1667; "*Geometriæ Pars Universalis, inserviens quantitatium curvarum transmutationi et mensuræ*," 1668; "*Exercitationes Geometricæ*," 1668; and a small satirical work published in 1672, in which, assuming the name of the bedel of the university of St. Andrews, he exposes (but with more science than humour) some fallacies of a contemporary writer on hydraulics.—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY, DAVID, son of David Gregory of Kinardie, was born at Aberdeen on the 24th of June, 1661. His education, which was begun at Aberdeen, was carried on at the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of master of arts. In 1684, he obtained, at the early age of twenty-three, the professorship of mathematics there; and in that capacity he did an inestimable service to science, held out a bright example to its teachers, and achieved lasting honours for himself, his university, and his nation, by a deed which at the time proved his courage as well as his knowledge—that of being the first of all the professors in the world who expounded to students the discoveries of Newton, and used the *Principia* as an academic text-book. In 1691 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in the same year, by the recommendation of Newton, he was appointed Savilian professor of astronomy in the university of Oxford. In 1695 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Oliphant of Langtown. He died at Maidenhead in Berkshire, on the 10th, 11th, or 12th of October, 1708. A monument to his memory stands in St. Mary's church, Oxford. His principal writings were—"Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum," Edinburgh, 1684, a treatise on the quadrature and rectification of curves; "*Catoptrica et Dioptrica Sphærica Elementa*," 1695, being the substance of the optical part of his lectures at Edinburgh (in this work the possibility of making lenses achromatic was anticipated by reasoning, but the means of effecting that improvement were invented and put in practice by Dollond more than half a century afterwards); "*Elements of Astronomy*," 1702; and various memoirs in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vols. xviii. to xxv. He edited a highly-prized edition of Euclid's *Elements of Geometry* in the original Greek, with a Latin translation, and in conjunction with Halley, the *Conics of Apollonius*.—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY, JAMES, brother of the preceding, and his successor in the chair of mathematics in the university of Edinburgh in 1691. In 1725 he retired, and was succeeded by Maclaurin.

GREGORY, CHARLES, brother of the preceding, became professor of mathematics in the university of St. Andrews in 1707, and resigned his chair in 1739, when he was succeeded by his son. He died in 1763.—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY, DAVID, a scholar and divine, son of David Gregory, the Savilian professor, was educated at Westminster and at Oxford, where he afterwards became the first occupant of a chair established in that university for modern history and languages. At a later period he was master of Sherburn hospital in the county of Durham. In 1736 he was appointed a canon of Christ Church, and in 1756 dean of Christ Church. He died in 1767.—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY, JOHN, a distinguished Scotch physician and professor of medicine, was born at Aberdeen on the 3rd of June, 1724. He was the grandson of the great James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and the son of Dr. James Gregory, the professor of medicine at King's college. After attending the literary classes at Aberdeen, he completed his professional studies at Edinburgh; thence he proceeded to Leyden, which then enjoyed a high reputation as a medical school. He remained in Holland for three years, and while there received from King's college the unsolicited degree of doctor of medicine. He was, not long afterwards, elected professor of moral philo-



sophy in the same university. This chair, however, he resigned in 1749. After making a tour to the continent, he commenced practice as a physician in Aberdeen, and married Elizabeth Forbes, the daughter of Lord Forbes, a lady of remarkable beauty, vivacity, and talent. Two years later he settled in London. The death of his brother James, however, in 1755, and the offer of his chair, induced him to return to Aberdeen. There he remained till 1764. He removed to Edinburgh on his appointment to the professorship of the practice of medicine in the university of that city. By an arrangement with Dr. Cullen, he and that eminent physician, during a long series of years, lectured alternately on the practice and theory of medicine, with much benefit to the university, which during this period rose to great eminence as a medical school. Dr. Gregory, from the age of eighteen, had suffered severely from gout. In 1770, his mother while sitting at table was attacked with this disease and suddenly expired. He prognosticated a similar fate for himself. On the 9th of January, 1773, he was, in point of fact, found dead in bed, a victim to the hereditary complaint. His works are his "Lectures on the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician," published first in 1770, and afterwards in 1772. He wrote a non-professional work entitled "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters," which has been much admired as the product of a kind and sensitive heart.—G. B. y.

GREGORY, JAMES, a distinguished physician and professor of medicine, son of the preceding, was born at Aberdeen in 1753. Educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, he took in 1774 the degree of doctor of medicine in the former university. The two following years he spent abroad. Returning to Edinburgh, he obtained in 1776 the chair of the theory of medicine, and fourteen years later that of the practice of medicine. While discharging his duties as a teacher, he acquired large practice as a consulting physician, and ultimately took his place at the head of the medical profession in Scotland. He died of fever on the 2nd April, 1820. A wit, a humourist, a lover of debate, an accomplished classical scholar after the Oxford model, and an able disciple of the Scotch metaphysicians, Dr. Gregory was long a prominent and much admired member of the literary society of Edinburgh. His chief works are the "Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ," published in 1778; "The Theory of the Moods of Verbs," a dissertation which appeared in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions of 1787, and a collection of "Literary and Philosophical Essays," 1792.—G. B. y.

GREGORY, WILLIAM, who for a number of years filled the chemical chair in the Edinburgh university, was the fourth son of the preceding, and was born on the 25th December, 1803, in Edinburgh, where he was brought up to the medical profession. After graduating he spent some time abroad, visiting different continental laboratories. On his return to Edinburgh he became an extra-academical lecturer on chemistry. In 1837 he succeeded Graham as professor at the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. There, however, he remained but a short time, resigning his appointment in order to lecture at a medical school in Dublin. In 1839 he was made professor of medicine and chemistry at King's college, Aberdeen; and in 1844 he was appointed successor to Dr. Hope in the Edinburgh university, where he remained until his death on 24th April, 1858. He was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh. He worked in Liebig's laboratory in the years 1835 and 1841, and is chiefly known in England as one of the earliest and most able exponents of Liebig's theories. He edited the later editions of Turner's Elements of Chemistry, translated several of Liebig's works, and published the "Outlines of Chemistry." Among his researches we may mention specially his investigation of opium, of uric acid, of bitter almond oil, of hippuric acid, and of creatine; also his preparation of pure hydrochloric acid, of pure phosphoric acid, and his easy method of obtaining silver from the chlorides. In addition to his chemical attainments, he was a good microscopist, and has published, conjointly with Dr. Greville, a memoir on the Diatomaceæ.—J. A. W.

GREGORY, DUNCAN FARQUHARSON, a distinguished mathematician, brother of the preceding, was born in Edinburgh on the 13th of April, 1813, and died on the 23rd of February, 1844. His early education took place at the Edinburgh academy, and at a private school at Geneva. At the university of Edinburgh he studied mathematics under Wallace. In 1833 he entered Trinity college in the university of Cambridge, and there his knowledge of chemistry caused him to be for a time appointed assistant pro-

fessor of that science. He was one of the founders of the Chemical Society of Cambridge. In 1837 he took the degree of bachelor of arts, with high mathematical honours. He then turned his attention to original research in mathematics, and by his labours contributed in an eminent degree to the advancement of the theory of the combination of symbols, or of operations in general, considered independently of the quantities on which they are performed—a theory which may be regarded as the distinguishing feature of the algebra of the present time. He was the originator and first editor of a well-known scientific periodical of the highest order, the *Cambridge Mathematical Journal*. In 1840 he became a fellow of Trinity college, and in 1841 a master of arts; and in that year and 1842 he held the office of "moderator," or principal mathematical examiner. He wrote a most interesting and instructive "Collection of Examples of Processes in the Differential and Integral Calculus," which was published in 1841, and a second edition of it in 1846; and a treatise on the "Application of Analysis to Solid Geometry," which he left unfinished at the time of his early death, but which was completed and published posthumously in 1846. A second edition of this work appeared in 1853.—(Memoir by R. Leslie Ellis, *Camb. Math. Jour.*, vol. iv.)—W. J. M. R.

GREGORY, GEORGE, D.D., was the son of an Irish clergyman, and was born in 1754. He entered a counting-house in Liverpool, with the intention of following commercial pursuits, but afterwards went to the university, and took orders in 1778. A few years after he settled in London, where he became curate of St. Giles', Cripplegate, and evening preacher at the Foundling. In 1804 he was presented to the living of West-Ham in Essex, which he held till his death in 1808. Dr. Gregory was a diligent labourer in various fields of literature. His principal works are a "History of the Christian Church from the earliest periods to the present time;" "Sermons;" "Essays, Historical and Moral;" "Life of Chatterton;" "Dictionary of Arts and Sciences;" "Lectures on Experimental Philosophy;" "Letters on Literature." Dr. Gregory also published a translation of Bishop Lowth's *Lectures on Hebrew Poetry*.—J. B. J.

GREGORY, JOHN, a learned English divine, was born in Buckinghamshire in 1607. In early youth he displayed a fondness and aptitude for learning which attracted the notice of several persons in his native place, who resolved to afford him means for obtaining a better education than could be given to him by his parents. Accordingly, at the age of fifteen he was sent, along with Sir William Drake, in the capacity of servitor to Christ Church college, Oxford. Here he applied to his studies with extraordinary diligence and success; and, even before he took his degrees in arts, which he did in 1628 and 1631, he had acquired great reputation for learning. He edited in 1634 Sir Thomas Ridley's View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, which he enriched by a great body of learned notes. In 1638 Gregory became domestic chaplain to Dr. Duppa, bishop of Winchester; and when that prelate was translated to Salisbury, he obtained a stall in the cathedral. Gregory was deprived of his preferments by the parliamentarians during the civil war, and the last few years of his life were spent in obscurity, embittered by pecuniary distress. His death took place near Oxford in 1646. The work by which Gregory is chiefly known is "Gregorii Posthuma," published in 1650. It is in two parts, the first consisting of notes and observations on some passages of scripture previously published in the author's lifetime, and the second of eight theological tracts, which are replete with learning, but which do not possess much other merit.—J. B. J.

GREGORY, OLINTHUS GILBERT, an English mathematician, noted for his industry and ability in writing text-books of mathematics, physics, and mechanics, was born at Yaxley in Huntingdonshire on the 29th of January, 1774, and died at Woolwich on the 2nd of February, 1841. He was an intimate friend of Hutton, to whose encouragement his perseverance in scientific pursuits is partly ascribed. In 1798 he established himself as a bookseller at Cambridge, and shortly afterwards began to teach mathematics and astronomy there privately, in which pursuit he was very successful, although he never became a member of the university. In 1802 he was appointed mathematical master in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and was afterwards promoted to the office of professor of mathematics, which he held until induced to retire by failing health in 1838. In 1803 the degree of master of arts, and in 1807 or 1808 that of doctor of laws, were conferred on him by the



Marischal college and university of Aberdeen. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the original founders of the Royal Astronomical Society. His principal works are the following—"Lessons, Astronomical and Physical," 1793 (this work has gone through four editions); "A Treatise on Astronomy," 1801; "A Treatise on Mechanics," in three volumes, 8vo, 1806 (a second edition of this work appeared in 1807, and a third in 1815); a "Translation of Häüy's Natural Philosophy," 1807; "Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 1816; "Mathematics for Practical Men," 1825; "Hints to Teachers of Mathematics," 1840; "Letters on the Evidences of the Christian Religion," 1815; the mathematical and mechanical part of a scientific encyclopædia called "Pantologia;" "Memoirs of John Mason Good, M.D.," 1828. He also wrote a memoir of Robert Hall, and edited his works. He edited a new edition of Hutton's Mathematical Tables in 1830, and—along with T. S. Davies—one of Hutton's Course of Mathematics in 1840. He edited for many years the almanacs issued by the Stationers' Company. His works are characterized by sound knowledge, good arrangement, and clearness of explanation. His personal character was highly amiable and generous.—W. J. M. R.

GREIG, SAMUEL CARLOWITZ, was born in Scotland. He distinguished himself in the English navy when Hawke defeated Confians near Belleisle, November 20, 1759, and at the taking of the Havannah in 1762. He entered the Russian navy in 1764, and the improvements which he introduced in shipbuilding obtained for him, six years later, the rank of rear-admiral. He was of material service to Count Orloff in his naval expedition to the Archipelago, which ended in the destruction of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Tchesme. In 1775 he was appointed to the command of Cronstadt, the fortifications of which he strengthened; and he was also rewarded with an estate in Livonia. Becoming an admiral in 1782, he defeated the Swedes off Sweaborg in 1788, and died in the same year on board his ship, leaving behind him valuable plans for the capture of that stronghold. His grandson served against us at the siege of Sebastopol, and is now attached to the Grand-duke Constantine.—W. J. P.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE, Right Honourable, a distinguished statesman, was born the 14th of October, 1712. Educated at Eton and Oxford, he was called to the bar; but at the desire of his maternal uncle, Lord Cobham, he devoted himself to politics. He represented the borough of Buckingham, in successive parliaments, from 1741 until his death in 1770. He early accepted office, and passed by regular gradations to the highest post. Somewhat austere in character, of undoubted integrity, assiduous and fond of business, he was in many respects well qualified for the conduct of public affairs, and he was especially conversant with the business of the house of commons. In 1744 he was made a lord of the admiralty; in 1747 a lord of the treasury. He was treasurer of the navy from 1754 to 1762, with some intervals. Then on separating himself from his brother Lord Temple, and Pitt his brother-in-law, he attached himself to Lord Bute, and was made secretary of state. In October, 1762, he quitted that office to become first lord of the admiralty; and finally, on the resignation of Bute in April, 1763, Grenville was appointed first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer. He was nominally the prime minister, but virtually no more than a tool of Bute's and the king's. In this high office, something different from bureaucratic perfection was wanted—something which Grenville had not. His name is identified with two of the most remarkable mistakes the English government ever made. He began an inglorious war with Wilkes, which lasted seven years; and he introduced the stamp act which led to the ruinous war with our American colonies and their ultimate severance from the parent state. The consequences of his colonial legislation were not seen till after his resignation. The Grenville ministry fell finally in 1765, through their mismanagement of the regency bill, which was introduced to parliament immediately after the king's first transient malady. Grenville died in November, 1770. Regular and exact in his family, Mr. Grenville discharged in the most exemplary manner every social and religious duty. Besides the famous stamp act, there are associated with Mr. Grenville's name two other bills; one passed in 1757 for the more regular payment of the navy; and one passed in 1770 for regulating the proceedings of the house of commons on controverted elections. The latter has been described by Hatsell as "one of the noblest works for the honour of the house of commons and the security of the constitution that ever was

devised by any minister or statesman." Many interesting features in the character of this eminent man are displayed in his correspondence published in the Grenville Papers, edited by W. J. Smith, 1852. Mr. Grenville is said to be the author of a vindication of his own ministry, published in 1766, entitled "Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England, and on the measures taken by the ministry from the conclusion of the peace, relative to the great objects of national interest;" also a pamphlet entitled "The present state of the nation," 1768, has been ascribed to him.—R. H.

GRENVILLE, GEORGE NUGENT, the second son of George, marquis of Buckingham, and of his wife, Baroness Nugent, was born on 31st December, 1789, and succeeded to his mother's title and estates on 16th March, 1813. He took a keen interest in politics and adopted those of the most liberal cast. He sat some time in the house of commons for Aylesbury, but in 1832 was appointed lord high-commissioner of the Ionian isles, which office he held until 1835. In 1831 he published "Memorials of John Hampden, his party, and his times," which was severely handled by Southey in the *Quarterly Review*, 1832. The notice in the *Quarterly* brought out a rejoinder in the shape of a letter from Lord Nugent to Mr. Murray the publisher, to which Southey replied in another letter, "touching Lord Nugent." Both pamphlets are valuable as illustrations of Hampden and his times. Another work of Lord Nugent's, "Lands classical and sacred," appeared in 1843. He also published "Legends of the Library at Lilies," that being the name of his seat in Bucks. On his death, which took place on the 27th of November, 1850, the title became extinct.—R. H.

GRENVILLE, THOMAS, Right Hon., an eminent statesman and classical scholar, son of the Right Hon. George Grenville, and brother of the celebrated Lord Grenville. He was born in 1755. He entered parliament at an early age, and soon attracted the notice of Charles James Fox, who formed so high an opinion of his talents, that he intended him for the governor-generalship of India, had he succeeded in passing his celebrated India bill. In 1784 Grenville lost his seat at the general election, and he retired from public life for upwards of six years, devoting his time to classical literature. He again entered parliament, however, in 1790 as member for Aldborough, and six years later, he was returned for Buckingham, when he separated from Fox and gave a cordial support to government. He was sent to Berlin in 1795 as minister-extraordinary, to induce the king of Prussia to combine with England and her allies in resisting the republican aggressions of France; but in this mission he did not succeed. He was appointed chief-justice in Eyre, south of Trent, in 1800, as some compensation for the disappointments he had experienced; but the office, which was a sinecure, was abolished in 1817. In 1806 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, which office he held only a few months. In 1807 Grenville may be said to have retired from parliamentary life. For many years he had been collecting valuable and scarce works, and the income he received as chief-justice in Eyre, he expended on his library, which at his death was valued at £42,000, and consisted of more than twenty thousand volumes. This valuable collection he bequeathed to the British museum. He died in 1847.—W. H. P. G.

GRENVILLE, WILLIAM WYNDHAM GRENVILLE, Lord, a distinguished statesman, third son of George Grenville, was born in 1759. He was educated first at Eton, and then at the university of Oxford, where he acquired great distinction by his classical attainments. He was elected a member of the house of commons in February, 1782, and in September the same year went to Ireland with his brother, Lord Temple, who had been appointed lord-lieutenant of that country. On the overthrow of the Shelburne administration, Grenville returned to England, and in December, 1783, was appointed paymaster-general of the forces by his kinsman Mr. Pitt, to whom he rendered most valuable assistance in the house of commons. In January, 1789, he was chosen speaker, though strongly opposed by Fox and Burke on the ground of his youth and inexperience. But a few months later, he was appointed secretary of state for home affairs, became Mr. Pitt's principal colleague, and in November, 1790, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Grenville. The critical state of the continent, and of our relations with France at this period, made it exceedingly desirable that the management of foreign affairs should be intrusted to a member of the cabinet in whom the premier and his colleagues had entire confidence; Lord Grenville was therefore transferred to that department in

January, 1791, and during the succeeding ten years carried out the policy of Mr. Pitt with great energy. In 1801 his lordship quitted office along with his illustrious chief, and after a short period of neutrality he and the other Grenvilles united with Mr. Fox and his friends in opposition to Mr. Addington's administration, and ultimately Mr. Pitt himself joined in the same course. On the overthrow of that feeble government in April, 1803, Mr. Pitt was once more placed at the head of affairs; but Lord Grenville refused to join the new ministry, on the ground that Mr. Fox had been excluded by the king, and that it would be dishonourable to abandon that statesman, with whom the Grenvilles had so recently formed an alliance. On the death of Mr. Pitt (23rd January, 1806) "All the Talents" came into office, and Lord Grenville was made premier, with Fox, Grey, Windham, Lord Henry Petty, and Lord Sidmouth for his leading colleagues. But they had no great power in the country, and were cordially disliked by the king. Though repeatedly offered a share in the government (see GREY, EARL), Lord Grenville never again held any political office under the crown. In 1809 he was elected chancellor of the university of Oxford, to the great mortification of the government, and of Lord Eldon, one of the unsuccessful candidates. Lord Grenville continued to act cordially with Lord Grey until 1815, when a difference of opinion arose between them regarding the propriety of renewing the war against Napoleon, which the latter opposed, and the former, true to his old anti-Gallican principles, strenuously advocated. He also supported the government in resisting the motion of Lord Lansdowne in 1819 (after the Peterloo massacre, as it was termed), for inquiring into the distress and the causes of the discontent existing in the manufacturing districts. A few years later his lordship gave a general support to the administration of Mr. Canning, and, in accordance with his early principles, zealously promoted the abolition of the Roman catholic disabilities. He was an able speaker and a good man of business, and though his manners were somewhat haughty and reserved, he had great influence in the house of lords. He spent the closing years of his life in retirement at Dropmore in Buckinghamshire, where he died 12th January, 1834, in his seventy-fifth year. Lord Grenville was an excellent classical scholar, and printed for private circulation, under the title of "Nugæ Metricæ," a volume of translations from the Greek, Italian, and English into Latin. He was also the author of "A New Plan of Finance," &c., 8vo, London, 1806; a "Letter to the Earl of Fingal," 1810; and edited the Letters of Lord Chatham to his Nephew, 8vo, 1804. His valuable collection of family documents has been published under the title of the "Grenville Papers," 2 vols. Lord Grenville married Anne Pitt, daughter of the first Lord Camelford, but left no issue. His title became extinct at his death.—J. T.

GREPPI, GIOVANNI, born in Bologna of a poor but respectable family in 1751; died in Milan in January, 1811. He published four tragedies, eight comedies, modelled upon La Chaussée, and still well reputed; and some non-theatrical poems. He latterly identified himself with the party of the French occupation in Italy, and held various posts under the Cisalpine republic.—W. M. R.

GRESHAM, SIR THOMAS, was the second son of Sir Richard Gresham, lord mayor of London. He was probably born in London in 1519, and when three years old lost his mother. After a residence at Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, he was bound apprentice by his father to an uncle, Sir John Gresham. In 1544 he married Anne, widow of William Read of Beccles. In December, 1551, he settled at Antwerp, where he had already resided for about seven years at different times, and been with his father employed in the king's service, as "king's agent" or "merchant," for the purpose of negotiating loans from the Fuggers and other great merchants in Flanders. On the accession of Mary he was dismissed, but the inefficiency of his successor, Dauntsey, caused his speedy reappointment. Queen Elizabeth continued him in his post. The affairs of his Flemish agency were conducted by him principally through the medium of one Richard Clough, he himself managing his bank or shop, with his crest of a grasshopper over the door, at a house now represented by 68 Lombard Street. But at the close of 1559 he was knighted, and despatched as ambassador as well as queen's agent to Antwerp. There, with a short interval, he resided till March, 1561, spying out the discontents of the Low Countries, and at odd times buying buttons and iron chests for the queen and courtiers. After about eleven months' absence he returned

home. Previous to 1564 Gresham had resided, when driven from London by the plague, on an estate near Norwich; but in that year he took for his country house Osterley in Heston parish. An offer was made by him in the January of the next year, after the example of his father Sir Richard in 1538, to erect a bourse or exchange, if the corporation would give the site, for the merchants, who had formerly transacted business together in the open air. The proposal was accepted, and the building covered in by November, 1567; the whole being under the direction of a Flemish architect, Henricke. He now transacted his ordinary business, both private and public, at Antwerp, through Mr. Clough; he himself residing at Gresham house, lately built by him in Bishopsgate Street. In 1569 he effected a change in our financial system, persuading the crown to look for loans to English merchants rather than to the foreign ones; the latter source having indeed been stopped by the war. On the 23d January, 1571, the Bourse was visited by the queen, after dining at Gresham house, and proclaimed by a herald as the "Royal Exchange." His prosperity and the confidence placed in him by the court were, however, not without their drawbacks. He was looked upon by his brother merchants as responsible for their loans to the state. So in 1573 he had, as afterwards in 1576 at Osterley, to support the expensive honour of a visit from the queen at Mayfield in Sussex. In 1572 we find him a commissioner for the better government of the capital, and in 1576 one for inquiring into the state of foreign exchanges. But that which has made his name best known to us is his provision, in 1575, for the erection of his house in Bishopsgate Street into a college, with seven professors. On the 21st November, 1579, at the age of sixty, he died of a fit of apoplexy, having long controlled the exchange with foreign countries, and being known as the "royal merchant." A picture of him by Holbein is extant, and an elaborate tomb in St. Helen's. His funeral cost £800, an enormous sum for those times. In 1768 the site of Gresham house was sold to government for the excise office, and in 1838 the exchange, rebuilt after the great fire, was again burnt down.—W. S., L.

GRESSET, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, born at Amiens in 1709; died in 1777. Educated in the jesuit school at Amiens, he entered into the society as novice before he was sixteen. He then passed to Paris to the collège of Louis le Grand, and his exercises in prose and verse while there were much admired. An amusing story which he was told while there, was afterwards related by him in familiar verse, and threw open to him the doors of the academy. The "Vert-vert," a poem as lively and as graceful, and distinguished by the same kind of playfulness as Pope's Rape of the Lock, published in England a few years before the "Vert-vert" was written, was produced in the author's twenty-fourth year. The poem has been translated into English by Cooper (Chalmers' Poets, vol. xv.) and by Montagu. In another *jeu d'esprit* of the same character, "Ma Chartreuse," Gresset describes his cell at the college of Louis le Grand. He also published a translation of the Eclogues of Virgil. The jesuits were angry at the character of his verses, seemingly with little cause; he had not taken the final vows, and was quietly removed from the society. He wrote a tragedy in the King Cambyse vein, "Edward the Second;" and a comedy which was admired, "Le Méchant." He published a romance, and interchanged civilities in rhyme with Frédéric of Prussia. Gresset soon, however, grew weary of the world of letters and fashion, and returned to Amiens. He married a relative of Galland, the author or translator of the Thousand and One Nights. He had no family. Gresset held the office of directeur of the academy, which rendered it necessary for him occasionally to visit Paris; but his heart was in Amiens and in devotional exercises, to which he now gave himself with great fervour. Unluckily the recollection of his old sins of playful verse led the king (Louis XV.) to whom he had officially to deliver the addresses of the academy, to regard him as no better than a "philosophe," and he turned his back upon him. Gresset's residence was on the banks of the Somme. He seldom went to Amiens, except to the meetings of a literary society which he had established there. Verse he still wrote and read to his academy of Amiens. He sought to publish it more extensively, but Paris refused to be amused by what at best was but an imitation of his old style. He could not give up the habit of authorship. He wrote comedies, and piously burned them. He wrote a satire against a physician in his neighbourhood, who was too fond of scribbling in



newspapers. He added cantos to the "Vert-vert," which were less lucky than Pope's additions to the Rape of the Lock. Jean Jacques, on his return from England, visited Gresset. A graceful compliment was paid to Gresset by Bertin in the present of a service of Sèvres china, each piece representing a scene from the "Vert-vert." The old man used to show it with delight, saying, "Voilà mon poëme, édition de Sèvres."—J. A., D.

GRETRY, ANDRÉ ERNEST MODESTE, a musician, was born at Liege, February 11, 1741, and died at Montmorency, September 24, 1813. His father played the violin in the collegiate church of St. Denis, in the choir of which institution the boy was placed in 1747. Leclerc, the choir-master, was severe, but young Grétry had so ardent a passion for music, that he forbore to complain of the harsh treatment he received from this disciplinarian, fearing the disclosure of it might induce his father to remove him from the choir. A superstition prevailed at Liege that any prayer would be granted which was offered on the occasion of one's first communion; in this belief, when the young chorister was confirmed, he prayed with all his fervour while taking the sacrament, that he might either die or become distinguished in life. On the same day a heavy beam fell upon him, and so injured him that he was taken up for dead. He regarded this incident as an assurance from heaven that the second alternative of his confirmation prayer would be granted, and was thus convinced that he would become a great musician—a conviction which materially affected his character and influenced his career. His illness, occasioned by the accident, compelled his temporary removal from the choir; during which time he received lessons of Reniken, whose greatly milder manner than that of his former teacher, had so beneficial an effect on his progress that, on his reappearance as a singer, he excited general admiration. He was now placed under Moreau for the study of composition; but he was too eager to write to be able to give due attention to the course of exercises to which his master would have restricted him; and to this impatience of rule is to be ascribed the want of theoretical knowledge that marks all his writings. He composed a mass and six symphonies, which proved his great natural facility; and this so interested one of the canons of the college, that he furnished the young artist with means to go to Rome to pursue his contrapuntal studies. Arrived there in 1759, Grétry placed himself under Casali, from whose teaching he profited no more than from that he had already received. At Rome he made his first dramatic essay in "Le Vendemiatrix," an intermezzo, which was brought out at one of the small theatres in 1765. Being advised that he would find in Paris a better field than in Italy for the exercise of the faculty he had evinced in this little work, he started for the French capital at the beginning of 1767. He rested at Geneva in the hope of inducing Voltaire to furnish him with a libretto for an opera, but without obtaining what he desired. He wrote a piece, however, for the Geneva theatre, which was produced with some success during his stay. He reached Paris at the close of the year, and after some of the difficulties incidental to every stranger in a great metropolis, he obtained the libretto of "Le Huron" from Marmontel, set it to music, and produced it at the Opéra Comique in 1768. This was the commencement of a series of successes of such brilliancy as has scarcely been equalled. Grétry produced fifty operas—the last of which, "Delphis et Mopsa," appeared in 1803—and received during his life such honours as have never been conferred on a living musician. He was created a member of all the artistic and learned institutions which admitted musicians into their fellowship, not in Paris only, but in other cities in and out of France; he received municipal honours from his native town; he was one of the first three men chosen to represent the department of musical composition in the French Institute; he was accorded the decoration of the legion of honour; a street was named after him; his bust was placed on the exterior of one theatre, and his statue in the entrance hall of another. The loss of the several pensions derived from the performance of his works—which he suffered in common with every one so connected with the French theatres, through the disarrangement of affairs by the Revolution—was made up to him by Napoleon, as a tribute to his merit; and, not closing with his life, this series of distinctions was continued in the extraordinary ceremonies of his funeral—the public mass, the many orations over his grave (especially one by Méhul), the special performance at the theatre, and the concert selected from his music; and finally, his heart was disinterred and

removed to Liege, the authorities claiming that his native town was the appropriate resting-place for this relic—which claim was the subject of a law-suit as remarkable for its violence as for the cause it contested. In spite of these manifold acknowledgments, Grétry was not a good musician, and, indeed, had so little conscience with regard to his works, that he confided the orchestration of his last twenty operas to his friend Panzeron—being incompetent to the task himself, and incapable of the study which alone could fit him for it—and wrote only the voice parts, with an indication of the harmony. Beyond the intrinsic proof in his music that he was deficient in technical skill, there is equal evidence of his want of knowledge in his "Méthode simple," 1802, in which the simplicity of the author is more manifest than that of his system; and further, he was appointed, in deference to his eminent position, inspecteur de l'enseignement at the conservatoire upon its opening in 1795; but resigned the office in a few months, surely not because he found himself more than adequate to its discharge. The first volume of his "Mémoires ou Essais sur la Musique," a gossiping self-complacent autobiography, wherein Grétry sets forth his views on the paramount importance of the just declamation of every syllable set to music, was printed in 1789; and the other two volumes, a series of dissertations on the art and matters connected with it, in 1797; this work was really written by Legrand from data furnished him by the reputed author. Grétry issued also a political tract, "La Vérité," in which his republican tenets are avowed; and he occupied his last years with another literary effort, "Reflexions d'un Solitaire," which his friends did not deem it expedient to bring before the world. Two of his operas, "Zémire et Azor," 1771, and "Richard Cœur de Lion," 1785, have been adapted to the English stage; and his "Guillaume Tell," 1791, created some interest on its revival in Paris, when Rossini produced his opera of the same name.—His daughter, LUCILLE, born in 1770, produced two successful operas, the first at thirteen years of age. She died in 1792.—G. A. M.

\* GRETSCH, NIKOLAI IVANOVITCH, a celebrated Russian writer and statesman, born 3rd August (old style), 1787, at St. Petersburg. He was descended from an old Bohemian family, and, after studying at a school of law, entered the university of his native city. From 1809 to 1813 he was professor of Russian literature at the German high school of St. Petersburg. He began to write at an early period, his "Tables of Declensions and Conjugations" having appeared in 1809–11. In 1812 he founded, and until 1818 edited, a weekly journal, the *Suinn Oletchestva*, or Son of the Country. From 1813 to 1816 he was professor at the St. Petersburg gymnasium; but in 1817 his health compelled him to retire from the work of teaching, and he was appointed honorary librarian of the imperial library. He then travelled in Germany and France, and made himself master of the Lancasterian system, which, on his return home, he introduced into various public schools. In 1824 he withdrew from public duties, and was named associate councillor. He now gave himself wholly to literature; but in 1830 he was made councillor of state and a minister of the interior. In 1827 he wrote an account of the principal Russian writers, and soon after a "Practical Russian Grammar." In 1825 he took part in founding the Russian journal, the *Northern Bee*. In 1830 he published his "Manual of Russian Literature." In 1831 he published his "Escape of a Russian to Germany;" in 1834, the "Black Woman;" and an "Essay on the History of Russian Literature." In 1836 he was attached to the ministry of finance, and visited England, France, and Germany, where he inspected the principal industrial schools and mechanics' institutions. In 1838 he was made a councillor of state. In 1839 he delivered at St. Petersburg a course of lectures on Russian literature, which were published in 1841, in which year his health took him to Germany, Italy, and France. He returned to Russia in 1844. He wrote three volumes of "Letters on a Journey in England, France, and Germany," which were published in 1838; and he afterwards wrote "Letters on Travel in Germany and Italy," which appeared in three volumes in 1843. Besides the works already named, Gretsch has written, by direction of the Grand-duke Michael Pavlovitch, a "Comparative Grammar of Russian, German, and French" for use in military schools. He undertook the direction of the Russian Conversations Lexicon, of which he superintended the first six volumes and a half. He compiled a Military Dictionary in connection with General Von Seddeker. While in Germany he had a dispute with the editor of Literary Sketches



from Russia, and in 1844 he published a critique of Custine's work, *Russia* in 1829. For some years he has been chiefly occupied with the periodical press, and in 1854 was one of the founders of *Le Nord*.—B. H. C.

GRETZER, JACOB, an eminent writer of the jesuits, was born in 1560 at Markdorf in the diocese of Constance, and entered the Society of Jesus in his seventeenth year. He studied, and afterwards became a professor, at the catholic university of Ingolstadt. For three years he taught philosophy, for seven he held the chair of morals, and for fourteen he lectured on scholastic theology or dogmatics. His whole life was a controversy with the enemies of his order and church, on which he brought to bear immense industry, learning, and mental vigour. Among others he entered into controversy with Duplessis Mornay, in answer to his famous work, *Mystère de l'Iniquité*. More than a hundred and fifty works are ascribed to his pen. He stood in high favour with the Emperor Ferdinand II. and Pope Clement VIII., as well as with his own sovereign, Maximilian I. of Bavaria. Among the Romanists he was styled "Magnus Lutherorum domitor, malleus hereticorum et calumniatorum Societatis Iesu terror." Even Bellarmine occasionally betook himself to him for counsel and aid. He died at Ingolstadt, 29th January, 1625. His collected works appeared at Regensburg in 1730-39, in seventeen thick folios.—P. L.

GREUZE, JEAN BAPTISTE, a celebrated French genre painter, was born at Tournus in Burgundy in 1726; he studied first under a painter of the name of Landon at Lyons, and became afterwards a pupil of the académie des beaux arts at Paris, and completed his studies at Rome. Greuze is best known in this country for his pictures of women, heads of girls, and such works of which we have an example in the national gallery. He was also a portrait painter, but his great works are family pieces belonging to the higher genre; he executed only one strictly called historical picture, "Severus reprimand-ing his son Caracalla." Greuze, however, considered his works to belong to the higher class of intellectual performances. He was long an associate of the French Academy of Painting; but as he was placed in the class of genre painters, that is, *Peintres du genre bas*, when he was elected a full member, he considered it a degradation, and retired altogether from the Academy. He died, March 21st, 1805. Greuze has been called the *Lachausée* of painting, or the French Hogarth, a compliment he does not merit, though he was an excellent painter. His favourite subjects are illustrations of the affections and domestic duties, their observance or violation; but he is often exaggerated and theatrical. There are some good examples of his work in the Louvre—as "the Village Bride" and the "Broken Pitcher." The "Little Girl with the Dog," engraved by Ch. Porporati, by some is considered the painter's masterpiece.—R. N. W.

GREVILLE, FULKE, Lord Brooke, best known as the friend and biographer of Sir Philip Sidney, was born at his father's seat of Beauchamp Court, Alcester, in Warwickshire, in 1554. His family was an ancient and honourable one, which had enriched itself by important alliances, his mother being a daughter of the earl of Westmoreland. He received his early education at an eminent school in Shrewsbury, in the company, there is reason to believe, of his near kinsman Sir Philip Sidney; and between them there grew up a strong friendship, which was severed only by death. For a period he was a gentleman commoner at Oxford, perhaps again, in the company of Sidney, at Christ Church; but he completed his education at Trinity college, Cambridge. Trained, after the manner of the time, in all knightly as well as all intellectual accomplishments, he received a final polish in continental travel, and was introduced to Queen Elizabeth and her court by his uncle, Robert Greville. He became a prime favourite of the queen; Walsingham was his relative; and the father of his dearest friend was Sir Henry Sidney, for a time lord president of Wales. Sir Henry conferred on him various lucrative employments in connection with the principality; and we find him eventually clerk of the signet to the council of Wales, with the salary, very large for those times, of £2000 a year. But the spirited young man, like his friend Philip, wished to see the world, and this was just what their royal mistress did not wish. He himself has recorded how Elizabeth on several occasions either baffled or punished the indulgence of an adventurous disposition. He accompanied by stealth his kinsman Walsingham, sent in 1578 to Flanders on an embassy, and was punished on his return by being forbidden the royal presence

for months. It is to this escapade, however, that we probably owe the very interesting account of his interview with William the Silent, given afterwards from memory in his biography of Sidney. Greville never was allowed active employment in the wars, and had to content himself with his rôle of courtier. He was knighted by Elizabeth, was appointed by her treasurer of marine causes for life, and in 1599, if a rumoured invasion of the Spaniards had been attempted, he was to have sailed to meet them as a vice-admiral of the fleet.

On the death of Elizabeth, her successor seemed desirous of continuing her patronage. Greville was made a knight of the bath by James, and his lucrative secretaryship to the council of Wales was confirmed to him for life. The ruinous castle of Warwick was presented to him, and, at an expense of £20,000, he converted it into one of the most splendid mansions and domains in England. But the policy of the opening years of the new reign did not please him, nor was Cecil his friend; and he meditated retirement into private life to write a history of England from the marriage of Henry VII. to the death of Elizabeth. Few episodes in the history of our literature are more curious than Greville's own account (in the *Life of Sidney*) of his interview with Cecil to request access to the "obsolete records of the council chest"—the state paper office of those days—of Cecil's refusal, except under conditions tantamount to a censorship of the contemplated work, and of Greville's consequent abandonment of the scheme. Instead of the history, Greville amused his leisure with the composition and revision of his ice-cold tragedies and poems. After the death of Cecil, he was taken again into favour by James, raised to the peerage as Lord Brooke of Beauchamp Court, appointed chancellor of the exchequer, and subsequently one of the lords of the bedchamber, then accounted a more important post than the other, which he resigned on receiving it. The closing scene of his career was in every respect extraordinary. Greville had been noted for his warm patronage of the deserving, and for his great liberality and munificence. Camden, Speed, Daniel, Davenant, and it is said even Shakspeare and Spenser, experienced his bounty. Yet his death was caused by an alleged oblivion of the claims of an old dependent, Ralph Haywood, who, after expostulating with his master for having omitted his name in a testamentary document executed in February, 1628, stabbed him in the back. Lord Brooke died of the effects of the wound on the 30th September, 1628, and his corpse was conveyed to St. Mary's church, Warwick, where a monument was erected with the inscription, "Fulke Greville, servant to Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney—Trophæum Peccati." Of his biography we shall only add one item more. He represented Warwickshire frequently in the house of commons with Sir Thomas Lucy, of the family which Shakspeare has made famous. Lord Bacon, who esteemed him highly, and who submitted the *Life of Henry VII.* to his inspection, has honoured him by recording in the *Apophthegms* one of his sharp parliamentary sayings.

Little or nothing of Lord Brooke's composition was printed under his own auspices during his lifetime. He bequeathed, however, his writings, carefully revised by himself, to a friend for posthumous publication, and in 1633 appeared "Certain Learned and Elegant Works of the Right Honourable Fulke, Lord Brooke, written in his youth, and familiar exercise with Sir Philip Sidney." The volume contains three didactic poems, two tragedies of portentous frigidity, a number of small poems, and two curious epistles in prose. A poem on religion is printed in Lord Brooke's "Remains," published at London in 1670. Among literary archæologists a demand is occasionally made for the issue of a collective edition of Lord Brooke's writings. But of these the only one to which a genuine interest still attaches is "The Life of the Renowned Sir Philip Sidney, with the true interest of England as it then stood in relation to all foreign princes," published in 1652. As a life it is far from perfect, but, with all its deficiencies, it is the basis of any possible biography of Sir Philip, and it contains some very curious autobiographical passages. A modern edition of Lord Brooke's *Life of Sidney*, with preface, notes, &c., was privately printed by Sir Egerton Bridges at Lee Priory in 1816.—F. E.

GREVILLE, ROBERT, Lord Brooke, born in 1608. His father, uncle of Fulk Greville, had introduced his nephew to the court of Queen Elizabeth, and Robert, the subject of the present notice, reaped the reward of his father's kindness. Adopted



in early life and educated by the first Lord Brooke, upon the death of that nobleman, he succeeded to his title and estates. In 1630 the name of the second Lord Brooke occurs in history along with the names of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Rich, as assignees from the Earl Warwick of certain rich settlements near Providence in America. At the outbreak of the civil war Lord Brooke attached himself to the party of the parliament. He attained a high rank in the parliamentary army, and was much respected by his party. He fell in battle at Lichfield in 1643. He was author of "The Nature of Truth," 1641; "A Discourse concerning the Nature of that Episcopie which is exercised in England," 1641, and "Two Speeches spoken at Guildhall," 1642.—R. V. C.

\* GREVILLE, ROBERT KAYE, a distinguished naturalist and botanist, was born on 13th December, 1794, at Bishop Auckland in the county of Durham. He began to study plants before he knew that any book was written on the subject, and before he was nineteen he had made careful coloured drawings of between one and two hundred native plants. He was intended for the medical profession, and accordingly he passed through the usual curriculum of four years in London and Edinburgh; but circumstances having rendered him independent of the practice of the profession, and, above all, natural history having taken too deep root in his heart, he did not go up for his degree, but devoted himself to botany. In 1824 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the university of Glasgow. He delivered several popular courses of lectures on botany, and made extensive collections of plants, insects, shells, and marine crustacea. Advancing age led to a less exclusive devotion to the subject, and to the disposal of his phanerogamous herbarium and ferns, as well as his collection of insects, to the university of Edinburgh. At the same time a change of circumstances led him to take up landscape painting as a profession. He still, however, continues to prosecute natural history, and has of late devoted much attention to the Diatomaceæ, and to his general collection of land and fresh-water mollusca, which is the finest in Scotland. Dr. Greville has taken also a warm interest in many important social reforms, and in various schemes of christian philanthropy. He took a prominent part in the agitation carried on for many years against slavery in our colonies. He was one of the four vice-presidents of the great antislavery association of all countries, held in London in 1840. When the temperance reform was first introduced into this country, he gave up a large portion of his time to it for several years, and addressed innumerable meetings on the subject, besides using his pen largely in its support. The Sabbath question also called forth his energies, and he acted for four years as secretary of the Sabbath Alliance. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, an honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy, a member of the Imperial Academy *Natura Curiosorum*, and of the Natural History Society of Leipzig, honorary secretary of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, corresponding member of the Natural History Societies of Paris, Cherbourg, Brussels, Philadelphia, &c. Among his works may be noticed the following—"Flora Edinensis;" "Scottish Cryptogamic Flora;" "Algæ Britannicæ;" "Icones Filicum," in conjunction with Sir W. J. Hooker, besides numerous papers on ferns, algæ, mosses, and diatoms, in various scientific journals.—J. H. B.

GREW, NEHEMIAH, a famous English botanist; was born at Coventry about the year 1628, and died suddenly in London on 25th March, 1711. He prosecuted the study of medicine, and after obtaining his degree settled at Coventry. In 1664 he commenced his researches into the anatomy and physiology of plants. He afterwards went to London in 1772, and was elected a fellow and afterwards secretary of the Royal Society, to which he communicated several valuable papers. His chief work is the "Anatomy of Vegetables." He also determined the functions of the stamens and pistil, and was the first to demonstrate the structure of the flowers of compositæ.—J. H. B.

GREY, CHARLES GREY, second earl, was descended from a family which had been settled in Northumberland for many generations, and branches of which had borne the titles of Earls of Tankerville and the Barons Grey of Werk. He was born at Falldon, near Alnwick, 13th March, 1764. His father, Sir Charles Grey of Howick, served with distinction at the battle of Minden and at the siege and capture of Quebec, was raised to the peerage for his military services in 1801, and was created an earl in 1806. His illustrious son was educated first at Eton,

and subsequently at King's college, Cambridge. At the age of eighteen he visited the continent, and spent nearly two years in making the tour of France, Spain, and Italy. His political career commenced on his return home in 1786, when he was elected member for the county of Northumberland shortly before he had completed his twenty-first year. The relations of the young member were all connected with the tory party, and it was therefore a matter of no small surprise when Mr. Grey enlisted under the banner of Fox, and soon became one of the most formidable leaders of the opposition. His maiden speech (February, 1787) was against Mr. Pitt's commercial treaty with France, and attracted great attention by the clearness and force of its reasoning, as well as by the animation and grace of the youthful orator's delivery. In the following year, at the age of twenty-four, he was selected by the house of commons, along with Burke, Fox, Sheridan, and Windham, to conduct the impeachment of Warren Hastings at the bar of the British nobility; and from that time forward was regarded as one of the leading members of the whig party. He of course took a prominent part in the debates on the regency bill in 1789, and strenuously supported the whig view of the rights of the heir-apparent to the throne; but Mr. Grey was no mere political partisan, and showed his independence by his subsequent opposition to the additional grant for liquidating the prince's debts. The eventful career of the French revolution now commenced, and in no long time exercised vast influence both on the public policy of our country and on the position of the whig party. At the outset Burke declared himself hostile to the changes in the constitution of France; and as the excesses of the French revolutionists became more flagrant, Mr. Wyndham, the duke of Portland, Earl Fitzwilliam, and other whig magnates, abandoned their party and gave their support to the government. Mr. Grey, however, remained firm in his adherence to his principles, and strenuously supported Mr. Fox and his diminished band of followers in their opposition to a war with France. At this period too, the name of the young statesman first became associated with the great question of parliamentary reform, which in his old age he had the satisfaction of carrying to a triumphant conclusion. He was one of the founders and most active members of the famous "Society of the Friends of the People," which was formed in 1792 for the purpose of obtaining a reform in the system of parliamentary representation; and on the 30th April of that year he gave notice of a motion for the next session embodying the declaration, that "the evils which threaten the constitution can only be corrected by timely and temperate reform." Accordingly, on the 6th of May, 1793, the subject was brought before the house of commons. An immense number of petitions were presented in favour of parliamentary reform, the most important of which was an elaborate document from the Friends of the People, stating with great precision and distinctness the defects in the existing system of parliamentary representation, and offering to prove that a majority of the house of commons was returned by one hundred and sixty individuals. Mr. Grey then moved that the petitions should be referred to a select committee, but his motion was negatived by a majority of two hundred and eighty-two to forty-one. Throughout the whole of the critical period which followed this unsuccessful effort, Mr. Grey, true to his principles, persisted in the thankless task of resisting the measures of the government, supported though it was by an overwhelming majority in parliament, as well as by the great body of the nation. Although he admitted that France "groaned under a furious tyranny to which the dominion of Nero or Caligula was preferable," he strove on every opportunity to bring to a close the war between Britain and that country. He made an earnest, though of course fruitless attempt, in 1794, to obtain an inquiry into the conduct of the ministry in bringing foreign troops into the country without the consent of parliament. He resisted the suspension of the habeas corpus act and the "detestable" bill of 1796 to restrain public meetings; and he exposed the wasteful expenditure of the government, and their unconstitutional application of public money to other purposes than those for which it had been voted by the house of commons. But all his motions, though supported by undeniable facts and most conclusive reasoning, were rejected by overwhelming majorities. In 1797 he brought forward once more the question of parliamentary reform, and proposed a plan for the extension of the suffrage and the redistribution of electoral rights; but his motion was lost by two hundred and fifty-eight to ninety-three, and the question

was virtually put to rest for more than a generation. Mr. Grey did not again take part in the discussions in the house until 1799, when he delivered one of his ablest speeches against Mr. Pitt's propositions for a union with Ireland. In January, 1806, Mr. Pitt died, and a whig ministry ("All the Talents") was in consequence formed under Lord Grenville. Mr. Grey, now become Lord Howick, was appointed first lord of the admiralty, and on the death of Mr. Fox in October following, he succeeded that statesman in the foreign office, and as leader of the house of commons. The ministry was dismissed in March, 1807, in consequence of their attempt to remove some of the existing Roman catholic disabilities, but not before Lord Howick had carried through the house of commons the memorable act for the abolition of the slave trade. In November following, on the death of his father, Lord Howick became Earl Grey, and conjointly with Lord Grenville led the opposition in the house of lords. Repeated overtures were made to these distinguished statesmen to join the administration in 1809 and 1810; and after the tragical death of Mr. Perceval in May, 1812, they were requested by the prince regent to undertake the formation of a new ministry, but on each occasion the offers were unhesitatingly rejected. During the next eighteen years Earl Grey was the recognized chief of the whig party, and strenuously opposed the policy of the government, especially their coercive measures, their conduct in regard to the Manchester massacre, and their bill of pains and penalties against Queen Caroline. Through every stage of the conflict to which the trial of the queen gave rise, Grey stood forth as the champion of the unhappy princess, debating questions of law, cross-examining witnesses with almost professional skill, and directing the thunders of his declamation at one time against the king, at another against the ministry, who had lent themselves to the gratification of his majesty's vindictive feelings. He approved of the recognition of the South American republics and of the commercial policy of Mr. Huskisson; but he attacked Mr. Canning when he became prime minister in 1827, though the great body of the whigs in parliament gave him their support, and criticised with great severity the policy of that brilliant and dexterous rather than sound and consistent minister, whose declaration of unqualified opposition to reform Lord Grey especially condemned; and he supported the duke of Wellington's unpopular amendment on the ministerial corn bill, declaring that if a contest should take place between the house of lords and the people, he should stand or fall with his order—a resolution which he speedily found it necessary to modify. The period was now approaching when he was to see the long-cherished principles—for the sake of which he had been content to spend upwards of forty years in the cold shade of opposition—carried triumphantly into effect. The repeal of the test act and of the Romish disabilities, and the impulse given by the second French revolution prepared the way for the reform of the representative system; and on the downfall of the Wellington ministry in 1830, Earl Grey was sent for by King William IV., and requested to form an administration. The new cabinet, which was composed of nearly all the leading whigs with a few moderate tories, took for its motto—peace, retrenchment, and reform. "All that I professed in opposition," said the premier, "I now purpose to accomplish when I am in power," and it must be admitted that on the whole he fulfilled his pledge. A bill for the reform of parliament was accordingly brought forward, 1st March, 1831. A history of this measure will be given under another head.—(See RUSSELL, LORD JOHN.) Suffice it to say here, that when, on the 7th of May, 1832, Lord Lyndhurst carried a motion against the government which placed the reform bill in jeopardy, and King William refused to give them power to create a sufficient number of peers to carry the measure, if this should be necessary, the ministry resigned. But after a perilous interregnum of ten days, during which the country trembled on the verge of revolution, Earl Grey returned to office with full powers to carry out his bill, which accordingly passed the house of lords on the 4th of June, and three days afterwards received the royal assent. The first meeting of the reformed parliament took place on the 29th of January, 1833. The emancipation of the slaves in the British colonies, the abolition of the East India Company's monopoly, the reform of the Irish church and of the English poor law, were its earliest and most important measures. But the ministry was meanwhile shaken by personal differences and by the secession of four of its most active members—Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Lord Ripon, and the duke of Richmond; and some misunderstandings having arisen among the

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remainder respecting the renewal of the Irish coercion bill, Earl Grey resigned his office 9th July, 1834. For a year or two he occasionally attended the house of lords, but the remainder of his long and honourable life was for the most part spent in retirement, surrounded by his numerous family, and in the enjoyment of "honour, love, troops of friends," and the general respect of his countrymen. He died at Howick hall, Northumberland, on the 17th July, 1845, in the eighty-second year of his age, leaving a reputation for unblemished honour, integrity, and consistency, second to that of no English statesman in ancient or modern times. In private Lord Grey was gentle, courteous, and self-denying; but it was alleged that in public he was cold, reserved, and haughty. His personal appearance was stately and commanding; and he had a flexible and sonorous voice, a graceful and animated delivery, and a dignified yet unaffected manner. He married in 1794 Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Lord Ponsonby, and had by her eight sons and five daughters.—J. T.

\* GREY, SIR GEORGE, Right Hon., an English statesman, son of the late Sir George Grey, resident commissioner of Portsmouth dockyard, and nephew of the second Earl Grey, was born in 1799. He was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1821 and took the degree of M.A. in 1824; was called to the bar at Lincoln's inn in 1826, and entered the house of commons in 1832 as member for Devonport. He was appointed under-secretary for the colonies in July, 1834, but quitted office in November on the dismissal of the Melbourne administration. On the overthrow of Sir Robert Peel's government in April, 1835, Sir George resumed his former office, which he held till 1839, when he became judge-advocate-general, and subsequently chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. On the formation of Lord John Russell's administration in July, 1846, Sir George was appointed home secretary—an office which he held till February, 1852. In June, 1854, he became secretary for the colonies; in February following he was again appointed home secretary, till March, 1858. In June, 1859, he resumed the office of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which he still holds. He sat for North Northumberland from 1847 to 1852, when he lost his seat, but was soon after returned for Morpeth, which he at present represents. Sir George is a fluent speaker and a most efficient minister; and is highly esteemed both by his friends and his opponents.—J. T.

\* GREY, SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., an adventurous explorer and distinguished colonial administrator, was born in Ireland in 1812. Having completed with honour his studies at the Royal military college, and attained to the rank of lieutenant, he in 1836, in conjunction with Lieutenant Lushington, addressed a letter to Lord Glenelg, then secretary of state for the colonies, containing the offer to conduct an expedition to explore the western coast of Australia from Swan River northward. The offer was accepted with modifications, and the result was a series of expeditions in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839, in which numberless perils and distresses were manfully encountered and overcome, and which served at least to show the admirable courage and readiness of the leader. In an unfortunate skirmish with the natives Mr. Grey was badly wounded in the hip with a spear. In 1841 an account of the expeditions was published under the title of "Journal of Two Expeditions of Discovery in North-west and Western Australia." Captain Grey had now made himself a man of mark; and when, in 1841, the experiment at colonizing South Australia had well-nigh proved a failure, he was appointed to supersede Colonel Gawler, and commence a system of rigorous retrenchment in the expenditure. He fully justified the opinion that had been formed of him, and only quitted this post in 1846 for a more difficult one, the governorship of New Zealand then disturbed by a war between the aborigines and the colonists. The better to understand the duties before him in this colony, Sir George Grey, who had been knighted in 1848, studied the language and the legends of the Maori people, and was thus enabled to give to the world in 1855 a work entitled "Polynesian Mythology and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealand Race, as furnished by their priests and chiefs." In 1854 Sir George was appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope, an office which he still retains, and where he is not only distinguished for his good government, but applies himself to the study of African ethnology. He has made a valuable collection of illustrations of that subject, and has printed privately a catalogue of the collection.—R. H.

\* GREY, HENRY GEORGE, third earl, eldest son of the great

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whig premier, was born in 1802, and was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He contested his native country of Northumberland at the general election of 1826; but, after a long and severe struggle, he was left at the bottom of the poll. He entered parliament in 1829 as member for Winchester under the courtesy title of Viscount Howick, and, at the following election in 1830, was returned for Higham Ferrers (both boroughs were disfranchised by the reform bill). In 1831 he was elected for the county of Northumberland. Upon the formation of his father's ministry in 1830, Lord Howick was appointed under-secretary of state for the colonies, but resigned his office in 1833, in consequence of his disapprobation of Lord Stanley's scheme for the emancipation of the slaves. After the secession of a portion of the cabinet in 1834, Lord Howick became under-secretary for the home department. He of course retired on the dismissal of the Melbourne ministry in November of that year; but when they returned to power in April, 1835, he was appointed secretary-at-war. On the downfall of the government in 1841, Lord Howick not only lost his office, but had the mortification of being ejected from his seat for the northern division of Northumberland, which he had represented for nearly ten years. He was soon after, however, elected member for Sunderland, and took a prominent part in the debates in opposition to the measures of Sir Robert Peel's administration. On the death of his father in 1845 Lord Howick was elevated to the upper house; and in the following year he became colonial secretary in the cabinet of Lord John Russell. His administration of our colonies was by no means popular, and frequent misunderstandings and disputes took place between these dependencies of the British empire and the colonial office. On Earl Grey's retirement along with his colleagues in 1852, he prepared a vindication of his colonial policy, which he published in 1853, in two vols. 8vo. He was not included in the coalition ministry of Lord Aberdeen. On its dissolution, however, he was offered, but declined the office of minister-at-war, on the ground that he did not consider the war with Russia "just and necessary." Since that period he has kept aloof both from Lord Derby's and Lord Palmerston's government, and has separated himself from the liberal party on the reform bill of session 1860 and on various other questions. Earl Grey is an able and thoroughly honest and fearless statesman; but his wayward temper and somewhat impracticable turn of mind have materially impaired his usefulness and influence. He is lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, and an official trustee of the British Museum.—J. T.

GREY, LADY JANE, the "twelfth-day" queen of England, as renowned for her virtues and accomplishments as for her misfortunes, was a daughter of Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, and of Frances Brandon, niece to King Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, and educated with strictness in all the learning of the age. Her intellect was equal to the efforts to which it was strained. Besides a perfect acquaintance with the accomplishments usually found in ladies of her rank at that time, she was versed in the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French languages, and had some acquaintance with Hebrew and Arabic. With the learned Roger Ascham she was a favourite scholar. With the reformer Bullinger she corresponded in Latin as good as his own. The ripeness of her understanding, however, and the moral strength of her character, were best seen under the trying circumstances which befel her in the last (the seventeenth) year of her life. She had been brought up in the protestant faith; and when her cousin, King Edward VI., was seized with mortal illness, the ambitious and unprincipled Dudley, duke of Northumberland, who professed to be the most zealous leader of the protestant party in England, and who was all-powerful in the counsels of the young king, resolved on using Lady Jane Grey as a tool for his own aggrandisement, and for the exclusion of the Princess Mary from the throne. The first public step towards the fulfilment of his project was the marriage of his son, Lord Guilford Dudley, to Lady Jane Grey on the 25th of May, 1553, when also the lady's two sisters and Lord Guilford's sister were wedded, with the same view of furthering Northumberland's ambitious plans. All this was done with an indecent disregard of the king's illness, the dangerous nature of which had indeed urged on the hasty marriages. In his last hours Edward was so wrought upon by Northumberland, that, contrary to the opinions of his council and the judges, he caused letters patent to be drawn and signed, by which Mary and Elizabeth were excluded from the succession, and the crown was

bequeathed to Lady Jane Grey and her heirs. Lady Jane, who knew nothing of the intrigue that was going on, was at her own request and out of consideration to her youth and to the youth of her husband, allowed to reside for a while with her mother in the country. At the approach of Edward's death she was summoned to her father-in-law's house, and informed that the king had appointed her to be heir to the crown. This she did not believe, but deemed it a jest until Lady Northumberland came to her and, after a stormy scene with the duchess of Suffolk, carried off the young bride almost as a prisoner. On the 9th of July, three days after the king's decease, which had been kept secret, Lady Jane was requested to be at Sion House to receive an order from the king. She went alone, and immediately after her arrival was waited upon by Northumberland and other lords, his fellow-conspirators. The duke, as president of the council, announced the demise of the crown and the late king's will that she should succeed him. The lords then knelt and did homage to the lady Jane as queen. Both announcements agitated her deeply. She felt sincere grief for the loss of her royal cousin, whom she loved as a brother, and the burden of the crown greatly oppressed her. She shook, covered her face with her hands, and fell fainting to the ground. Soon, however, resuming her courage, she prayed, that if the throne was justly hers, God would give her grace to govern for his service and for the welfare of his people. The narrative of Queen Jane's nominal reign of ten days must be sought in the history of England. She had no legal title; her cause was not popular; her father-in-law, whose instrument she was known to be, was universally detested; while Mary as the rightful heir enjoyed a large measure of popularity. Northumberland's projects, spite of his advantageous position, fell to ruin in an incredibly short space of time. Lady Jane knew nothing of their nature or extent. When the crown, unasked for, was brought to her to try on, she was informed that another crown must be made for her husband; she started, perceiving, as it would seem, for the first time, that she was to be a puppet in the hands of the Dudleys. She thereupon told Guilford that the consent of parliament must be obtained before he could be crowned. He went whining to his mother, who, finding that nothing could move the firmness of the young queen, bade her son to leave his ungrateful and disobedient wife. On Wednesday the 19th July, when the army had refused to fight against Mary, and the council had turned against their president Northumberland, the duke of Suffolk was required to give up the Tower, where his daughter, the nominal queen, was residing. He yielded, and rushing to her room tore down the canopy under which she was sitting, saying she was no longer queen. She replied that his present words were more welcome than those in which he had advised her to accept the crown; and her reign being at an end, she asked innocently if she might leave the Tower and go home. She did not leave what was now her prison until seven months later, when, on February 12, 1554, she was taken out to die on the scaffold. Queen Mary had no desire to take her young cousin's life, being satisfied with her own bloodless victory and with the punishment of the real conspirators. The emissaries of the Emperor Charles V. strove hard to accomplish the destruction of Lady Jane and her husband. The queen, however, firmly resisted all their suggestions until the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in which the duke of Suffolk and his brothers took an active part, touched her on the point that was closest to her heart, her marriage with Phillip of Spain. Then she consented to the death of those who might prove the innocent cause of other rebellions. She endeavoured, first by means of Feckenham, abbot of Westminster, to convert Lady Jane to the Roman catholic faith, but in vain. There was a clear understanding, a heroic courage, and true piety in this young girl of seventeen. Her husband desired an interview on the morning of their execution, but she declined, because "it would only increase their trial; they would meet soon enough in the other world." She saw him alive going to the scaffold, and his headless corpse returning. She went to the scaffold calmly; and having admitted that she had broken the law in accepting the crown, but without any guilt of intention, she died, with these words on her lips—"Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit." In her letters to Bullinger, "she has left a portrait of herself," says Mr. Froude, "drawn by her own hand, a portrait of piety, purity, and free noble innocence, uncoloured even to a fault with the emotional weaknesses of humanity."—(Froude's *History of England*, vols. v. and vi. 1860.)—R. II.

GREY, RICHARD, D.D., a learned English divine, born at Newcastle in 1694, was entered at Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1712, obtained the rectory of Hinton in Northamptonshire, and that of Kilnecote in Leicestershire, and was also a prebendary of St. Paul's. In 1730 he published "*Memoria Technica*," a new method of artificial memory," and in the same year his "*System of English Ecclesiastical Law*, for the use of young students designed for holy orders." For this work, which reached several editions, the university gave him the degree of D.D. In 1738 he published "*A New and Easy Method of Learning Hebrew without points*," and subsequently "*The Book of Job*," and "*The Last Words of David*," divided according to the metre. Dr. Grey died in 1771. In his *Job* he adopts the translation of Schultens and the metrical arrangement of Hare. Various editions of his "*Memoria Technica*" were published in his lifetime, and another so recently as 1851.—G. BL.

GREY, ZACHARY, LL.D., a clergyman of the Church of England, born in Yorkshire in 1687; died 25th November, 1766. Having completed his education at Cambridge, he was presented with the vicarages of St. Peter's and St. Giles' parishes in Cambridge, and was appointed rector of Houghton Conquest in Bedfordshire. Dr. Grey was a strenuous supporter of the Anglican church, and among his numerous works (thirty-three in all) we find "*The ministry of the Dissenters proved to be null and void from scripture and antiquity*," 1725, and a "*Vindication of the Church of England against the injurious reflections of Mr. Neal in his late History of the Puritans*," 1740, 4 vols. 8vo. But he is best known as the editor of Butler's *Hudibras*, Cambridge, 1744, 2 vols. 8vo, with plates by Hogarth—a work for which he received £1500. Dr. Dibdin observes that it is "replete with curious, interesting, and accurate historical and bibliographical intelligence."—R. V. C.

GRIBALDI, MATTEO, an Italian jurist, was born at Chieri in Piedmont in 1520. He occupied the chair of jurisprudence successively at Pisa, Perugia, Toulouse, Valence, and Padua. He embraced the doctrines of the Reformation, and repaired to Geneva about 1555. Here, however, he incurred the suspicion of entertaining Socinian views, and with difficulty escaped the fate of Servetus. Gribaldi died of the plague in 1564.—A. C. M.

GRIBEAUVAL, JEAN BAPTISTE VAQUETTE DE, a celebrated French military engineer, born at Amiens, 15th September, 1715; died at Paris, 9th May, 1789. He went in the suite of the comte de Broglie to Vienna, where he was named field-marshal by Maria Theresa. His defence of Schweidnitz against Frederick II. of Prussia in 1762 is one of the most striking episodes in the military history of the eighteenth century. As inspector-general of artillery he originated many improvements in that branch of the military service.—R. M., B.

GRIBOYEDOFF, ALEXANDER SERGIEVITCH VON, an eminent Russian statesman and dramatist, born in 1795. He made himself familiar with English, French, and German literature, and is best known as the author of a comedy in which he satirized the manners of Russian society. He had previously written other poetical pieces with good success. He took part in the Russian campaign of 1812, and was mainly occupied in state affairs till 1828, when he was sent as ambassador to Teheran on business connected with the treaty of Turkmanchai. While engaged in the duties of his mission, he thought it right to apprehend two Georgian or Armenian women. A tumult ensued, and an attack was made upon the embassy, in which six of the rioters were killed. The result was that a vast multitude rushed together, stormed the ambassador's house, and murdered him and all who were with him, except his secretary and three others. This was in February, 1829.—B. H. C.

GRIERSON, CONSTANTIA, a woman of great learning and genius, was born of humble parentage, in the county of Kilkenny in Ireland, about the year 1706. Forced from her childhood to earn her bread by needlework, she employed every spare moment in the acquisition of knowledge, for which she had an insatiable thirst. The minister of the parish first instructed her, then she became her own instructress, so that in her eighteenth year she was versed in French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew, while she also applied herself to philosophy, divinity, and mathematics. It was at this age that she went to Dr. Pilkington to be instructed in midwifery. "My father," says the doctor's daughter, "readily consented to accept of Constantia as a pupil, and gave her a general invitation to his table, by which means we were rarely asunder. The most delightful

hours I ever passed were in the society of this female philosopher." Constantia married Mr. George Grierson, an eminent printer in Dublin, and wrote many poems, some of which were published by Mrs. Barber in her own works. She also wrote on religious and philosophical subjects. She edited Tacitus with ability and learning; indeed it was pronounced by competent authority to be one of the best-edited books ever published. This she dedicated to Lord Cartaret, then lord-lieutenant of Ireland. She next edited the plays of Terence, which she dedicated to his lordship's son, with a Greek epigram. Her talents were not without reward. Lord Cartaret, in recognition of her services to literature, obtained a patent for her husband, appointing him king's printer in Ireland, an office which continued in her family till a very recent period. She would probably have been one of the most distinguished women of her age had not death prematurely terminated her labours in the 27th year of her age in 1733. Mrs. Grierson was as amiable as she was erudite, and in every relation of life exemplary and estimable. Mrs. Barber thus writes of her—"She was not only happy in a fine imagination, a great memory, an excellent understanding, and an exact judgment, but had all these crowned by virtue and piety. She was too learned to be vain, too wise to be conceited, and too clear-sighted to be irreligious. So little did she value herself upon her uncommon excellencies that she often recalled to my mind a fine reflection of a French author, 'That great geniuses should be superior to their own abilities.'"—J. F. W.

GRIES, JOHANN DIETRICH, an eminent German translator, was born at Hamburg, 7th February, 1775. He studied law at Jena, but soon deserted it for the more congenial study of Italian and Spanish literature. He lived in literary retirement at Jena, where he enjoyed the friendship of Schiller, Göthe, Wieland, A. W. Schlegel, and other celebrities. His translations of the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Orlando Furioso, Orlando Innamorato, and of the dramas of Calderon, are classical and hitherto unparalleled performances. He died in his native town on the 9th February, 1842.—K. E.

GRIESBACH, JOHANN JACOB, was born 4th January, 1745, at Butzbach in Hesse-Darmstadt, and was a grandson, by his mother's side, of the eminent and pious Professor Rambach of Giessen. His father having, soon after his son's birth, removed to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Griesbach commenced his grammatical studies in that place. In 1762 he went to the university of Tübingen, and thence in succession to the university of Halle, where he spent two years, and finally to that of Leipsic. In 1767 he returned to Halle, and took the degree of A.M. Here he felt the influence of Semler, and first directed his studies to that peculiar branch of theological science which occupied the remainder of his life. His chosen sphere of labour was the text of the New Testament; but he had not neglected either philosophy or literature, dogmatics or church history. As a preparatory step, he made a tour, in 1769, of the principal places in which MSS. of the New Testament were treasured in Germany, Holland, and England; and many examinations and some collations were the result. In our own country, in which he spent several months, the universities and the British Museum were, as may be supposed, his favourite places of resort and critical research. He pursued the same course in France, after leaving England, and returned in 1770 to Frankfort, laden with the fruits of his literary pilgrimages, and honoured by an intimate and encouraging correspondence with the most eminent literati of Europe. In 1771 he read as an academic exercise an essay, "*De codicibus quatuor evangeliorum Origenianis*," and awakened great interest in his pursuits. In 1773 he was appointed extraordinary professor of theology at Halle. His growing fame led, two years afterwards, to his translation to Jena, of which university he was chosen rector in 1780; and there he lived and laboured at his one great task till his death, on the 24th of March, 1812. His first edition of the New Testament was published at Halle in 1774-75, in three parts, and specially for the use of his students at Jena. He arranged the gospels synoptically—or formed of them what is usually called a Harmony; which, however, as it was constructed with great dislocation of the inspired narratives, did not give general satisfaction. The editions of Mill, Bengel, and Wetstein in particular, were principally made use of by him; and his elaborate theory may be best seen in some of its aspects in this first edition. In 1777 he published "*Curæ in historiam textûs G. Epistolarum Paulin.*" and in 1784, "*Programma de*



fontibus unde Evangelistæ suas de Resurrectione Domini narrationes hausierint," a tract not without a rationalistic taint. He published, also, some brief philological remarks on the commencement of the eighth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, in 1777; and in 1792 a somewhat similar "Programma de Imaginibus Judaicis" on the Epistle to the Hebrews. One of his most popular works, and probably the marrow of his own prelections, "Anleitung zum Studium der populärer Dogmatik," speedily passed through four editions. His "Symbolæ Criticæ" appeared, Part i. 1785; Part ii. 1793. In 1794 followed his "Commentarius Criticus in textum Græcum Novi Test.," affording some insight into that system of critical law which he was preparing to embody in his famous second edition of the New Testament. The first volume of this second edition appeared in 1796, Londini et Halæ Saxorum; and the second, containing the Epistles, &c., in 1807, Halæ Saxorum et Londini. Both volumes were printed at Jena under Griesbach's immediate inspection, and from types cast by Göschen, an eminent artist. The duke of Grafton (Illustrissimus Dux, as he is styled in the preface), then chancellor of the university of Cambridge, generously defrayed the expense of the paper of what are usually called the fine copies. In the copious prolegomena to both volumes are found a history of the text of the New Testament, as previously edited and printed; an account of the various MSS. which had been collated; the readings which had been gathered by Birch, Alter, Matthæi, and Knittel; those of the Latin versions of Sabatier and Blanchini; and the system pursued in determining what lection should be adopted, and which in this case was founded on a peculiar theory of "families," or "recensions" among MSS. and quotations of the Greek fathers. The numbers of the verses are given in the margin, and under them the various readings. A somewhat complicated array of marks (signa) is employed to designate the nature of the various readings—some to be rejected and some received; some equal in authority and some worthy of farther examination; some more and others less probable; supposed omissions being pointed out by one sign, and supposed additions by another. This edition, it may be added, was reprinted in London in 1809, and again in 1818. The text, without the critical apparatus, has often issued from the press both here and in America. A third and full edition was projected in Germany after Griesbach's death, and under the care of Dr. Scholz, of which only the first volume appeared at Berlin in 1827. For this he had a new collation of Codex A in the British Museum, and Barrett's facsimile of Codex Z, belonging to the university of Dublin; but the work was never completed.

As the fame and labours of Griesbach are identified with the critical revision of the text of the New Testament, a few words as to his peculiar theory, now happily superseded, may suffice. If by a collation of MSS. (Griesbach examined or collated above five hundred) various readings are found, the question is, How shall the right reading be detected? or how shall the critic be enabled to say, This word or phrase is what the evangelist or apostle probably wrote? The best way, surely, is to ascertain what MSS. are of highest authority on account of their age and general character, and to determine what reading or spelling a copyist was most likely to introduce, either from an error of sight—such as omitting a whole line if two words like each other occurred, the one above the other, in two consecutive lines; or from an error of hearing if he wrote from dictation, and mistook words of similar sound but of different meaning; or from the common temptation to exchange a simpler for a more difficult or idiomatic reading. Therefore the shortest reading, which might have originated the rest, is most likely the true one. Griesbach was well aware of all this; but he went a step farther, and endeavoured to classify MSS. not from their age, but from their country. He imagined that he found certain characteristic readings in certain codices, belonging to a country; and acting on a hint of Bengel and Semler, he proposed an elaborate division of all MSS. into three great families—the Alexandrian, Byzantine, and Western. On the first family, whose readings are not only in certain MSS., but also in quotations made by Clement and Origen, he placed the highest authority and made it his final arbiter, as he held that text to have proceeded from an actual revision. Now to divide MSS. in this way was a very uncertain process, and could not be sustained but by many and baseless shifts and devices. There is no proper boundary between the so-called recensions—as, for example, out

of two hundred and twenty-six readings in Origen, the great authority of the Alexandrian family, only eighteen differ from the Western text. Griesbach's ingenious and complicated theory was violently assailed on its appearance by Eichhorn, and by Matthæi with all his usual virulence embittered by his being a rival; by Archbishop Laurence and Dr. Nolan in this country, and that very effectively; latterly by Scholz in the prolegomena to his New Testament, in which he overturned Griesbach's hypothesis and set up one of his own quite antagonistic but not more stable; and finally, and more recently, by a sharp-sighted New Englander, the late Professor Norton, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Griesbach's system is now followed by nobody, Lachmann, Tischendorf, Tregelles, and others, having pointed out a simpler and more excellent way. Yet Griesbach's labours were of great value in this dry and dusty department of critical labour. Erasmus, Stephens, and Beza had, in their various editions, done their best with the few critical materials at their disposal. The Elzevirs had originated, by an impudent sentence in one of their prefaces, the so-called Textus Receptus. Walton, Fell, Mill, and Wells had done good service among ourselves; while Bentley had, in his own style, called attention to the subject, and made some preparations. Wetstein had accumulated more materials than he could well manage, when Griesbach took up the work, and brought order and system to bear upon it, cleared up many obscurities and widened the field of research, brought out many useful facts, though he based a false theory upon them, showed the way to collect and test evidence in spite of the wrong results he deduced from it, was the first to turn to the subject a scientific attention which has never since slept, and, in his own patience, industry, candour, and acuteness, left an example which has proved a guide and a stimulus to so many of his successors. His "Vorlesungen über Hermeneutik des N. T." were published after his death, in 1816. It may be added, in a word, that certain anti-trinitarian writers here, and probably elsewhere, made so much of Griesbach's edition and some of its readings, that an impression seems to have prevailed that the creed of the critic was Socinian. Griesbach gave the rumour a distinct denial, and that he believed in the Deity of Christ, he adds, "publice profiteor atque Deum testor." His "Opuscula," containing the tracts already named in this sketch and some others, were edited by Gabler, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1824–25.—J. E.

GRIFFIER, JAN, a Dutch landscape painter, was born at Amsterdam in 1656, and was a pupil of Roland Rogman. Coming to London soon after the great fire, he chiefly occupied himself in painting the scenery of the Thames, many of his pictures being painted on board a yacht, in which, according to Walpole, he spent all his time sailing about the river. After some years he sailed in his yacht to Rotterdam, but, in returning to England, was wrecked, and lost the whole of his earnings. This cured him of his passion for living on the water. He took a house in Millbank, where he died in 1718, according to Walpole; but Brulliot and Waagen say that he was living in 1720. His pictures are pleasingly painted, but imitative rather than original in style. Several of them are in the galleries of Dresden, Berlin, and Amsterdam.—His son ROBERT—born in London in 1688; died in 1750—was a pupil of his father, and painted pictures somewhat similar in character, by which he acquired considerable reputation in his day.—J. T. e.

GRIFFIN, GERALD, a novelist, poet, and dramatic writer, was born in the city of Limerick on the 12th of December, 1803. In his seventh year his family removed to a romantic spot—Fairy Lawn—on the banks of the Shannon, where he received those deep impressions of natural beauty which are so prominently displayed in his writings, and whose scenery is commemorated in many of his poems and tales. Gerald was fortunate in possessing a mother both tender, intellectual, and well educated, and she helped his young mind both in its expansion and its strengthening. The lad soon showed his poetic leanings; and while it was thought that the little fellow was only copying the compositions of others, he was composing. In due time it was proposed that Gerald should follow the medical profession, to which his brother William belonged, under whose auspices he made some slight progress. In 1820 his parents and some of the children went to America, the rest, including Gerald, settling in Adare with William. Here he first determined to devote himself to a life of letters, and accordingly studied with great application. One morning he put into his brother's hands a tragedy founded on a Spanish story, "Aguire."

The doctor was astonished at so extraordinary a production from a lad of eighteen. As it was destroyed by Gerald we must refer to the testimony both of the doctor and of Banim, who speak of it as possessing great dramatic excellence and poetic power. With this he was determined to try his fortune in London. His relatives all disapproved, but opposition was vain; and in his twentieth year he was in London, unknown, poor, friendless, with little else than his tragedy and his indomitable resolution to bear him up and onward. He presented his manuscript to one of the London managers, who sent it discourteously back, without a word of comment, wrapped up in an old paper unsealed. The kindness of Banim consoles him; he works at a new piece, and is now fairly committed to London authorship. A few words will describe a life—so common with many a struggling genius. He lived hard; he starved; he sought desultory employment—the newspaper and the periodical, the bookseller's drudgery; yet with a proud independence concealing his wants from every one. Meantime he is at every interval putting down his new tragedy on "slips of paper written in coffee-houses." When "Gissipus" was completed, Banim endeavoured to get it on the stage, but failed; and Gerald was left to his struggles, supported still by an abiding sense of his own power and a craving hunger for literary success. "Failure! No; death first!" he writes to a sister in America. For a while, as he tells this sister, he was sickened with the drama, though a great tragic actress offered to present his play, and do her best to have it acted; and he now turned his mind to the composition of tales and novels, animated by the success of his friend Banim; preparing "Hollandtide"—the first of the tales by which he was afterwards to be so well known—in the intervals of hack-writing and parliamentary reporting, reviewing, correcting novels as a reader, and writing poetry and essays; and all this time he was suffering from violent palpitations that forced him to lie on the hard chairs through the greater part of the night. Some criticisms which he wrote on the drama anonymously led to a correspondence with a manager of one of the theatres, and to the production of some light operatic pieces for which he received fair remuneration. In 1827 "Hollandtide" was published, and it met with such success as to establish a reputation for the author, and to induce him to pursue this line of literature. For an interval, however, he had to yield to the severe attacks to which he was subject; and, remitting his labours, he visited his family in Ireland, in the hope, too, of seeing a dying sister, whom he was not destined again to behold alive. Returning to London, he produced in the end of 1827, the "Tales of the Minster Festival," in two volumes, containing Card-drawing, the Half Sir, and Suil Duiv the coiner. The popularity of these surpassed that of his former volumes; his position was securely established; he was, on the whole, favourably reviewed, and the booksellers began to look after him; and yet, though these tales were pronounced "to be equalled only by the author of Waverley in their national portraiture, and sketches of manners," they did not yield their author more than £250. He now turned his mind with ardour to this species of composition, though undoubtedly his strongest, as his first love, was the drama, and he adopted the other somewhat upon compulsion. In the winter of 1828 he published the "Collegians." It was written with a wonderful facility, thrown off from hour to hour, often to meet the demands of the printer, and yet it bears no marks of haste or want of uniformity and completeness; it is, in truth, the rapid transmission to paper of thoughts overflowing from a mind in which they were well matured. This tale of deep tragic interest—intensified by the well-known fact of its reality—was wrought out with great power, and was deservedly appreciated both by the press and the public, and has been the most popular of his works. We may add that it was afterwards successfully dramatized under the title of "Eily O'Connor." Griffin now turned his attention to the study of Irish history. The result was the "Invasion," a novel whose beauties were unappreciated by the English public. In 1830 appeared two more sketches of Irish life—"The Rivals" and "Tracey's Ambition." They cannot be considered as highly as the "Collegians," and do not show the same power or finish. These were succeeded in 1832 by the "Tales of the Five Senses." Meantime a strong feeling had been gradually growing up in his mind that after all "he might be mispending his time;" that the pursuit of literature was a transitory and unsatisfying passion. Religious impressions were becoming

stronger, and the process of writing in consequence was often irksome. After a visit to Scotland, he returned once more to his native land, and announced to his family his determination to devote himself to a monastic life. In September, 1830, he joined the Society of Christian Brothers, assuming the name of Joseph, having first burned all his manuscripts. The two following years of his novitiate were spent in works of charity and devotion. He died of typhus fever on the 12th of June, 1840, at the North Monastery, Cork. A headstone in the cemetery, with the simple inscription, "Brother Gerald Griffin," marks the spot where he lies. One manuscript fortunately escaped destruction—the tragedy of "Gissipus." More than one competent authority highly commended it. Finally it was placed in the hands of Mr. Macready, who put it on the stage of Drury Lane in 1842, and subsequently on that of Dublin. It was applauded by audiences, and praised by critics, but, with all its dramatic merits, has not kept its hold of the stage. Of Griffin as a novelist and a poet there can be but one opinion. In the former character he ranks amongst the best of our modern Irish writers. "He must live," says one of his critics, "as an able delineator of our national feelings—as an expounder of that subtlest of problems, the Irish heart, he can never be forgotten." As a poet he is true to nature, material and spiritual nature, tender, melodious, and lyrical, and portrays the domestic affections with a master hand. But after all, his true mission—one, alas! unfulfilled—was the dramatic. It was the passion of his life, checked by circumstances, and thrown back upon his heart; and thus true to his first love, his soul was never satisfied with his second, and to this disappointment may be, perhaps, traced his disgust of literature and retirement to the convent. "I do not," says Mr. Foster, speaking of "Gissipus," "hesitate to call it one of the marvels of youthful production in literature. The solid grasp of character, the manly depth of thought, the beauties as well as defects of the composition, wanted only right direction to have given to our English drama another splendid and enduring name." The last and best edition of his collected works is that by Duffy, Dublin, 1857, in eight volumes, including a biography by his brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin.—J. F. W.

\* GRIFFIN, JOHN JOSEPH, the well-known manufacturer of chemical apparatus, was born in London, January 22, 1802. He was at one time a bookseller in Glasgow, and has written the following works—"Chemical Recreation and Romance of Chemistry," published in 1834; "A Treatise on Chemical Manipulation, and on the use of the Blowpipe in Chemical Analysis," 1837; "A System of Crystallography, with its Application to Mineralogy," 1844; "The Radical Theory in Chemistry," 1858. The last-named book was designed by the author to effect a revolution in chemistry. In it, among other things, a new system of nomenclature was proposed; a system, however, which hitherto has found little favour with chemists. In the memoirs of the Chemical Society for 1848, he wrote a paper on the "Constitution of Aqueous Solutions of Acids and Alkalies."—J. A. W.

GRIFFITH, ELIZABETH, born in Wales in 1750. Early in life she married Richard Griffith of Maiden Hall, county Kilkenny, Ireland; and in conjunction with him wrote the "Letters of Henry and Frances," in 4 vols., which enjoyed much popularity in their day. Mrs. Griffith also wrote several plays, and a book of more merit entitled "The Morality of Shakspeare's Dramas illustrated." She died in 1793.—J. O.

GRIFFITH, RICHARD, husband of the preceding, was born at Maiden Hall, county Kilkenny, in 1714. He wrote the "Gordian Knot;" the "Triumvirate," much admired in its day; several plays, and various statistical papers; and in conjunction with his wife the "Letters of Henry and Frances." He died in 1788.—J. O.

\* GRIFFITH, SIR RICHARD JOHN, Baronet, LL.D., F.G.S., F.R.S., grandson of the preceding, a distinguished geologist, the chairman of the board of public works, and commissioner of the general valuation of Ireland. His father, Richard, was a member of the Irish house of commons, and distinguished himself as a successful advocate for the improvement of his country, and was one of the chief promoters of the grand canals. Richard was born in Hume Street, Dublin, 20th September, 1784. In 1797 he was placed at a school in Kildare, where, in May, 1798, the rebels took himself and schoolfellows prisoners, and held them as hostages, till put to flight by the city of Cork militia. In 1800 he received his commission as lieutenant in the Royal Irish artillery; but, on the union of the countries, he retired and embraced



the more congenial profession of a civil engineer. In 1802 he became the pupil of William Nicholson of London, the editor of the *Philosophical Journal*, and there devoted himself to the study of various sciences, including practical mining; visited the various mines of the British islands; and made the acquaintance of many eminent persons, amongst whom were Sir Humphry Davy and Sir John St. Aubyn. In the year 1808 he became a member of the Royal Dublin Society, for which he made a survey of the Leinster coal district; and in 1809 he received his first public appointment as one of the engineers to report upon the situation, extent, and capability for culture of the bogs of Ireland. The bog of Allan and the adjacent bog-lands fell to his lot, and he reported upon four hundred and seventy-four thousand acres of country. Besides the subject in hand he described the geological, physical, and mineral aspects of the districts reported upon, and showed the adaptation of the reclaimed bogs for the production of floric grass, remarkable for its nutritious qualities. Owing to the celebrity he then gained, the Royal Dublin Society having, in 1812, founded a professorship of geology and practical mining, Mr. Griffith was appointed to it. His next appointment was that of inspector of his majesty's royal mines in Ireland. From this time up to the year 1822, he continued his lectures on geology and mining. His subsequent labours have been so numerous and unremitting, that we can only give a general glance at their extent. In 1822 he laid out two hundred and eighty miles of admirable road through the mountainous districts of the south. In 1824 a general valuation and ordnance survey of Ireland having been directed by government, Mr. Griffith's recommendation of a scale of six inches to the mile was adopted, and he was appointed to carry out as a prelude a territorial or boundary survey of the country. This work was completed in the year 1846. From the year 1825 his career became a purely public one, and the remainder of it is but the history of his branch of the public service in Ireland with which his name is identified. His general valuation of Ireland, commenced in 1830, continues in operation to the present time; and upon it the various local and public assessments are made. In 1835 he was appointed by the treasury one of the commissioners for improving the river Shannon, and in 1836 a member of the railway commission. In 1846 he was appointed deputy-chairman, and in 1850 chairman of the board of public works in Ireland. Meantime, from the year 1812, he had been engaged in geological investigations, and though often interrupted by other avocations, he never lost sight of the subject. At length his labours resulted in his great geological map of Ireland on a scale of four miles to an inch. This work added to his reputation, and in 1854 the late Professor Forbes, on behalf of the Geological Society of London, presented him with the Wollaston palladium medal, on which occasion the professor termed his map "one of the most remarkable geological maps ever produced by a single geologist." It may be mentioned that, in preparing this map, he incurred the enormous labour of visiting every parish in Ireland three times. In the year 1858, in consideration of his distinguished services, he was made a baronet.—J. O.

GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, a distinguished botanist, was born on 4th March, 1810, at Ham Common, Surrey. He was educated for the medical profession at University College, London, and his botanical studies were superintended by Dr. Lindley. He went to Madras in 1832 as assistant-surgeon in the service of the East India Company. His first appointment was to the coast of Tenasserim, but in 1835 he was attached to the Bengal Presidency, and he was selected along with Drs. Wallich and McClelland to visit and report on the tea districts of Assam. This mission was for Mr. Griffith the commencement of a series of botanical journeys, during which he visited nearly the whole extent of the East India Company's extra-peninsular possessions. In 1841 he was appointed to superintend the botanic garden at Calcutta. In 1844 he proceeded to Malacca to undertake medical duties, and died there on the 9th February, 1845. He was a most distinguished botanical observer, and his works show great ability and wonderful powers of research. He made large collections to illustrate the flora of India. His posthumous works have been edited by Dr. McClelland.—J. H. B.

GRIFFITHS, RALPH, LL.D., born in Shropshire in 1720; died in 1803, is best known as the proprietor and editor of the *Monthly Review*, a periodical founded by him in 1749. Labouring himself assiduously in the supervision of his *Review*, Griffiths spared no

expense in engaging good writers as contributors to it, so that it well merited the success which it ere long attained. Oliver Goldsmith in 1757 ceased his distasteful labours as an usher in a school at Peckham to reside with Griffiths and write for the *Monthly*. Mr. Griffiths remained editor of his *Review* till his death, and realized from it a handsome fortune. The publication of the *Monthly Review* ceased in 1842.—R. V. C.

GRIGNAN, FRANÇOISE MARGUERITE DE SEVIGNÉ, Comtesse de, born in 1648; died in 1705; daughter of Henri, marquis de Sevigné, and Marie de Rabutin, the celebrated madame de Sevigné. She was well acquainted with Latin, Italian, and Spanish, and had the dangerous reputation of being an adept in the occult mysteries of metaphysics. She married count de Grignan, lieutenant-general of Provence, who had been twice married before; had children by both marriages, and was over head and ears in debt. To her separation from her mother the world is indebted for the letters of madame de Sevigné. In this correspondence some three or four of madame de Grignan's letters are given.—J. A. D.

\* GRILLPARZER, FRANZ, a distinguished German dramatist, was born at Vienna 15th January, 1790, and successively held several subordinate situations in the civil service, till in 1856 he retired into private life. In his tragedies, especially his "Alnfrau," the darkest fatalism is combined with the most romantic beauties and sweetest graces of language and metre. He is the foremost fatalist (Schicksalsdichter) among the German dramatists. Among his tragedies are "Sappho;" "Das Goldene Vlies;" "Melusina;" and "Der Traum ein Leben."—K. E.

GRIMALDI, the family name of the princes of Monaco. The race professed to trace its descent from Grimaud, the mayor of the palace to Childebert II., assassinated in 714, and to have held the sovereignty for about seven hundred and fifty years, counting from 980. The Grimaldi and Fieschi families as Guelfs, and the Doria and Adorni families as Ghibelines, stand at the summit of Genoese politics in the middle ages. The direct male line of the Grimaldi expired in 1731 with Antonio, whose daughter Louise Hippolyte, duchess of Valentinois, married Jacques François de Goyon Matignon, comte de Torigny. The most remarkable members of this family are—

RANIERI II., Prince of Monaco, who succeeded his father, Ranieri I., towards 1300, and died in 1330. In Italy he was a formidable opponent of the Ghibelines; and, entering the service of Philip le Bel of France, he was the first to lead a Genoese fleet beyond the Straits of Gibraltar. On the Flemish coast he commanded sixteen of his own galleys and twenty French vessels with great success; and, engaging the Flemish fleet of eighty vessels before Zieric Zee, he gained a victory, killing many of the enemy, and taking prisoner Gui de Namur, son of the count of Flanders, though not without the loss of several French ships. He bore an important part also in the victory of Mons-en-Puelle in 1304, and was created admiral of France.

CARLO I., Prince of Monaco, Admiral of France and Genoa, &c., surnamed the Great, succeeded his father Ranieri II. in the principedom in 1330; died in 1363. In 1338 he aided Philip VI. of France with twenty galleys against the Flemings; and in 1346, together with Antonio Doria, he again aided that king with thirty galleys against the English. The crews joined the French army, and fought along with them at the decisive battle of Crecy. Grimaldi and Doria bravely led on their Genoese, then reckoned the best archers in the world, the prince himself fighting in the foremost ranks.

GIOVANNI I., Prince of Monaco, succeeded his father, Ranieri III., in 1406; died in 1454. He gave the Venetians a memorable naval defeat on 23rd May, 1431. Having joined the party of the Visconti, lords of Milan, against Venice, and sharing with Pacino Eustachio the command of the fleet, he attacked the Venetians under Niccolò Trevisani in descending the Po; and, though they were strongly supported by a land force, terminated the engagement triumphantly on the second day, killing two thousand five hundred men, and taking seventy vessels out of a hundred and thirty-seven, with immense booty. Grimaldi was also distinguished in the wars against Pisa.

ONORIO II., Prince of Monaco, born in 1597, succeeded in boyhood, 1604, to his father Ercole, who was assassinated in a revolt; died 10th January, 1662. During his minority a Spanish garrison was placed in Monaco, but in 1641, feeling himself at last sufficiently powerful, Onorio expelled the Spaniards, and placed himself under the protection of France, the

hereditary ally of his house. He was rewarded by Louis XIII. with the duchy of Valentinois and several other lordships, and the title of Peer of France. Onorio was valiant, prudent, and mild in his sway. He was also a man of learning, and wrote the history of his house, under the title of "Genealogica et Historica Grimaldie Gentis Arbor."—W. M. R.

GRIMALDI, FRANCESCO MARIA, the discoverer of the diffraction of light, was born at Bologna on the 2nd of April, 1618, and died there on the 28th of December, 1663. He entered the order of Jesuits in 1632, and became a teacher at first of rhetoric, and afterwards of geometry and philosophy, in their college at Bologna. He assisted Riccioli (q. v.) in his astronomical observations and studies, turning his attention especially to the topography of the moon. Most of the names by which places in that satellite are now known, were assigned to them by Grimaldi. The results of his experiments on light, by which the phenomena of diffraction were first made known, were published at Bologna in 1665, more than a year after his death, in a work entitled "Physico-mathesis de Lumine." They have reference chiefly to the appearances which are seen near the edges of the shadows of opaque bodies exposed to light radiating from a small luminous source, and whose nature may be summed up thus—that, beyond the imaginary line, forming the edge of the "geometrical shadow" (or figure bounded by straight lines drawn from the luminous source so as to touch the edges of the opaque body), there is a series of alternately dark and bright coloured fringes parallel to that edge; that within that edge, the light, instead of ceasing altogether, fades away by insensible degrees; that when two edges of the geometrical shadow approach very near each other (as in the shadow of a very narrow body, or of a sharp corner), bright and dark fringes are produced within as well as beyond the geometrical shadow, its centre being occupied by a white streak; and that the breadths of all the fringes are independent of the nature of the opaque body, and related to its distances from the luminous source, and from the screen according to certain mathematical laws; the internal fringes seen in the shadow of a narrow body depending also on the breadth of the body. Grimaldi, by reasoning from his experiments, was led to consider the question whether (to use the scholastic terms of the time) light is a "substance," or an "accident;" that is, whether it consists in the projection of a certain sort of matter, or in the transmission of a certain state or condition, through transparent bodies; and he came to the conclusion that the probability was in favour of the Aristotelian doctrine, that light is a condition, not a body—a conclusion which all later discoveries have tended to confirm. The experimental investigation of the phenomena of diffraction was continued by Newton (who attempted to explain them according to the corpuscular theory of light), and by many other observers, amongst whom were Young, Fresnel, Fraunhofer, and Lord Brougham.—W. J. M. R.

GRIMALDI, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO, called IL BOLOGNESE, was born at Bologna in 1606. A relative, a scholar, and an imitator of the Caracci, he designed and painted with facility, both in fresco and oil, decorative pictures, in which architecture and landscape form the leading features of the composition. He was largely employed by Innocent X. and his two successors, in the decoration of the Vatican, as well as by several of the magnates of the pontifical court; and he was invited to Paris by Cardinal Mazarin, and employed by Louis XIV. in adorning the Louvre. He was twice chosen president of the Academy of St. Luke. Grimaldi was one of the most admired and liberally patronized painters of his time, and his paintings still occupy prominent places in the Borghese, Colonna, and other palaces of Rome. Among decorative artists he holds, in fact, a prominent place, but he has no claim to a higher rank. Grimaldi etched landscapes with great taste and skill. A full list of his etchings is given by Bartsch. He died in 1680.—J. T.-e.

GRIMALDI, JOSEPH, a celebrated actor in pantomime, was born on the 18th of December, 1779, the year in which Garrick died. He was of a supple-limbed race, his father being as famed for his skill in the ballet and the pantomime as he was for his eccentricities, while his grandfather was so renowned for dancing as to obtain the soubriquet of "iron legs." Joseph commenced his theatrical career on the boards of Sadler's Wells at the infant age of one year and four months, and afterwards played at Drury Lane with so much success that his name was at once put upon the roll of performers there, and he received a

salary of fifteen shillings a week. From that time he was a great favourite both before and behind the curtain, where he acquired the name of "clever little Joe." "Joe" he remained to the end of his life. His mind was naturally active and inquiring, and was often directed to occupations other than professional. Entomology was one of these which he early pursued, forming a collection of four thousand specimens of flies. In 1798 he married Miss Hughes, daughter of the proprietor of Sadler's Wells. His performances as clown met with great success, both at the London theatres and in the provinces. Together with admiration for his histrionic talents, he enjoyed general respect on account of his kind simple nature, and his excellent moral and domestic character. In 1821 a severe illness proved the precursor of the total decay of his frame, the inevitable penalty of his overstrained efforts in his professional life. He appeared for the last time in 1828 at Drury Lane, seated on a chair at a farewell benefit. He was allowed from the theatrical fund £100 a year, upon which he subsisted till his sudden death on the 31st of May, 1837.—R. H.

GRIMBOLD, NICHOLAS, otherwise called GRIMALDE, GRIMALD, GRIMOALD, GRIMBALD, GRYMBOLD, &c., an English poet of the sixteenth century, born in Huntingdonshire, and educated at Cambridge and Oxford, at which latter place he became B.A. in 1542, and M.A. in 1544. In 1547, when the college of King Henry VIII. (says Wood) was to be settled and replenished with students, he was put in there as a senior or theologist, and the rather for this reason, because about that time he read a public lecture to the academicians in the large refectory of that place. His writings were numerous and miscellaneous. In 1548 he wrote a Latin tragedy, styled "Archipropheta," which he dedicated to Dean Cox, and printed at Cologne. The arch-prophet is John the Baptist, and it is very likely the piece was acted at the college. In 1548, says Warton, "he explained all the four books of Virgil's Georgics in a regular prose Latin paraphrase in the public hall of his college." In the same way he commented upon other classic authors, and translated Cicero's Offices, as well as some Greek writers, into English. It is said he turned Chaucer's Troilus into a play, and part of Virgil at least into English verse. Grimbald appears to be the person referred to by Strype in his Life of Crammer as having been employed to translate several works on theological subjects for Bishop Ridley, to whom he was chaplain. He is said to have been the second Englishman who wrote in blank verse. Steevens says he died in 1568. His works, both Latin and English, are curious; the English works especially deserve to be published in a collected form as far as possible.—B. H. C.

GRIMM, FRIEDRICH MELCHIOR, Baron de, a distinguished man of letters, was born at Ratisbon, December 25, 1723. His parents, though living in humble circumstances, contrived to give him a careful education. He showed an early taste for literature, and while yet at college wrote a tragedy, "Banise," which very naturally evoked nothing but ridicule. He then became tutor to a young count de Schomberg, whom he accompanied to Paris, where some time after he was chosen reader to the hereditary prince of Saxe-Gotha. It was in this capacity that he made the acquaintance of Rousseau, Diderot, D'Alembert, Baron Holbach, Madame D'Épinay, and most of the literary and aristocratic celebrities of Paris. His musical accomplishments, his brilliant wit, his gentlemanly behaviour, and elegant manners combined to make him a general favourite, especially in female society. At that time the arrival of a band of Italian singers (les bouffons) divided the musical world of Paris into an Italian and a French party; the former gathered round the queen's box (coin de la reine), the latter beneath that of the king (coin du roi). Grimm at once took his position at the head of the coin de la reine, and by two pungent pamphlets—"Le petit prophète de Boémischbroda" and "Lettre sur la musique française"—defeated his opponents and established the taste for Italian music at Paris. Soon after he was appointed secretary to the duke of Orleans and began his renowned literary correspondence, a series of letters in which he entertained the duke of Gotha, and some other German princes, with the novelties of French literature. Beginning in 1763 and extending over a space of nearly forty years (it was brought to a close in 1790), this correspondence forms one of the most interesting and most important contributions to the history of French literature, and Grimm is said to have been assisted in it by no less brilliant writers than Diderot and the Abbé Raynal. In 1776 he was appointed minister of



the duke of Gotha to the French court. After the outbreak of the Revolution, Grimm fled from Paris to Gotha, where he was nominated councillor of state and minister plenipotentiary at Hamburg by the Empress Katharina. A severe illness obliged him to resign this post, and he died at Gotha, December 19, 1807. His "*Correspondence Littéraire*" has been several times reprinted, abridged, and translated into English and German; an admirable review of it is to be found in Jeffrey's *Essays*.—K. E.

\*GRIMM, JAKOB LUDWIG, one of the greatest linguists of modern times, was born at Hanau, 4th January, 1785. He was educated at the gymnasium of Cassel and devoted himself to the study of law at the university of Marburg. In 1805 he assisted Professor Savigny in some literary labours at Paris, and in 1806 entered the civil service of the elector of Hesse-Cassel. On the recommendation of Johannes von Müller, he was promoted by King Jerome to the librarianship at Wilhelmshöhe, and in 1817 acted as secretary to the Hessian ambassador at the head-quarters of the allied monarchs and the congress of Vienna, whence he was sent to Paris by the Prussian government in order to bring back those manuscripts of which the German libraries had been despoiled by the French armies. On his return Grimm resolved upon resigning the administrative service, and again obtained an assistant librarianship at Cassel, an office which enabled him to pursue his favourite studies with unremitting zeal and energy. When, however, in 1829, another officer passed over his head to the head librarianship, he felt so deeply injured that he gladly accepted a chair and an assistant librarianship at Göttingen. Here he lectured during seven years with marked success, on the German language, literature, and antiquities. But when in 1837 he signed the celebrated protest against the constitution arbitrarily introduced by King Ernest Augustus, he was deprived of his office and banished the kingdom. For some years he lived in retirement at Cassel, till in 1841 he was called to Berlin, where in the capacity of academicien he resumed lecturing in the university. In 1846 and 1847 he presided over the congresses of the Germanists at Frankfort and Lubeck, and in 1848 was a conspicuous member of the Frankfort national assembly. In all these various offices Grimm has proved himself a man of a spotless purity of mind and character. Unbiased by ambition or the love of gain, the bent of his mind is invariably directed towards the highest ends of literature and humanity. He considers it as the true office of a scholar, to strengthen the love of country, to administer justice, and to be subservient to truth alone. J. Grimm is the father of historical grammar, and has by his *German Grammar* laid the foundation for the historical knowledge of languages in general. He has expounded the laws of etymology, the rules by which sounds and letters are changed in different languages, and has thus furnished a true Ariadne's thread by which the history and development of the Teutonic languages can with safety be traced to their common stock and origin. To him the division of the language into the old, middle, and modern German is due. In his "*History of the German language*" he has opened a new field for discovery, and many parts of the history of German literature and civilisation will have to be re-written according to the results of his researches. His "*Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*," his "*Weisthümer*," and his "*Deutsche Mythologie*," are no less important works, in which not only a store of ample materials has been accumulated, but in which the innermost life and poetry of the people's mind has been brought to light. By his standard editions of numerous old German poems (for instance, Reinhart Fuchs, Andreas und Elene, &c.), and his excellent monographs on various topics of grammar, literature, and antiquities (for instance, on the origin of language), Grimm has shed a flood of light on these provinces of learning. His collection of *Mährchen*, published conjointly with his brother Wilhelm, has not only become a household book, but has given rise to a host of imitations, continuations, and translations. Last, but by no means least, we must mention the great dictionary of the German language, still in course of publication, which he undertook conjointly with his now deceased brother, and in which the whole store of German words since the time of Luther is to be treasured up.—K. E.

GRIMM, WILHELM KARL, brother of the preceding, a distinguished German linguist, was born at Hanau, February 24, 1786, and together with his brother studied law at Marburg. In 1814 he was appointed assistant librarian at Cassel, in 1830 librarian, and in 1835 professor extraordinary at Göttingen. In 1841 he followed his brother to Berlin, and from that time

they lived together in most brotherly unity, till Wilhelm, of whose family the unmarried elder brother was a dearly beloved member, was summoned away by death in 1859. He edited a number of old and middle German poems, wrote several deeply learned treatises on German literature and antiquities, and materially assisted his more gifted brother in the publication of the *Mährchen* and the *Wörterbuch*.—K. E.

GRIMOALD, son of Pepin of Lauden, succeeded him in the mayoralty of the Austrasian palace, after a struggle with some competitors, about 640. Sigebert III. was then king of Austrasia; and at his death in 656 Grimoald attempted to substitute his own son for the rightful heir, Dagobert II., whom he sent into Ireland. But the career of the ambitious mayor was arrested in a few months by Clovis II. His grandnephew, one of the sons of Pepin of Heristal, also bore the name of Grimoald. He was appointed mayor of Neustria; married Theudelinda, a daughter of the king of Frisia; and was assassinated in the church of St. Lambert, at Jopli, in 714.—W. B.

GRIMOALD, seventeenth duke of Benevento, was at the court of Charlemagne in the capacity of a hostage, when his father's death gave him the inheritance of the throne of Lombardy in 787. He was dismissed to his sovereignty on condition of feudal submission; but the allegiance thus imposed upon him was afterwards renounced, and he rendered himself famous by the courage and ability with which he sustained till his death an obstinate struggle against the Frankish power, and also against the Greek emperor, whose near relative he had married and divorced.—W. B.

GRIMOALD. See GRIMBOLD.

GRIMSHAW, REV. THOMAS SHUTTLEWORTH, was born at Preston in 1777, became vicar of Biddenham in 1808, and rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, in 1809. In 1828 he published the "*Life of the Rev. Legh Richmond*," of which an eleventh edition appeared in 1846; and in 1835-36 the "*Life and Works of Cowper*," in 8 vols. Mr. Grimshawe was much distinguished by his zeal and activity in the Jewish and church missionary cause, and at the age of about seventy years undertook a voyage to Egypt, ascended the Nile to Thebes, and subsequently visited Jerusalem and the adjacent parts of the Holy Land. In 1843 he published a small volume "*On the Future Restoration and Conversion of the Jews*." He died, February 17, 1850.—G. BL.

GRIMSTON, SIR HARBOTTLE, Master of the Rolls during nearly the whole reign of Charles II., was of an ancient and honourable family in Essex, being the second son of Sir Harbottle Grimston, Bart., of Bradfield, in that county. He was born in 1594, and educated in Lincoln's inn for the law. When in 1624 the death of the elder brother made the second heir, young Harbottle abandoned the profession, but was forced back to the bar by a tender passion for the daughter of Judge Croke, who would not consent to his daughter's marriage unless the lover returned to his studies. In 1638 Grimston was made recorder of Colchester, the burgesses of which town chose him to represent them in the parliament of 1640. Taking the popular side in the great controversies of that day, he sat on most of the committees for the redress of grievances. But as the revolution progressed he inclined to the more moderate of the reforming parties; and when the final division took place between the presbyterians and independents, between the city and the army, he was on the side of the presbyterians and against the army. The member for Colchester was one of those who signed the solemn league and covenant with Scotland. He was appointed one of the commissioners to negotiate a reconciliation with the king, then confined in the Isle of Wight; and he and Hollis, it is said, went on their knees to Charles, conjuring him to give way at once to their demands ere the extreme party should obtain absolute mastery of the kingdom. The execution of the king drove Grimston quite out of the arena of politics, and he went abroad for some time. In 1656 he was elected one of the sixteen representatives of the county of Essex in Cromwell's parliament; and in 1660 was chosen speaker of that parliament which resolved upon the restoration of Charles II. He accompanied Sir John Granville on his mission to the king, then at Breda in Holland, and enjoyed no little of the royal favour then and afterwards. For the assistance he gave in bringing about the Restoration, he was rewarded with the mastership of the Rolls in November, 1660, an office which he held until his death, twenty-three years later. He was also appointed chief steward

of the borough of St. Alban's, and recorder of Harwich; and continued to represent Colchester in parliament. He married twice, his second wife being daughter of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, niece of the great Lord Bacon, and widow of Sir Thomas Meautys. Through her the estate of Gorhambury passed into his family, now represented by the earl of Verulam, a descendant of Sir Harbottle's granddaughter Mary. The old judge came from a long-lived family—his great-grandfather lived to be ninety-eight, his grandfather eighty-six, his father seventy-eight; he himself died in his ninetieth year, on the 31st December, 1683, and was buried in the chancel of St. Michael's church, St. Alban's. He published the reports of his father-in-law, Judge Croke, in 3 vols. fol.—(Burnet; Morant's *Essex*; Clutterbuck's *Herts*; *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, by Carlyle).—R. H.

GRINDALL, EDWARD, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 1519 at Helsingham, a small village in Cumberland. He was educated at Magdalen college, Christ's college, and Pembroke hall, Cambridge; became a fellow of Pembroke hall in 1538; and was made president or vice-master in 1549. He was also chosen Lady Margaret's preacher, and distinguished himself so much by his learning and piety that in 1551 he was appointed one of his majesty's chaplains. In 1552 he obtained a stall in Westminster abbey, which, however, he resigned to Dr. Bonner, whom he afterwards succeeded in the bishopric of London. On the accession of Mary in 1553 Grindall fled to Strasburg, where he resided for some years, and made himself master of the German tongue in order to preach in the churches there. On the accession of Elizabeth in 1558 he returned to England, assisted in compiling the new Liturgy, and was one of the eight protestant divines chosen to hold a public dispute with the popish prelates. He was likewise, on account of his great talent for preaching, generally appointed to that duty on all public occasions. In 1559, when Dr. John Young was removed from the mastership of Pembroke hall for refusing the oath of supremacy, Grindall was appointed to succeed him, and in the same year he was nominated to the bishopric of London, vacant by the deposition of Bonner. In 1560 he was made one of the ecclesiastical commissioners to inquire into the manners of the clergy, and regulate all matters of the church. In 1562 he resigned the mastership of Pembroke hall, finding that in consequence of non-residence he could not conscientiously discharge the duties. In executing the queen's command for exacting uniformity in the clergy, he proceeded so tenderly in his mission that the prelates supposed him inclined to their party; but he brought several nonconformists to compliance by his mild persuasions, and by publishing a letter of Henry Bullinger, minister of Zurich in Switzerland, to prove the lawfulness of doing so. In 1570, by the influence of Secretary Cecil and Archbishop Parker, he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of York; and on the death of Parker, Cecil, then lord treasurer, recommended him to the see of Canterbury, in which he was confirmed on the 15th February, 1575. In the following year he incurred the queen's displeasure by refusing, on conscientious grounds, to suppress meetings among the clergy for what was called "the exercise of prophesying." Grindall, after being allowed a decent time to consider his conduct, was by order of the star-chamber confined to his house, and his see sequestered. He was never deprived, however, and continued to be consulted on all affairs of importance connected with the metropolitan duties. He exercised even many of the functions and much of the authority of bishop. In a convocation which met at St. Paul's in 1580, it was moved that no business should be entered upon, nor any subsidy granted, till he was restored; but ultimately it was thought more prudent to present a petition in his favour. This was not immediately granted, but several of his proceedings show that he was in full possession of the primacy in 1582. In that year he lost his sight, and resigned his see into the hands of the queen, who granted him a pension. With this pension he retired to Croydon, where he died, July 3, 1583. Grindall was an elegant preacher, a man of sincere piety, and great benevolence and moderation. He is said to have assisted Fox in his Martyrology, but left in his own name only a few sermons and religious treatises.—G. BL.

GRISAUNT, WILLIAM, an English physician, astronomer, and astrologer, who flourished about the middle of the fourteenth century.—W. J. M. R.

\* GRISEBACH, AUGUST HEINRICH RUDOLF, an eminent German botanist, professor of botany in the university of Göttingen. Among his publications are the following—"Observa-

tions on Gentianaceæ;" "Journey through Rumelia and Brussa in 1839;" "Flora of Rumelia and Bithynia;" "Resumé of the progress of Botanical Geography in 1843 and 1844;" "Flora of the British West Indian Islands."—J. H. B.

\* GRISI, GIULIETTA, the most distinguished singer of our time, was born at Milan in 1812. Her father was the brother of the celebrated Madame Grassini. Her sister Giuditta was also an eminent singer. Giuditta was born at Milan in 1805, quitted her successful public career on her marriage with the count di Barni in 1833, and died at Robecco in 1840. Ernesta, a third sister, was a vocalist of moderate pretensions. Giulietta made her first public appearance at Bologna in 1828, in Rossini's opera of *Zelmira*. She owed less of her great ability to any regular course of instruction than to her natural quickness in profiting from the example of the best singers of the day, until she became the pupil of Mariani the composer, whom she followed to Paris in 1832, where she made a most successful debut in *Semiramide* in the October of that year. She first came to London in 1834, and appeared in *La Gazza Ladra*, when she at once took the leading position she still holds with the English public. The most important operas, in which she has been one of the original representatives, are Bellini's *Norma*, in which she first played *Adalgisa*; the same composer's *Puritani*, in which she first played *Elvira*; and Donizetti's *Don Pasquali*, in which she first played *Norina*.—G. A. M.

GRISWOLD, RUFUS WILMOT, D.D., a miscellaneous writer, was born in the state of Vermont, February 15, 1815. He devoted himself at an early period of life to some of the departments in which he afterwards became distinguished among his countrymen. He also took to travel, and passed some time in making careful observations upon men and manners. Having been brought under the influence of religious principles, he resolved upon devoting himself to the work of the ministry; and his views upon the subject of baptism had associated him with the American baptists, among whom are many distinguished men. In this denomination he became a minister, but his literary tastes overcame his ministerial predilections. He had already become connected with the serial press, and had contributed various miscellaneous articles to different journals, among which may be enumerated *Brother Jonathan*, the *New Yorker*, and the *New World*. In New York, Boston, and Philadelphia periodicals, he made his earliest reputation. In 1842 he issued "The Poets and Poetry of America," in an octavo volume, which was received with satisfaction by the best critics. About the same time he founded *Graham's Magazine*, and edited the *New York Biographical Annual*. In 1847 he published "Prose Writers of America, with a survey of the history, condition, and prospects of American Literature." Of the preliminary essay the *American Review* said, it was a "kindly-written melange, covering almost everything that has ever been done with a pen in this country, whether in way of history, ethics, metaphysics, journalism, fiction, or the like, with a philosophical, critical, instructive, careless, rambling, good-natured analysis." This work was followed by "Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution;" and in 1848 by "Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire." In 1849 appeared "The Female Poets of America," some of whose articles evince considerable scholarship and literary dexterity. The same features characterize his other works, as his "Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century;" his "Sacred Poets of England and America;" and his "Curiosities of American Literature." America owes him a debt of gratitude for his untiring exertions in the cause of national literature. He has also written sermons and poems. Austin Alibone says that in addition to the works in his list, Dr. Griswold "gave to the world from time to time, without his name, partly or entirely written by himself, six or eight works on history and biography, a novel, seven discourses on historical and philosophical subjects, and contributions to magazines and newspapers sufficient to fill a dozen octavo volumes." He died August 27, 1857.—B. H. C.

GRITTI, ANDREA, the seventy-eighth doge of Venice, born in 1454, succeeded the learned Antonio Grimani in 1523, and died in 1538.

GROCYN, WILLIAM, "one of the revivers of literature," was born at Bristol in 1442, and was educated at Winchester school and New college, Oxford. In 1479 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Newton Longville, Buckinghamshire, and in 1485 he was made a prebendary of Lincoln. He also



filled the place of divinity-reader in Magdalen college, Oxford; but being enthusiastically devoted to the study of the Greek language, which was then scarcely understood at all in England, he quitted his reader's place in 1488 and went to Italy, where he studied for some time under Demetrius Chalcondylas, Politiano, and Hermelaus Barbarus. In 1491 he returned to England, settled at Exeter college, Oxford, and publicly taught his favourite language, with a new and, it is said, a better pronunciation—probably that which is still used on the continent and in Scotland. This innovation, and even the teaching of the language, encountered violent opposition; but Grocyn was supported by a strong party, and the members of the university were divided into two factions, the Greeks and the Trojans. It was about this time that Erasmus visited Oxford, and resided during the greater part of his stay there in Grocyn's house. The latter was very friendly to Erasmus, and there is no doubt that he assisted the learned Dutchman in attaining a more perfect knowledge of the Greek, for Erasmus calls him "patronus et preceptor," and speaks of him in the most respectful terms. It is remarkable that Grocyn had no esteem for Plato, but applied himself with great devotion to Aristotle, whose whole works he had formed a design of translating, in conjunction with his friends William Latimer, Linaere, and More; but this design was never accomplished. The only production of his extant is a Latin epistle to Aldus Manutius, prefixed to Linaere's translation of Proclus De Sphaera; and Erasmus, who ought to have been well informed, says that he wrote no other, "having so nice a taste that he had rather write nothing than write ill;" but some writers ascribe works to Grocyn which are not in print. In 1506 he became master of Allhallows college at Maidstone in Kent, though he continued to reside mostly at Oxford. He died of the palsy at Maidstone in 1519.—G. BL.

GROLMAN, KARL LUDWIG WILHELM VON, a German statesman and jurist, born at Giessen, July 23, 1775; became professor of jurisprudence at Giessen in 1795; in 1805 chancellor of the university; in 1819 minister of state of the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; in 1821 premier. He died, February 14, 1829. He left some valuable works on jurisprudence.—F. M.

GRONOV, better known by the Latinized form of the name Gronovius, a family of German extraction, but which settled in Holland, and produced several men who were distinguished for their talents and learning. We shall enumerate these in their chronological order:—

GRONOVIVS, JOHANNES FRIDERICUS, a celebrated antiquarian and classical scholar, was born at Hamburg in 1611 according to Moreri, who is generally followed, or in 1613 according to Bayle. He studied at Leipsic, Jena, and Altdorf, after which he travelled in Holland, England, France, and Italy. He was first appointed professor at Deventer, where he acquired extraordinary reputation. He afterwards removed to Leyden as professor in the university there, a post which he occupied till his death in 1671. Gronovius was a man of quiet habits, and by his diligent application to study got through an immense amount of work. He wrote several books, but he is best known for his editions of the classics, his notes upon them, and his antiquarian compilations. The list of his publications extends over a period of nearly half a century; every one of them almost is remarkable for learning and accuracy. It is generally admitted that his knowledge, especially of the Latin language and literature, and subjects connected with them, has in modern times never been surpassed.

GRONOVIVS, JACOBUS, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer in 1645. His youthful studies gave high promise, and at Leyden, where his father was professor, he greatly distinguished himself. At the age of twenty-three he came to England, where he spent several months at the university libraries, and formed the acquaintance of several learned men. Soon after his return to Leyden he published an edition of Macrobius, and another of Polybius, in which he was assisted by his father. He subsequently pursued his literary labours and travels in Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany. He acquired vast learning, wrote a number of original works, of which the most famous was his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum," in thirteen folio volumes; and many editions of the classics. He died at Leyden, October 21, 1716, leaving a great name. He was too much given to controversy, but nevertheless was honoured with the friendship of the most accomplished men of his time.

GRONOVIVS, THEODORUS LAURENTIVS, brother of the pre-

ceding, was born at Leyden about the year 1660, and like his father and brother was endowed with a remarkable faculty for the acquisition of learning. He turned his attention to jurisprudence and antiquities, and although he resided at Deventer, he visited Italy on two occasions for literary purposes. Out of these journeys arose his correspondence with Magliabecchi, which has been published; his work on the Pandects; and his dissertation on the marble base of the colossus of Tiberius. He also wrote notes on Vibius Sequestor. He died early in the eighteenth century.

GRONOVIVS, ABRAHAM, the son of Jacobus, was born at Leyden in 1694 or 1695, and adopted the medical profession, which he followed in England and in Holland. His literary tastes led to his appointment as librarian at Leyden, where he died in 1775. He published numerous editions of ancient authors, with notes, including Tacitus, Justin, Pomponius Mela, Ælian, and others.

GRONOVIVS, JOHANNES FRIDERICUS, the brother of Abraham, was born early in the eighteenth century. He applied himself to legal studies, and was a magistrate at Leyden; but he had a passion for natural history, and he particularly excelled as a botanist. He corresponded with Linnaeus and other naturalists, and published several botanical and other works. He died in 1760.

GRONOVIVS, LAURENTIVS THEODORUS, brother of the preceding, was born early in the eighteenth century, and died in 1777. He also took part in civic affairs at Leyden, and diligently studied natural history. He wrote a work in two folios on the natural history of fishes, entitled "Museum Ichthyologicum," which was preceded by his "Bibliotheca regni animalis atque lapidei," and followed by his "Zoophylacium Gronovianum," and the ninth book of Pliny's Natural History.—B. H. C.

GROOT. See GERHARD.

GROPPER, JOHANN, a learned German controversialist, was born at Zoert in Westphalia in 1501; died at Rome in 1558. He was greatly honoured by Charles V.; and Paul IV. called him to Rome, and offered him a cardinal's hat, which he modestly declined. He wrote "Enchiridion Christianæ Religionis," and a treatise in German "On the Real Presence in the Eucharist," a work pronounced by Rapin to be one of the best controversial books ever published.—G. BL.

GROS, ANTOINE JEAN, one of the most distinguished of the modern French painters, was born at Paris in 1771, and entered the popular school of David. Gros at first followed the classical taste of his master; but, being at an early age carried away with enthusiasm at the wonderful achievements of Bonaparte, he devoted his powers to the illustration of the military glories of his country. The first picture that established his reputation was "Bonaparte on the Bridge of Arcola;" and in 1804 he exhibited his great and terrible picture of the "Plague of Jaffa," with his hero visiting the sick; it is now at Versailles. This was followed by many other equally large and extraordinary pictures, but not all equally successful; parts are occasionally executed with too much of the boldness and carelessness of scene painting. The principal are the "Battle of Aboukir;" the "Battle of the Pyramids;" "Napoleon on the Field of Eylau;" the "Battle of Wagram;" and the "Capture of Madrid by Napoleon." These are all great military spectacles, but which do not come into the category of high art; they are genre pictures on a large scale, and really are wanting in every refinement of painting. Gros' greatest work is considered the "Cupola of St. Geneviève," previously the Pantheon, painted in oil for Louis XVIII., which was completed in 1824, and for which the painter was created a baron. It exhibits the saint-patroness of Paris as guardian of the French throne, represented by Clovis, Charlemagne, St. Louis, and Louis XVIII.; it is a rich work, but belongs to the ordinary class of ornamental painting. Occasionally he executed works of a more delicate class, as the "Visit of Francis I. and Charles V. to the Abbey of St. Denis;" "Sappho leaping from the Promontory of Leucate;" and he has also painted many good portraits. There are some good prints after him by Laugier and Forster. Baron Gros was professor of painting at the école des beaux arts, member of the Institute, &c. He died at Paris, June 26, 1835.—(Gabet, *Artistes de l'Ecole Française*.)—R. N. W.

\* GROS, JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, Baron de, a French diplomatist, son of the preceding, entered the diplomatic career in 1823 as attaché. After the revolution of July, 1830, he was

nominated first secretary of legation at Mexico, and subsequently chargé d'affaires at Bogota and La Plata. Returning to Europe, he was intrusted with a secret mission to England, and in 1849 to Rome. A year after he proceeded to Athens to act as mediator in the dispute between the British and Greek governments; and, having been very successful in this mission, he had to undertake the still more difficult and often attempted task of settling the frontiers between France and Spain, which, after long negotiations, was accomplished in the treaty of Bayonne of December 2, 1856. In May, 1857, Baron Gros was charged by the Emperor Napoleon III. with a mission to China, in the capacity of special high commissioner, and with orders to act in conjunction with Lord Elgin, the British envoy. He left Toulon on the 27th of May, and arrived at Canton on the 14th of October. Not being able to obtain the demanded satisfaction from the Chinese government by diplomatic means, orders were given for the commencement of hostilities, which resulted in the bombardment and storm of Canton, December 29, 1857, and the capture of Governor Yeh. This not inclining the court of Peking to come to terms, the forts of Ta-kou were taken by the allied troops; and Baron Gros and his British colleague ascended the Pei-ho to the city of Tientsin, where peace was concluded, June 28-29, 1858. Having accomplished this part of his mission, Gros set sail for Japan, and along with Lord Elgin succeeded in concluding the very advantageous treaty of Yedo, which opened the country to European commerce. He returned to Europe in June, 1859; but the Chinese proving faithless to their engagements, he again went to China in the summer of the following year, and, as representative of the French emperor, took part along with Lord Elgin in the events of the brief but splendid campaign which terminated in the capture of Peking, and the consequent treaty of peace signed in that city, October 24th, 1860. Since that period his name has been seldom before the public.—F. M.

GROSE, FRANCIS, F.S.A.: this learned and jovial antiquary was born at Greenford in Middlesex in 1730 or 1731. His father was a jeweller, a native of Switzerland, who retired from active business to Richmond, where he became a justice of the peace, and dying left his children well provided for. A place had previously been obtained for Francis in the Herald's college, where he attained to the dignity of Richmond herald. In 1763 he resigned his tabard to Henry Pugas in exchange for six hundred guineas, and entered the Surrey militia as paymaster and adjutant. His convivial qualities, wit, and good humour led him into expensive society. His carelessness and ignorance of business were unsuitable to the office of regimental paymaster. "He kept but two books," he said, "his right and left hand breeches pocket," took no vouchers, and gave no receipts. A serious deficiency consequently appeared in his accounts, which had to be repaired from his private fortune. This calamity roused his energies, and led him to the diligent use of a special talent he had in drawing. He devoted himself to the study of the then standing "Antiquities of England and Wales," under which title he, with the aid of his friend and publisher, Mr. Samuel Hooper, brought out a book of great cost, which proved successful and profitable. The work was published in numbers during the years 1773-76, continued in 1777, and finally completed in 1787. It includes five hundred and eighty-nine views, taken in all parts of the country, besides forty plans, the head-pieces and other plates illustrative of his prefatory dissertations, a striking proof of the author's industry and talent at a time when easy travelling and good drawing were rare. The founders of his celebrity, quaintly says his friend Noble, were the fanatical destroyers of the ecclesiastical and military structures of our ancestors, and the hand of time prepared the ruins for Grose's pencil. In 1789 the "English antiquary" went into Scotland, and there made the acquaintance of Robert Burns, who has immortalized his friend in the lines beginning "Ken ye aught o' Captain Grose;" and again, in "Hear, Land o' cakes, and brither Scots." It was at this time, too, that the sketch was taken which Kaye published in his collection of Edinburgh portraits. The delineation of the poet is undoubtedly the more graphic of the two—

"A fine fat fadgel wight  
Of stature short, but genius bright."

In his "Antiquities of Scotland," Grose, in a note to the text descriptive of "Alloway Church, Ayrshire," says, "diverse stories of horrid rites performed there by witches and warlocks are

still current; one of which my worthy friend, Mr. Burns, has here favoured me with in verse." Surely posterity owes some gratitude to Captain Grose for being the inspiring cause of Tam o' Shanter. Before the publication of his Scottish book was finished, the author proceeded to Ireland, intending to illustrate the antiquities of that country. Specimens of his success in this project were indeed published in two volumes, but not until death had put an end to "all his views and prospects," as was said of him in an epitaph. While in Dublin, at the house of his friend, Mr. Hone, he was seized with an apoplectic fit at table, and died immediately, the 12th of May, 1791. He was buried in Drumcondra churchyard, near Dublin. Noble, who knew Captain Grose well, gives a pithy description of him as a combination of Sancho Panza and Falstaff. Like Sancho, he was squat, round, and slovenly, full of sleep and proverbs. Like Falstaff, he was not only witty himself, but the cause of wit in others. "In simplicity, probity, and a compassionate heart, he was wholly of the Panza breed." His learning and good sense may be discovered in his numerous works. In addition to the "Antiquities" already mentioned, he was the author of "A Treatise on Ancient Armour," 1786, 4to; "Military Antiquities," 2 vols., 1786-88, 4to; another edition in 1801; "The Olio," 1792-96, 8vo; "The Grumbler," 1791, 12mo; "Rules for drawing Caricatures," 1788-91, 8vo; "A Provincial Glossary," 1787-90, and with Pegge's supplement, 1838, 8vo; "A Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," 1785, 1788, 1796, 1811, with additions by P. Egan, 1823, 8vo; "A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour," 1783, &c. He contributed also to the Antiquarian Repository, and edited Darell's History of Dover, 1786; reprinted, 1811.—(Noble's *Coll. of Arms*; Kaye's *Edinburgh Portraits*; Nichols' *Anecdotes*, vol. iii.; *Notes and Queries*; Lowndes' *Manual*.)—R. H.

GROSIER, JEAN BAPTISTE GABRIEL ALEXANDER, was born at Saint Omer in 1743. He assisted Fréron in the editorship of the *Année Littéraire*, and afterwards continued it for the benefit of Fréron's widow and children. With the assistance of La Roux des Hauterayes, Grosier published (1777-84) a "History of China," in twelve volumes, which had great success. He contributed several articles to the *Biographie Universelle*, amongst others that on Confucius. In 1817 he became conservator of the Arsenal library, and died in 1823.—W. J. P.

GROSLEY, PIERRE JEAN, born at Troyes in 1718; died in 1785. His father was an avocat at Troyes, and educated his son for the same profession. Going to Paris for the purposes of study, he fell there into what, relatively to his professional purposes, was bad society, and living in literary circles he neglected his law-books. He found bread could not be made by his verses, and he went back to Troyes on the chance of finding employment among his father's old clients. This did not answer, and his next expedient was travelling over Europe in one capacity or other with families of rank. He published several volumes of travels; among others a book on England, in three volumes, which has been translated by Nugent. Grosley was a whimsical writer, who mixed serious and burlesque together somewhat inartificially. He was a member of the Academy. His *Life of Pithou* is still looked at occasionally, and a humorous essay, "Les Mémoires de l'Académie de Troyes."—J. A., D.

GROSSETESTE or GROSTHEAD, ROBERT, also designated by the Latin name of Capito, was distinguished as a bishop, philosopher, scholar, &c., in the thirteenth century. He was born about 1175, of obscure parentage, at Stradbrook in Suffolk. He studied at Oxford, where he learned Greek and Hebrew in addition to Latin. He afterwards went to Paris, where he made himself acquainted with French, and soon became reputed as a consummate philosopher and theologian. On his return to England he associated with the Dominicans and Franciscans. In the school of the latter he lectured at Oxford. In 1235 he was appointed bishop of Lincoln, having been already archdeacon of Leicester. The new bishop, who was both ardent and active, commenced his career as a reformer both of the clergy and the laity of his diocese, which he carefully inspected, preaching and exhorting wherever he went. He particularly encouraged the preaching friars, and by this means excited a good deal the jealousy of the secular clergy, who found the people slipping out of their hands and the new orders increasing in credit and power. Grosseteste found time for literature, and translated the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs out of Greek into Latin, as well as the writings of Johannes Damascenus and Dionysius Areopagita, which



he annotated. He was better employed in commenting upon the book of Psalms, which, however, he did not finish. He also wrote commentaries upon some of the works of Aristotle. The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs may be found in the *Orthodoxographia*, 1555, and Fabricius' *Codex Apocryphus* V. T., 1718, where, besides the Latin, we have the Greek text, and a preface by Grabe. The commentary on Dionysius was published in 1502. Grosseteste, who was frank and straightforward, was somewhat irate, and often became involved in angry disputations both with the unruly ecclesiastics of his diocese and with the pope. He forbade the clergy to act plays and to communicate with Jews; urged the friars to preach, and read lessons to the pope on the sin of avarice. In 1247 his holiness sent into England for money, and demanded 6000 marks from the see of Lincoln, which its bishop refused to pay. In 1248 he obtained papal letters authorizing him to carry on the work of monastic reform; but the monks appealed to the pope, and to Lyons Grosseteste had to go to meet him, and to receive an adverse decision. Leaving Innocent IV. he returned to his see, but in 1253 that pontiff nominated as canon of Lincoln an Italian youth, his nephew, a mere stupid boy, and declared that any other disposal of the canonry would be null and void, and that he would excommunicate any one who dared to disobey. Grosseteste, however, resolved upon resistance, and wrote his famous epistle to the pope, which roused him to unbounded wrath. This epistle, which has been often printed, is a splendid protest against the tyranny and venality of Rome, and nothing but the European reputation of its writer saved him from degradation and a prison. As it was, Grosseteste was excommunicated and superseded, but the sentence was not carried out. It was towards the end of summer, 1253, that Grosseteste fell sick and died at Buckden, where his palace was; but he was buried at Lincoln. (Dr. Pegge in 1793 published an excellent life of Grosseteste or Grosthead, of which an admirable abstract appears in Milner's *Church History*, cent. 13, chap. vii.) The works of Grosseteste are very numerous, and on a variety of subjects; many of them have been published, but others, including sermons and essays in English, remain in manuscript. There is also extant a poem in French verse, which treats of the fall and redemption of man, and is entitled "Roman des Romans." His character may be readily inferred from the activity and earnestness he showed, and from his countless occupations.—B. H. C.

GROSSI, TOMMASO, the author of "Marco Visconti," a historical novel which has been translated into almost every European language, was born at Bellano, a village near Como, on the 20th of January, 1791. Having been destined for the church, he entered the seminary at Lecco, and afterwards prosecuted his studies at Rezzonico and Milan. A distaste for clerical life induced Grossi to study for the bar in the university of Pavia, where he took his doctor's degree in the year 1810. Grossi is considered an elegant poet, and in 1848 he wrote a poem on the deliverance of his country, that induced the Sardinian government to appoint him director of public instruction in Lombardy. His principal works are "La Fuggitiva," an elegy full of pathos; "I Lombardi alla prima Crociata;" "Maria Visconti," a tragedy. He published a great number of sonnets and other minor compositions, highly appreciated for purity of diction and elegance of style. The city of Milan, where Grossi died, 10th December, 1853, has erected a fine statue to his memory.—A. C. M.

GROSSMAN, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German actor and dramatic author, born at Berlin in 1744; died at Hanover in 1796. He was a very popular actor, although quite devoid of those physical advantages believed to be necessary for the stage. Of his numerous plays some three or four have kept their place on the German stage.—F. M.

\* GROTE, GEORGE, an eminent historian and politician, was born in 1794 at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, in Kent. He is the grandson of the gentleman who founded in the metropolis, with Mr. George Prescott, the well-known private bank of Prescott, Grote, & Co.; and having received an excellent education at the Charter-house, he entered in his sixteenth year his father's banking-house as a clerk. He early imbibed the views of, and formed a personal friendship with, the late James Mill and other founders of the school of philosophical radicalism represented by the old *Westminster Review*, to which, later, he became an occasional contributor. In the course of the studies pursued during the leisure which he could snatch from business avocations, he was led to examine the truth of the antidemocratic

deductions drawn by Mr. Mitford in his *History of Greece*, and to convince himself that they were based on misapprehensions and misstatements of facts. The idea of writing a history of Greece, which should confirm instead of refute the doctrines of philosophical radicalism, seems to have taken hold of him so far back as 1823. At any rate we find Niebuhr in 1827 speaking of Mr. Grote's history as something well under way, and advising his friend Lieber to make the acquaintance of the author and his book, and undertake its translation into German. "I expect a great deal from his production," wrote the illustrious historian of Rome. Many years, however, were destined to elapse before the work thus heralded was to appear. As the political excitement of the decade, 1820-30, deepened, Mr. Grote entered more and more ardently into the political arena; and in 1832 (having published the year before a pamphlet entitled "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform") he had the honour of being elected one of the members for the city of London, a seat which he retained up to his withdrawal from public life. In the house of commons Mr. Grote worked and spoke energetically in behalf of the principles of philosophical radicalism. But the question which he made particularly his own was the ballot, a motion for the application of which to voting for members of parliament he brought forward annually, while he sat in the house of commons, and urged every year with new and elaborate ingenuity. Perhaps a little disheartened by the apparent triumph of conservatism in 1841, and certainly desirous to execute his long-cherished enterprise in Greek history, he retired into private life in that year, and the fruits of his laborious leisure were made apparent in 1846, when he published the first two volumes of his "History of Greece." Completed in twelve volumes in 1856, this monument of learning and original thought was saluted with acclamation during its progress by critics of the most varying of political schools, and it already ranks as a *magnum opus* in the English literature of the nineteenth century. Only once when grappling with it, did Mr. Grote turn aside to handle the affairs of the day. This was in 1847 when the future of the Helvetic republic became a European question, and then Mr. Grote published his "Seven Letters on the Recent Politics of Switzerland." Mr. Grote has announced his intention of composing a separate work devoted to an account of the Greek speculative philosophy in the fourth century B.C.; and the new course of his studies has been recently indicated by his publication of a little tractate on Plato's and Aristotle's Doctrine of the Sphere.—F. E.

GROTEFEND, GEORG FRIEDRICH, one of the most distinguished philologists of the present century, was born in 1775 at Münden, between Göttingen and Cassel. After receiving some instruction at Ifeld, in 1795 he went to Göttingen, where he attracted the notice of Heyne, Tychsen, &c. In 1803 he removed from Göttingen to Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where he continued as professor till 1821, when he became director of the gymnasium at Hanover, where he continued till his retirement in 1849. He died on December 15, 1853. The works of this eminent scholar are many and important, revealing a profound insight into the nature of language and its written forms of expression. In two departments especially he will always be remembered with honour—his researches into the languages of Italy, and his studies in the interpretation of cuneiform characters. As early as 1802 he published an essay on the explanation of the cuneiform writing, and in particular that of the Persepolitan inscriptions. Münter had four years before contributed something towards an alphabet, but Grotefend was the first to suggest anything like a clue to these mysterious symbols. These studies he pursued with unwearied diligence for many years; and between the years 1837 and 1851 he published several works bearing upon the subject, besides miscellaneous articles in learned journals. His writings on the ancient history and languages of Italy are numerous and valuable. His knowledge of these subjects was the result of laborious original investigation, and he is deservedly regarded as one of the greatest promoters of scientific philology in modern times.—B. H. C.

GROTHUSEN, CHRISTIAN ALBERT, Baron von, son of the military governor of Hamburg, was born in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He entered into the service of Charles XII. of Sweden, whom he accompanied into Poland, and soon became a favourite of that prince, who made him his treasurer. Grothusen's extreme generosity frequently emptied the royal coffers; but Charles, who was himself munificent, liked him the

better for his extravagance, and often congratulated him on his laconic accounts. He was ultimately raised by Charles to the rank of general, and died fighting at the side of his royal master in 1715.—G. BL.

GROTIUS, HUGO, the Latinized form of the Dutch name De Groot (the Great), was born at Delft in April, 1583. His father, John de Groot, was a curator of the university, or high school, of Leyden. Hugo, who was a precocious boy, went early to that university, and studied with eminent success theology, philosophy, and law, enlivened by the belles-lettres. He had for his instructors, besides his father, Francis Junius and Joseph Scaliger. In 1598 he accompanied Barneveldt, the Dutch ambassador, to the court of Henry IV. of France. Young as he was, he contracted many friendships among the learned Frenchmen of the day, and attracted the notice of the king, whom he had, indeed, before made the subject of a laudatory college exercise. Henry graced the juvenile poet with commendations and a gold chain. In France too, at Orleans, he took the degree of doctor of laws. On his return to Holland in 1599, he practised at the bar for some time, and we have a glimpse of his experience in the profession in the advice he gives to advocates—to mind their own thread of argument rather than their adversaries', as well as in the statement which he makes with regard to hired advocacy—that it is an ungracious business, and of little honour compared with philosophy. In 1607 he was made fiscal-advocate, and in 1613 councillor and pensionary of Rotterdam, and member of the states of Holland, as he was afterwards of the states-general of the United Provinces. In this busy part of his life he found time to continue the cultivation of general literature. His earliest publications were editions of the *Satyricon* of Martianus Capella, and *Aratus' Phenomena*, a translation from Dutch into Latin of Stevinus, a Dutch astronomer; his Latin tragedies, "Adamus exul," "Christus patiens," and "Sophompaneas," the title of this last—Saviour of the world—and the subject—Joseph—being Egyptian. He now (1609) wrote his "Mare Liberum" in support of Dutch claims against the pretensions of England, Spain, and Portugal. In some parts of this tract, cap. vii. viii., we recognize the first draft of certain sections of his great work on public law. The "Mare Liberum" was answered by Selden, on behalf of England, in his *Mare Clausum*.—(See SELDEN.) In 1610 Grotius wrote a historical treatise, "De antiquitate reipublice Bataviae." In this work he treats of the rights of the counts of Holland, which he proves to have been imperial with respect to strangers, but circumscribed, especially in the matter of taxation, as regarded their own subjects. In 1615 he was in England, attached to a diplomatic mission in reference to the Greenland fisheries. He was well received by James I., and enjoyed the opportunity of conversing with Bacon and Casaubon. In 1619 he was involved with his patron Barneveldt in the controversy between the Arminians and Gomarists, and the political struggle grafted on it between the stadtholders, or Orange, and the republican factions. Barneveldt and Grotius were Arminians and republicans; the life of the former was sacrificed, and by a most unjust decree, 18th May, Grotius was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in the castle of Loëvestein, near Gorcum, in South Holland, and to have his estates confiscated. While he was there confined, his noble-minded and affectionate spouse, Mary of Regensburg, whom he had married in 1608, was, after much entreaty, permitted to share his imprisonment; and it was by her ingenious contrivance of smuggling him away in his bookchest that his deliverance was effected, March 21, 1621. In April his wife, who had meanwhile been detained in the prison, was set at liberty, and afterwards joined him in France, whither he retreated. His books, besides furnishing the means of his escape, had been turned to good account while he was in prison. He there wrote, in Dutch verse, his tract "On the Truth of the Christian Religion;" and in Dutch prose, his "Introduction to the Laws of Holland." In France he was well received by Louis XIII., who allowed him a pension, which, however, was but indifferently paid, and at length wholly withdrawn. While in Paris, he wrote his "Apology" for his opinions, the strictures contained in which on the proceedings of his enemies were answered, except a series of tyrannical edicts and prohibitions. Here he also translated into Latin his treatise "De Veritate." It was at Balagne, near Senlis, a country seat of the President De Mesmes, and within reach of the library of De Thou (son of Thuanus), to which Grotius had access, and of which he appears to have made very free use, that

he wrote his famous work "De Jure Belli ac Pacis, Libri Tres, in quibus jus naturæ et gentium item juris publici præcipue explicantur." It was first published at Paris in 1625, with a dedication to the king of France. In the conclusion of the work the author commended its maxims to the attention of all christian princes. The subject of public law had been handled by many preceding writers—Vasquez, Attoala, Hoymann, and Albericus Gentilis (see GENTILIS, A.)—but by none with such systematic detail as Grotius. The publication of his treatise advanced the study to a professed science. It became a text-book, and was soon illustrated, or obscured, by notes, comments, readings, and translations. It was the vade mecum of Charles XII. of Sweden, and was put into the Index Expurgatorius of Rome. Its reputation has since somewhat declined; but we have the splendid testimony of Macintosh, Hallam, and Whewell, in favour of its sound philosophy, its solid structure, and the spirit of morality, humanity, and religion which pervades it. On the accession to power of the intolerant Cardinal Richelieu, France was no country for Grotius; and as it happened that the Prince Maurice, the stadtholder, died about this time (1631), Grotius returned to Holland. But though Maurice's successor, Prince Frederick, was personally friendly to him, the prince's party could not tolerate in his presence a political and religious adversary of so much influence, and Grotius was again compelled to retire from his native country. He repaired next to Hamburg. In 1634 he was appointed by Oxenstiern Swedish ambassador to France, a post of great difficulty in that period of the Thirty Years' war, the duties of which, however, he discharged with credit for a period of ten years. He then went to Sweden, passing by passport through Holland, where he was welcomed with much distinction. He was received at Stockholm by the queen with marked favour, but neither the court nor the climate suited him, and he preferred a request to be allowed to return to Holland, which was granted, with substantial marks of royal gratitude for his services. In his voyage from Stockholm to Lubeck the vessel was compelled by stress of weather to land him in Pomerania, near Dantzic, from which he undertook to journey by land towards Lubeck, but sank under fatigue at Rostock, August 28, 1645, at the age of sixty-three. His end was that of a christian. He was buried at Delft, and a monument was erected to him at Rostock in 1781. In person Grotius was of small stature, but well set, and of lively and agreeable countenance. His memory was vast, but he tasked it to a degree which has occasioned errors in references in his writings. His private character was unexceptionable, and his conduct towards his ungrateful country displayed the highest qualities of patriotism. As has been already remarked, he held in Holland Arminian tenets. While resident in France, he communicated with the French protestant church, until some of its leaders took some exception against his writings. Afterwards, when Swedish ambassador, they wished him to rejoin them; but he was not then so disposed. He believed the fundamental truths of the gospel; and held that all such believers, without regard to minor distinctions, should be admitted into the fellowship of Christ's religion. He had busied himself, though to little purpose, to find means to reconcile romanists and protestants. His catholic breadth of faith exposed him to misconception in his own day, as it does his memory to some misconception even now. Bossuet charged him with the errors of Socinianism—errors which he had himself refuted; and Mr. C. Butler, in his *Life of Grotius*, says he was seeking the Roman fold. More justly might he be claimed by the Anglican church, of whose discipline and doctrine he warmly approved. (See "Testimonies of his affection for the Church of England," appended to the English version of his treatise "De Veritate.") In point of literary excellence, Grotius is usually cited as a striking example of the combination of the active duties of public life with study and authorship; and it is true that, as before enumerated, several of his early and minor works were written in the vortex of public business. But it was to the forced seclusion of his imprisonment and exile that the world is indebted for those invaluable works on jurisprudence and theology which render his name immortal.

The "De Jure Belli" has been translated into most continental languages, and into English by C. Barksdale, 1654, 8vo; by Evans, 1682, fol.; again, 1738, with Barbeyrac's notes, fol.; by Campbell, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo; and in 1853 Dr. Whewell published an edition of the text with an abridged translation, 3 vols. 8vo. The works of Grotius may be divided into four



classes—I. Legal; II. Theological; III. Historical; IV. Miscellaneous. Among the most important are—I. *Legal*: the treatise "De Jure Belli" before noticed; "Introduction to the Jurisprudence of Holland," in Dutch, Hague, 1620, translated into English by Herbert, London, 1845, and still a great authority in the British colonies subject to Dutch law; "Florum Sparsio ad Jus Justinianum," Paris, 1642; "Mare Liberum," already noticed; "De Imperio summarum potestatum circa sacra," Paris, 1646; reprinted at Naples, 1780, "cum scholiis criticis et chronologicis;" a collection of legal consultations, &c. II. *Theological*: his works of this class were collected by his son Peter Grotius, 4 vols. 4to, Amsterdam, 1679, containing the commentaries on the holy scriptures; the treatise "De Veritate Religionis Christianæ," which has been translated into many European languages. An Arabic translation was published at Oxford, 1660, by Dr. Edward Pocock, the Eastern traveller. This treatise suggests the best scheme for foreign mission work—the advancement of the faith by the teaching and exemplary lives of traders and navigators. It has often been translated into English. A treatise in Latin, "On the Atonement," written against Socinus, in order to vindicate the remonstrants (the party of Grotius) from the charge of Socinianism; Englished, London, 1692; "Via ad Pacem Ecclesiasticam;" "Philosophorum sententiæ de fato et de eo quod in nostra est potestate." III. *Historical*: "Annales et Historiæ Belgicæ usque ad inducias anni 1609, lib. xviii.," a posthumous publication, Amsterdam, 1657, folio; "De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ," Leyden, 1610, quarto, before noticed; "Parallela rerum publicarum," left in MS., and of which only a fragment has been published, Leyden, 1801, 4to; "De origine gentium Americanorum," Paris, 1642–43, maintaining their European extraction; "Historia Gothorum, Vandalorum, et Longobardorum;" left in MS., published at Amsterdam, 1655. IV. *Miscellaneous*: consisting of poems in Latin, Greek, and Dutch, collected by his brother William, Leyden, 12 vols. 1621; tragedies and translations before noticed, and editions of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, Tacitus, &c.

The life of Grotius has been written by many hands. We note one by Barksdale, 1652, 12mo; M. de Burigny's work in French, Englished 1745; Mr. C. Butler's in English, London, 1826, 8vo. Grotius' letters were published in Amsterdam, 1687, folio; his journal during imprisonment, and facsimiles of letters to his wife and others, Hague, 1842. After his death, his MSS. were purchased by Christina, queen of Sweden. Grotius left four children.—His second son, PETER DE GROOT, served the States in public embassies. He was accused of a crime against their high mightinesses, but acquitted.—Grotius' younger son, WILLIAM, published "Enchiridion de Principiis Juris Naturalis," as an introduction to his father's great work.—Grotius' widow resided for some time in England. She was a communicant of the Anglican church.—In Boswell's *Life of Johnson and Sancho's Letters*, a descendant of Grotius is noticed as living in aged indigence in this country. He obtained a place in the Charter-house in the gift of the archbishop of Canterbury.—S. H. G.

GROTTO, LUIGI, commonly called IL CRECO D'ADRIA (the blind man of Adria), born in that city in 1541, author of several tragedies and translations—amongst them the *Iliad* and the *Georgics*. He died at Venice, December, 1585.—A. C. M.

GROUCHY, EMMANUEL, Marquis de, Marshal of France, was born at Paris on the 23rd October, 1766, of an old Norman family. Entering the army at fourteen, he was a subaltern in the gardes-du-corps, when the French revolution broke out; but, in spite of this and of the loyalist politics of his family, he embraced the revolutionary cause. Rising rapidly to a colonelcy, he fought under Lafayette in 1792, and after various vicissitudes, became a general of brigade, and commanded the cavalry of the army of the Alps, which conquered Savoy. Serving with great distinction in La Vendée, he was appointed in 1796 second in command of the expedition with which Hoche undertook the invasion of Ireland. In 1798 he served in the army of Italy, contributing powerfully to the conquest of Piedmont, where he was nominated commander-in-chief. At the battle of Novi he fell, fighting and manœuvring bravely and skillfully, pierced by a number of wounds, and was taken prisoner. Exchanged, after a captivity of four months, for an English general, he returned to active service, and at the head of a division aided Moreau to gain the battle of Hohenlinden. He made no secret of his attachment to Moreau; but this, though offensive to Napoleon, did not prevent the constant employment of so brave and excel-

lent a commander. He distinguished himself at Jena, and notably at Eylau. At the battle of Friedland he commanded the cavalry in the absence of Murat, and subsequently, after the treaty of Tilsit, he was appointed governor of Madrid. After a brief withdrawal from military life he was summoned to Italy, and defeated the Austrian cavalry at Wagram. In the disastrous Russian campaign his services were of the highest value, and were recognized by his appointment to command the "sacred battalion," composed exclusively of generals and officers, which guarded the person of Napoleon during the retreat from Moscow. Nevertheless, the emperor refused him the command of a corps of infantry at the beginning of 1813, and he left the service. He returned to it, however, after the fatal battle of Leipsic, and distinguished himself in the series of conflicts on the soil of France, which preceded the Hundred Days. Dangerously wounded at Craonne, he once more withdrew into retirement; but deprived by the restored Bourbons of his command of the chasseurs, he joined Napoleon after the return from Elba, was created a marshal of France, and commander-in-chief of the army of the Alps. At Ligny he commanded the right wing, and on the day following that engagement, the 17th of June, 1815, in accordance with the instructions of the emperor, he pursued with a corps of upwards of thirty thousand cavalry, the retreating Prussians. His first orders were to advance towards Namur, for which Blücher was supposed to be making; his second, when "Marshal Forwards" moved towards Wavres instead of upon Namur, were to operate in the direction of Wavres, with the general view of preventing the junction of the Prussians and the English. He was executing this latter movement, when, on the 18th, the cannonade of Waterloo became audible. In vain his generals besought him to move on Mont Saint Jean. He pleaded the stringency of the instructions which ordered him to move upon Wavres; and when, between four and five in the afternoon, he received the commands of the emperor to join the right of the army at Waterloo, it was too late. An exile after the second restoration he took refuge in the United States, but was partially rehabilitated by a special royal ordonnance issued in 1821, when he returned to his native country, though not as a marshal of France. After the Three Days even this honour was restored to him, and he was nominated a member of the chamber of peers. He died on the 29th of May, 1847. Napoleon said of him at St. Helena—"At Waterloo Grouchy lost head. I would have gained that battle but for his imbecility." Others have charged him with deliberate treachery. Marshal Grouchy published several vindications of himself from both accusations; and since his death his son, General Grouchy, had added, with the same view, his quota to a controversy which it seems very difficult to settle satisfactorily.—F. E.

GROUCHY, SOPHIE, sister of the preceding, and wife of the celebrated Condorcet, born in 1764; died in 1822. She is known in literary annals chiefly by her translation into French of Dr. Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and his dissertation on the Origin of Languages. As an appendix to this translation she published her "Lettres sur la sympathie."

GROVE, HENRY, a learned dissenting divine, descended from a family of nonconformists, was born at Taunton in 1688. He completed his education in London under the instruction of the Rev. Mr. Reive, a near relative of his own, and returning at the age of twenty-two to his native place, he soon acquired a high reputation as a preacher. In the following year he became director of an academy at Taunton, which assumed the rank of a collegiate establishment. The province first assigned him was ethics and pneumatology, but latterly the students in divinity were placed under his direction. He continued to discharge the duties of this position, officiating likewise in different pastoral charges, till his death in 1738. His first publication was a small piece entitled "The Regulation of Diversions," published in 1708 for the use of his pupils. About the same time he entered into a friendly controversy with Dr. Samuel Clarke on some of the arguments in his *Discourse on the Being and Attributes of God*. In 1718 he published "An Essay towards a Demonstration of the Soul's Immortality," and subsequently he gave to the world a variety of other works—"On the Evidence of our Saviour's Resurrection," "The Proof of a Future State from Reason," "Saving Faith," &c. Mr. Grove was honourably distinguished by the great moderation and good sense which he displayed during the violent disputes upon the Trinity, which so much divided the presbyterians about the year 1720.—G. BL.

\* GROVE, WILLIAM ROBERT, Q.C., an eminent electrician, colleague of Dr. Faraday in the Royal Institution, and vice-president of the Royal Society, was born on the 14th July, 1811, at Swansea. He was sent at an early age to Oxford, where he graduated in 1835. His career as a barrister was marked by distinguished success, and in 1852 he was made queen's counsel. But while the highest prospects were thus opened to him in the legal profession, the natural tendency of his mind to scientific pursuits led him to devote every moment of his leisure to experimental investigations, chiefly in electro-chemistry, which have resulted in discoveries of the highest importance to science. In 1839 he invented the nitric acid battery, which is commonly known by his name, and is the most powerful voltaic combination in use. In the same year (1839) Mr. Grove effected the recombination of water by means of the voltaic current produced by its decomposition. In experimenting on the passage of the electric discharge through the vapour of phosphorus, in 1852, he observed for the first time that the discharge was traversed by a number of dark bands or striae, a phenomenon not yet understood, but which has lately assumed a deep interest in connection with the brilliant phenomena of Rühmkorff's coil. In an interesting lecture on this subject which he delivered at the Royal Institution in January, 1859, Mr. Grove hazarded the conjecture that these remarkable stratifications are due to waves or pulsations in the rarefied medium produced by the conflict of opposing secondary currents in the induced wire. But to mention in detail his numerous discoveries would be quite incompatible with the limits of this work. They are chiefly to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, the *Journal* of the Royal Institution, the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other scientific journals. The only work which Mr. Grove has published in a separate form is an essay on the "Correlation of Physical Forces," the views contained in which were first advanced in a lecture delivered at the London Institution in January, 1842, and subsequently more fully developed in a course of lectures in 1843. This work, of which a third edition was published in 1855, and a French translation by the Abbé Moigno in 1856, contains a masterly elucidation of the modern dynamic theory, which attributes the effects of the chemico-physical forces to molecular motion. The position which the writer endeavours to establish is, that "the various affections of matter which constitute the main objects of experimental physics, namely, heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion, are all correlative, or have a reciprocal dependence; that neither, taken abstractedly, can be said to be the essential cause of the others, but that either may produce or be convertible into any of the others." According to this view the so-called *imponderables* are mere affections or conditions of ordinary matter; there is no luminous ether, no material caloric, no electrical fluid. The motion or vibration of the particles of ordinary matter produces under certain conditions light, heat, and electricity, and electricity produces magnetism and chemical affinity. Mr. Grove therefore rejects Dr. Black's theory of latent heat—an expression which he considers to be equivalent to latent matter or invisible light. The non-conduction of electricity in *vacuo*—a fact established by Mr. Gassiot, and first decisively announced by Mr. Grove in his lecture at the Royal Institution in January, 1859—affords a remarkable confirmation of these views, as showing that the presence of matter is essential to the transmission of electricity. The same views have long been held by Faraday; they have already received the sanction of the highest names in science, and their able advocacy by Mr. Grove promises to give a powerful impulse to their dissemination.—G. BL.

GRUBER, JOHANN GOTTFRIED, a distinguished German litterateur, was born at Naumburg, 29th November, 1774, and studied at Leipsic, where he began his literary career by the publication of his essay on the destiny of Man, and his "Versuch eine pragmatischen Anthropologie." In 1805 he settled at Jena as a lecturer, and as one of the editors of the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung*. Here he published conjointly with Danz his "Charakteristik Herder's." In 1811 he obtained a chair in the university of Wittenberg, whence in 1815 he was translated, together with the university, to Halle. He now entered upon the most comprehensive and most important work of his life—the celebrated *Cyclopaedia of Science and Arts*; which was originated by Professor Ersch and himself in 1818, and has not yet been completed. This is, perhaps, the grandest literary undertaking of his kind, and will secure its editors a lasting fame. At the

same time Gruber again edited the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung*, one of the most influential organs of German literature. Notwithstanding the arduous tasks thus imposed upon him, he still found leisure for a number of miscellaneous works, among which we note the biographies of Wieland, 2 vols.; of Herm. Aug. Niemeyer (begun by Jacobs), and of Lafontaine; a dictionary of classical mythology, 3 vols.; and a "History of the Human Race," 2 vols. Gruber died at Halle, August 7, 1851.—K. E.

GRUDIUS. See EVERARD.

GRUENEWALD, MATTHÆUS, a good old German painter of Asschaffenburg in Bavaria, of whom, however, nothing more is known than is given in the vague account of Sandrart. He is said to have been the pupil of Albert Dürer; but as his time does not accord with such a possibility, he was most probably the rival of Albert. Sandrart fixes his death at about 1510, and says he was inferior to none of his contemporaries. Fiorillo assumes him to have been a generation younger. Though, by no means equal to Albert Dürer, Grünewald was a good painter for his time, and an important work by him, an altarpiece, was exhibited by the prince consort at Manchester in 1857. He was established and died at Frankfort; he lived also some time at Mayence. Sandrart speaks very highly of his drawings, and calls Grünewald the German Correggio, an unintelligible compliment, unless referring to his chalk drawings only. There are several of his pictures in the gallery at Munich; but they have as little of the graceful in them as is well possible. His heads are correct, but hard and minute in their details; his colouring is positive. He is said to have cut in wood, but this is doubtful. HANS GRÜNEWALD, a contemporary and probably relative, did engrave in wood; of this painter also, we are in almost total ignorance.—R. N. W.

\* GRUNDTVIG, NICOLAI FREDERIK SEVERIN, one of the most colossal intellects of Denmark, antiquarian, poet, and preacher, was born at the parsonage of Udby in South Zealand, 8th September, 1783. In his ninth year he was sent from the pleasant idyllic country of his birth, to the wild and dreary moorlands of Jutland, to be educated for the church. Here he spent six years, after which he went to the Latin school at Aarhus. In 1803 he passed his theological examination, and attended the lectures of his cousin Steffens on natural philosophy and the poetry of Goethe. Soon after becoming acquainted with Saxo and Snorre, he began a profound study of the literature and language of Iceland. From 1805 to 1808 he was private tutor in Langeland, where he first read Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Fichte, Schelling, &c. This was the spring-time of his life; and he published many articles in Rahbek's *Minerva* on the songs of the Edda, and the principles of the Odinic mythology; but notwithstanding their power and originality, they attracted but little notice. The same year he came to the capital, taught history in a school, and made the acquaintance of the first men of the time, amongst whom were Sibbern and the brothers Oersted. He also published his "Nordens Mythologie, eller udsigt over Eddalæren," the first work in which the Scandinavian mythology is placed in a poetic and philosophical light; and the following year, "Optrin af Kjømpelivets undergang i Nord." In the meantime he became the subject of deep religious conviction; and after preaching a probationary sermon, which provoked the wrath of the rationalistic clergy, he retired to his father's house, and became his assistant. Here he laboured industriously; and the next year produced his "Kort Begreb af Verdens Krønike." After the death of his father in 1813, he returned to Copenhagen, where he lived a hermit's life amongst his books and the few friends who remained to him. For eight years, pursued by the wrath of his brethren in the ministry whom his first sermon had provoked, he sought in vain for a clerical appointment, and could scarcely obtain even a pulpit in Copenhagen in which to preach occasionally. But his literary industry was unwearied, and he brought out "En liden Bibel-Krønike;" "Roeskilda Rüm," and "Roeskilda Saga;" "Kvædinger eller Smaaquad;" a collection of his smaller poems, "Bibelsk Prædikener" (Scripture Sermons), and various other works, besides editing the periodical *Dannevirke*. From the year 1815, Grundtvig had applied himself to Anglo-Saxon literature—for some time in connection with Rask—and now, in 1820, appeared his free translation of *Biörvulf's Drapa*, and in 1822 he completed his largest and most laborious work, his translations from Saxo and Snorre. In 1818 he married, and in 1820 was appointed pastor of Præstø, and the following



year residentiary chaplain of the Saviour's church at Christianhavn. But again his theological opinions gave offence, and in 1825 he was not only obliged to resign his office, but was fined 200 rix-dollars, and subjected to a censure, which was not rescinded for thirteen years. Again he returned to private literary life, published a selection from his sermons, edited a monthly magazine, and wrote his "Rhymed Chronicle for Children." From 1829 to 1831 he again devoted himself to his Anglo-Saxon studies, and made, with the royal assistance, several journeys to England, where he industriously studied the Anglo-Saxon records at Exeter, Cambridge, and in the British Museum; and made the acquaintance of various learned men of this country. In 1832 he obtained permission to preach every Sunday evening in Frederik's church, Christianhavn, which he continued to do for seven years, and was then appointed to the church of the Holy Ghost of Vartons hospital, Copenhagen. It is impossible to give a complete list of the works of this industrious author, but further must be mentioned his great work, "Nordens Mythologie eller Sindbilledsprog, historisk-poetisk udviklet og oplyst," published in 1832. In 1837 and 1841 he brought out his fine collection of psalms and hymns, "Sangværk til den danske Kirke." In 1843 he again visited England to make himself acquainted with the religious movements there. As a preacher Grundtvig is full of fiery zeal and eloquence. He is opposed to all rationalistic views of religion. Slowly acknowledged by his country, he has lived to attain the place which his intellect deserves, and to exercise the most vital influence on the religious life of the nation.—M. H.

\* GRÜNER, LUDWIG, a German engraver, was born at Dresden in February, 1801; learned design in the Dresden academy, and engraving of Herr Krüger of Prague; and then, in 1821 proceeded to Italy, where he studied under the distinguished engravers Longhi and Alderoni of Milan. Herr Gruner's first essays with the burin were a portrait by Velasquez, and some other works of a similar class; but later he has chiefly devoted himself to the study of the great Italian painters, working in the churches of Italy, as well as the principal European galleries. Of greatest value to the art-student, however, have been the series of engravings drawn with admirable fidelity directly from the works themselves, which he has at different times published. During his residence in England Herr Gruner published, under the patronage of the court, the "Decorations of the Garden Pavilion in the Grounds of Buckingham Palace," folio, 1840; and under the authority of the council of education a series of "Eighty Specimens of Ornamental Art, selected from the best Models of the Classical Epochs," folio, 1850, intended primarily for the use of the government schools of design.—J. T.-e.

\* GRUNERT, JOHANN-AUGUST, professor of mathematics in the university of Greifswald, and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, was born at Halle on the 7th of February, 1797. He studied at the university of Göttingen, where he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1820. He became professor of mathematics and physics in the gymnasium of Torgau in 1821, and in that of Brandenburg in 1828, and was appointed to the professorship of mathematics at Greifswald in 1833. His writings are many and voluminous, consisting to a great extent of text-books on various branches of pure and applied mathematics—some of these branches, though of much importance, being rarely studied or written upon. He is also the author of several original papers on mathematical, physical, and astronomical subjects, most of which have appeared in the *Memoirs of the Vienna Academy*, and in a journal of which he is the editor, entitled "Archiv der Mathematik und Physik," and published at Greifswald.—R.

\* GRUPPE, OTTO FRIEDRICH, a German poet and litterateur, was born at Dantzig, 15th April, 1804. After the completion of his studies he settled at Berlin, where in 1844 he was appointed professor extraordinary, but barred himself from a higher career by his opposition to the philosophy of Hegel, which at that time was openly patronized by the Prussian government. He had directed a comedy in the Aristophanic vein, "The Winds," against that eminent philosopher. Gruppe has not only distinguished himself by his epic and dramatic poems, "Alboin," "Kaiser Karl," "Otto von Wittelsbach," &c.; but also by his learned and tasteful works on Greek and Latin poetry, "Ariadne, or the tragic art of the Greeks;" the "Fragments of Archytas;" the "Latin Elegy;" "Deutsche Übersetzungskunst."—K. E.

GRUTER, JANUS, also called James and John, was born at

Antwerp, December 3, 1560. His mother was an Englishwoman, who was herself well skilled in Greek, Latin, and several modern languages. His father was banished by Philip II., and removed with his family to England, where he settled at Norwich. Young Gruter was sent to complete his education at Cambridge. In 1576, however, he went to Leyden, where he studied civil law and general literature. He subsequently returned to Antwerp, but when that city was besieged by the duke of Parma in 1584 he went to France; after which he visited other countries. In 1586 he read lectures at Rostock. Thence he removed to Poland, and in 1589 was made professor of history at Wittenberg. This post he soon after vacated on conscientious grounds, and went to Heidelberg, where he obtained a similar appointment, which he retained for many years. On the capture of Heidelberg in 1622, he lost his valuable library, and retired to Bretten, and soon after to Tübingen, where he continued for some time, but went back to Bretten, where he remained till 1627. In that year he was seized with mortal illness, and died ten days after on the 20th of September. His body was buried in St. Peter's church at Heidelberg. Notwithstanding his misfortunes, Gruter was greatly honoured in his time. His chief work, the "Thesaurus Inscriptionum," was first published about 1601, and dedicated to the Emperor Rodolphus II., who was so delighted with it that he gave the author the choice of his reward. Gruter only asked a general license for all the books he might publish, to which the emperor added the privilege of licensing others. When he lost his library, while the pope ordered all the MSS. to be sent to Rome, he gave leave for the restoration of the printed books, which Tilly, however, would not surrender. Gruter is not regarded as a genius, but as a man whose powers of amassing knowledge were enormous. He had an equal facility of producing books, and his various publications would occupy a large space in any library. He was moderate but not undecided in his religious opinions, and was no friend to controversy; yet he was attacked by Philip Paræus as having more respect for a sentence of Apuleius or of Petronius than for all the precepts of Jesus Christ—which was both unjust and untrue. He also had a dispute with the learned Denis Godefroy, about the works of Seneca.—B. H. C.

GRYLLUS, the eldest son of Xenophon, having resided with his father in Elis and accompanied him to Corinth, served in the Athenian army at the battle of Mantinea in 362 B.C. In that battle he fell, having distinguished himself by his valour; by his hand, according to some accounts, Epaminondas the general of the opposing force was slain in the arms of victory.—W. B.

GRYNÆUS, JOHANNES JACOBUS, was born at Berne, October 1, 1540. He was the son of Thomas, the nephew of Simon (the subject of the following article), a professor at Basle and Berne, who died in 1564. He had a brother, Simon, who was a professor at Heidelberg, and died in 1582. J. J. Grynæus studied at Basle and Tübingen, and became a protestant minister at Röteln, where he laboured hard for several years. While there he edited the *Orthodoxographia*, a collection of Greek and Latin christian authors; and also the works of Eusebius, Origen, and Irenæus; the *Adagia* of Erasmus, &c. In 1575 he removed to Basle, where he was appointed professor of the Old Testament. While there he lectured on Genesis, the Psalms, the minor prophets, &c. There, also, he published an epitome of the Old Testament; a treatise on faith, hope, and charity; theses on the history of man, and the apostles' creed; a chronology of evangelical history; and the chief points of christian doctrine. In 1584 he accepted an invitation to Heidelberg, to a professorship in the university there. Soon after, he presided at a great discussion on the eucharist at Heidelberg, whence he was recalled to Basle in the beginning of 1586. He remained at Heidelberg till his death in August, 1617, after a life of abundant labours as a professor, a preacher, and a writer. His published works are very numerous.—B. H. C.

GRYNÆUS, SIMON, a learned protestant scholar and divine, was born in humble circumstances at Veringen in Hohenzollern in 1493. He studied at Pfortzheim at the same time as Melancthon, between whom and himself a lasting friendship sprung up. He next proceeded to Vienna, where he took a degree and was appointed Greek professor. Having espoused the cause of the protestants, he was exposed to peril and annoyance, and compelled to remove from place to place. We find that he suffered imprisonment at Baden, and that he held a conference with Luther and Melancthon at Wittenberg. He was after-

wards professor at Heidelberg and Basle, and in the interim visited Tübingen to superintend the reforms which had been resolved upon in the church. In 1530 he came to England on the invitation of Henry VIII., who commissioned him to ascertain the opinions of the German and Swiss divines on the subject of his divorce. Some of the letters written by Grynaeus in connection with this matter are still extant, as well as others obtained by his means. Grynaeus was not the only one who thought, that although the king's marriage was an ill-advised one, it ought not to be dissolved, "and inclined rather to advise that the king should take another wife, keeping the queen still." Erasmus was one of the friends of Grynaeus, who sent to him a manuscript of the last five books of Livy, which he had discovered in a convent on the Rhine. When Grynaeus came to this country Erasmus gave him letters of introduction to (Lord) William Montjoy, Sir Thomas More, and others; and when Erasmus lay upon his deathbed Grynaeus stood by him. He attended at the diet of Spire and at the colloquy at Worms. His amiable and excellent character won for him the estimation of Calvin, and of many other leading reformers. He wrote and published various works, among which may be named the following—Latin translations of some of the Homilies of Chrysostom upon the First Epistle to the Corinthians; a Latin version of the Life of Agesilaus by Plutarch; a Latin version of some of Aristotle's works, &c. He published the Greek text of Euclid, and a Latin translation of Plato, with some of the Commentaries of Proclus. He wrote a preface to the *Almagest* of Ptolemy, of which the Greek text was first published by him, as also was the *Veterinari Medici*. His most curious work is the "*Novus Orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum*," a remarkable compilation, including the narratives of seventeen early travellers. Besides these he wrote several other works. He died of the plague at Basle on the 1st of August, 1541.—His son, SAMUEL—born in 1539; died in 1599—and his grandson of the same name—born in 1595; died in 1658—also distinguished themselves.—B. H. C.

GRYPHIUS, originally GREIF, ANDREAS, an eminent German dramatist, born at Gross-Glogau, Silesia, 2d October, 1616; completed his education at Fraustadt and Dantzic. He then became private tutor to the family of a distinguished nobleman, after whose death he left his country, and for nine years led a wandering life in Holland, France, and Italy. At Leyden he lectured for six years on philosophy, mathematics, history, and logic. In 1647 he returned home and obtained several posts of trust and honour, in the discharge of the duties of which he died 16th July, 1664, in his native town. The tragedies of Gryphius, although partly disfigured by violence and atrocity (thus in his "*Carolus Stuartus*" that unfortunate monarch is beheaded on the stage), and partly imitations of Vondel, are nevertheless full of true poetic genius, and first gave the German drama a definite form and a permanent place in literature. His comedies are somewhat low and burlesque, particularly "*Peter Squenz*," the subject of which curiously coincides with that of Shakspeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, of which, however, Gryphius had no direct knowledge. As a lyric poet he was excelled by Fleming and Opitz.—(See Klopp, *A. G. als Dramatiker*, 1852; and Hermann, *On A. G.*, 1851.)—K. E.

GRYPHIUS, CHRISTIAN, son of the preceding, was born at Fraustadt, 29th September, 1649, and died at Breslau, 6th March, 1786, where he had held the headmastership of the gymnasium of St. Magdalen. His poems, "*Poetische Walder*," are unworthy of the name of Gryphius, but his prose works, "*Gedächtnisschriften und Entwurf der geistlichen und weltlichen Ritterorden*," were highly esteemed by his contemporaries.—K. E.

GRYPHIUS, SEBASTIANUS, the famous printer, whose real name was GRYPH or GREIFF, was born in Suabia in 1493. He settled at Lyons, where he attained to great eminence in his profession. His publications were remarkable for their number, variety, and accuracy. These works, of which more than three hundred are known, were in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French; among them may be named the Bible of 1550 in Latin, and the *Commentaria linguæ Latine*. He died in 1566, and was succeeded by his son Antonius.—There was a brother, FRANCIS, an eminent printer at Paris; and another, JOHN, followed the same profession at Venice. There are also other well-known printers of the same family.—B. H. C.

GUA DE MALVES, JEAN PAUL DE, a French mathematician and economist, was born at Carcassonne in 1712, and

died in Paris in 1786. His father, the descendant of an old family, having been ruined by the financial schemes of Law and the regent duke of Orleans, the young De Gua entered the church and obtained an abbacy, the slender income of which was sufficient for his support while he lived a solitary life of study in Paris. In 1740 he published a mathematical work which gained him a high reputation, called "*Usage de l'analyse de Descartes*." It has reference to the investigation of the properties of curves by analytical geometry, without the aid of the differential calculus. Its publication led to his being elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. In 1743 he was appointed to the professorship of philosophy in the Collège de France, which, however, he soon afterwards resigned, in order that he might devote his whole time to study and writing. He is said to have been the first to conceive the idea of a French Encyclopædia; but owing to a dispute with his publisher, the undertaking was abandoned. In 1764 he drew the attention of government to the existence of gold in the beds of some of the rivers in Languedoc, and obtained authority to conduct a search for that metal, in which his means were wasted without any profitable return.—W. J. M. R.

GUADAGNOLI or GUADAGNOLO, FILIPPO, born at Magliano in the Lower Abruzzi towards the year 1596. Early in youth he entered a convent of regular minors, and made his profession at Rome in the year 1612. He studied with great success Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, and Syriac. He knew Arabic so well, that in 1656 he pronounced a long oration in that language in the presence of Queen Christina of Sweden, who honoured him with her friendship. Whilst filling the chair of Arabic in the college of the Sapienza at Rome, Guadagnoli assisted Archbishop Damas in translating the Bible into that language. His "*Apology for Christianity*" is a masterpiece of theological eloquence and learning. His other works are "*Breves Arabicæ linguæ institutiones*," and an Arabic dictionary still inedited. Guadagnoli died at Rome in 1656.—A. C. M.

GUALDO-PRIORATO, GALEAZZO, Count of Comazzo, soldier, diplomatist, historian, born in Vicenza, 23rd July, 1606; died in the same city in 1678. At the age of fifteen he fought in Flanders under Maurice of Nassau, and was present at the taking of Breda by Spinola in 1625. He subsequently commanded a company of cavalry under Count Ernest de Mansfeld, and, in the reverses of his chief, followed him to England. Crossing to Holland, he suffered shipwreck, revisited France, and joined D'Hauterive in La Rochelle. In the campaign of Wallenstein against Gustavus Adolphus, he also bore an active part. In 1632 Venice rewarded his services by a pension of four hundred ducats; and about the same period he composed some of those numerous works, for the production of which a life of leisure would have seemed essential. In 1643 he resumed military service; but, two years later, relinquished it after the disastrous battle of Nordlingen. In 1652 he removed to Paris to collect materials for his "*History of Cardinal Mazarin's Ministry*;" a year later he was naturalized in France. In 1656 Gualdo received from Alexander VII. a patent of nobility, and was appointed to a post in the suite of Christina, ex-queen of Sweden, by whom he was employed in various diplomatic negotiations. In 1664 the Emperor Leopold created him imperial historiographer, and admitted him to the Aulic council. The last fourteen years of his life were devoted to literary pursuits at Vicenza. Amongst his voluminous works are histories of the wars of Ferdinand II. and III., and of Leopold.—C. G. R.

GUALTERUS, RODOLPHUS, one of the first reformers, was born at Zurich in 1519, and studied in Switzerland, Germany, and England. While yet a young man, he became connected with some of the leaders of the Reformation, and in 1541 he accompanied Philip, landgrave of Hesse, to the diet of Ratisbon. Returning to Zurich, he married the daughter of Zuinglius, and preached the reformed doctrines from 1542 to 1575, when he succeeded Bullinger as first minister of the protestant church at Zurich. In 1546 he published "*Sermons on the Antichrist*," a work which was translated into various languages, and excited the violent indignation of the Roman catholic church. He died in 1586, leaving, besides his "*Antichrist*," commentaries on various books of scripture, works on grammar and history, and some translations from the classics.—His son, RODOLPH, studied in Germany and at Oxford, where he graduated M.A. in 1573. He was favourably known by several Latin poems, but died at Zurich in 1577 at the age of twenty-five.—G. B.



GUANERIUS (Latinised from Guaneri or Guancrion), the name of three celebrated violin-makers—all born at Cremona. PIETRO ANDREA, born about 1630, was a pupil of Geronimo Amati; he made his best instruments between the years 1662 and 1680.—PIETRO, his son, born about 1670, learned his delicate art from his father; the instruments he made at Cremona are dated prior to 1700, when he removed to Mantua, where he continued the manufacture of violins until 1717.—GIUSEPPE, nephew of Pietro Andrea, studied in the factory of the famous Stradivarius; he was more distinguished as a maker than any of his family, and his violins are now more highly valued. He was younger than his cousin.—G. A. M.

GUARDI, FRANCESCO, an Italian painter, was born in Venice in 1712, and became the scholar and successful imitator of the celebrated Canaletto. Their works are so much alike in subject and style, that the pictures of Guardi are commonly attributed to Canaletto. Guardi's works, consisting chiefly of Venetian views, are rich and forcible in their colouring; but he was careless and sketchy in the execution of his figures, and he remained far behind Canaletto in the accuracy of his architectural details. He died at Venice in 1793.—R. N. W.

GUARINI or GUARINO OF VERONA was born in that city in 1370. A pupil of John of Ravenna, he was one of the first restorers of classic learning in Italy, and the first Italian who ever delivered public lectures on Greek. Anxious to obtain the greatest possible knowledge of that language, Guarini went to Constantinople, and for five years frequented the far-famed school of Emanuel Chrisolora. The writings of Guarini are but little known; and his reputation rests principally on a Latin translation of seventeen books of Strabo, intrusted to him by Pope Nicholas V. Guarini translated many of Plutarch's writings, and the *Evagora* of Isocrates. He wrote also a life of Aristotle, published at Verona in 1539; a life of Plato; some notes on Cicero; and an abridgment of Chrisolora's Greek grammar, published under the title of "*Erotemata*." Many of his poetical compositions in Latin, together with a treatise entitled "*De ordine docendi ac studendi*," were published at Modena in 1438. Guarini left a numerous family; and his eldest son Giovanni Battista succeeded him in the management of his school at Verona. In his old age Guarini visited Venice, Milan, and Ferrara; in which last city he died towards the end of the year 1460.—A. C. M.

GUARINI, GUARINO, an Italian architect, was born at Modena in 1624, and practised at Turin, where he erected several important buildings including the Porta del Po; the circular chapel of the Sudario; the churches of S. Lorenzo and S. Filippo; the palaces of Prince Filiberto of Savoy and of Prince Carignano. He also erected the churches of S. Vincenzo at Modena, and Soma-schi at Messina. Indeed, so wide spread was his celebrity that he was called upon to design churches for Lisbon (Sta. Maria Providenzia), Prague (Sta. Maria), and even Paris (Sta. Anna); but all his works are marked by the exaggeration of classic forms and grotesque ornamentation then so much in vogue in Italy. Though his taste is not to be admired, Guarini was a learned and accomplished architect, as is shown by his mathematical works, "*Placita Philosophica*," &c., and his treatise on Civil Architecture. He died in 1683.—J. T-e.

GUARINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, son of Guarini of Verona, professor of Greek and Latin in the university of Ferrara, born in Verona about the year 1425; died at Venice in 1513. Though once sent as ambassador into France, he appears on the whole to have led the quiet life of a man of letters. He has left several original Latin works, besides translations from Demosthenes, Plantus, Dion Chrysostom, and St. Gregory Nazianzen; he first published the Commentaries of Servius on Virgil, and assisted his father, Guarino of Verona, in recovering the MS. of Catullus. The eminent scholars, Giraldis and Aldus Manutius, were amongst the number of his pupils.—C. G. R.

GUARINI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, born at Ferrara, 10th December, 1537. He entered very early the university of Padua, where his father, who filled the professorship of belles-lettres, inspired him with literary ambition. At his father's death, although but twenty years of age, Guarini was appointed his successor. His learning soon attracted the attention of Alfonso d'Este, duke of Ferrara, whose court was at that time the resort of all the great men of Italy. Here Guarini became acquainted with Torquato Tasso; and such was the affection that sprang up between them that when all others had deserted the unfortunate lover of Eleonora, Guarini remained his staunch defender and

friend. He received from the duke of Ferrara the honour of knighthood, and was intrusted with many important missions at various courts. During a period of fourteen years Guarini served the duke with the utmost ability and disinterestedness, losing even a great portion of his patrimony, without obtaining any compensation; but at length, becoming weary of unrequited labours, he left Ferrara and went to Savoy as private secretary to Duke Philibert. He was afterwards in the service of Vicenzo Gonzaga, duke of Mantua; but soon tired of courtly life, withdrew to his rural residence—Guarina, near Reggio—to devote the whole of his time to literary pursuits. He was beginning to enjoy his retreat, when the death of his beloved wife filled him with so much affliction that he resolved to enter the church, undertaking for that purpose the journey to Rome. His great ambition, however, and the enticing remembrance of courtly honours and splendour, made him give up his too hasty resolve; and he returned to Ferrara, whence he repaired to Florence, where Ferdinand loaded him with honours and riches. Quarrelling with his patron, he sought the protection of the duchess of Urbino, who composed his dispute with the Tuscan court. He was sent in 1603 by the grand duke to Pope Paul V., and to Poland and Vienna, charged with negotiations of the greatest importance. His private life, however, was always embittered by misfortune. After the death of his wife, his three sons were a continual source of grief to him, on account of their disputes with respect to the partition of a scanty patrimony; but the heaviest blow he ever received was the death of his daughter Anne by the dagger of a jealous husband. In the midst of all these calamities, Guarini was not unmindful of his early ambition to distinguish himself as a poet. And now, eager to be the rival of Tasso in verse, as once he had been in love, he produced his "*Il Pastor fido*," an imitation, often too servile, of Tasso's *Aminta*. This work, although replete with poetical beauties of the first order, is very inferior to its model, and owes its renown principally to its splendid versification and its purity of diction. Besides this poem, considered by Tiraboschi next in merit to the celebrated *Aminta*, Guarini left five Latin orations, many sonnets, a play entitled "*L'Idropica*;" a collection of his diplomatic correspondence, better known by the name of "*Il Segretario*," and a treatise on political liberty, now preserved in Nani's library at Venice, in which city he died on the 6th of October, 1612.—A. C. M.

GUARINO, better known by the name of VARINUS or FAVORINUS, was born at Fava, near Camerino in Umbria, in 1450. Under the direction of the famous Poliziano he became a profound classical scholar; and having entered the benedictine order, he devoted the whole of his time to the compilation of a Greek lexicon, which established his fame as the best Hellenist of his time. Guarino having become tutor to Giovanni de' Medici, was intrusted by the family of his pupil with the custody of their magnificent library; and when Giovanni ascended the papal throne, under the name of Leo X., he received the bishopric of Nocera in 1514. Guarino's principal work is entitled "*Magnum Dictionarium, sive thesaurus universæ Græcæ linguae*." He died in 1537.—A. C. M.

GUASCO, OTTAVIANO DI, Count of Clavières, was born at Pignerol, Piedmont, of a noble family in 1712; died in Verona, 10th March, 1781. He fitted his own country in 1738 for France, where he obtained the canonry of Tournai. He belonged to learned societies in that country and in England. He was a man of lively susceptibility, and a close friend to Montesquieu. He lived in Verona the last twenty years of his life. Among his chief works are—a "*Traité des Asiles, tant sacrés que politiques*," 1756; and an "*Essai Historique sur l'Usage des Statues chez les Anciens*," 1768.—W. M. R.

GUATEMOZIN or QUAUHEMOZIN, last Aztec emperor of Mexico, nephew and son-in-law of Montezuma, was raised to the throne in 1520 at the age of twenty-five. He soon became an able and determined opponent of the Spanish conquerors. Besieged in his capital, he defended himself to the last with a skill which excited the admiration of Cortes himself; then, attempting to escape across a lake, he was captured, and as he had announced, the whole of his followers then submitted to the conquerors. He was tortured almost to death, to make him reveal the hiding-place of the treasures he was supposed to have buried. Cortes, stung with shame, released his prisoner before it was too late; but, about three years afterwards (1525), fearing lest his name should become the pretext for an insurrection, he

caused him to be hanged on a charge of conspiracy which is believed to have been groundless.—F. M. W.

**GUBBIO, ODERIGI DA**, a celebrated Italian illuminator of the Umbrian school, who died about the year 1300, considered the founder of the school of Bologna. He was a man of great reputation in his time, and he is mentioned by Dante in his *Purgatorio* (canto xi.), where, in noticing miniature painting, the poet speaks of him as "the honour of Agobbio, and the glory of that art which in Paris they call illuminating." His fame, however, was surpassed by that of his pupil, Franco Bolognese, who was still living in 1313, and of whom Dante says with reference to Oderigi—"Più ridon le carte che pannelleggia Franco Bolognese." Vasari notices Oderigi as the friend of Giotto. No authenticated illuminations of his are preserved.—R. N. W.

**GUCHT, MICHAEL VAN DER**, a Dutch engraver, was born at Antwerp in 1660; was a pupil of one Boutats; settled in London, where he practised his art with much success, and died October 16, 1725. He was a good deal employed on anatomical plates, but he also engraved many of the portraits for Clarendon's History and other publications. The print of Bishop Sprat after Lely is by him; and he engraved after Kneller portraits of Congreve, Atterbury, Addison, and others. Michael Van der Gucht was the teacher of G. Vertue. Two of his sons also practised successfully in London as engravers.—**GERARD VAN DER GUCHT**—born about 1695; died in 1776—executed numerous portraits for the booksellers; the well-known prints of Dryden, Archbishop Tillotson, &c., after Kneller; and others from various painters of Milton, Philips, Hughes, Colley Cibber, &c.—**JOHN VAN DER GUCHT**, born in 1697, etched several academical figures after Louis Cheron, from whom he learned design; plates for the Osteology of Cheselden; some from Thornhill's paintings in the dome of St. Paul's; various portraits; and Poussin's Tancred and Erminia. He survived his brother but a short time.—J. T.-e.

**GUDE**. See **GUDIUS, MARQUARDUS**.

\* **GUDIN, THEODORE**, a French marine painter, was born at Paris, August 15, 1802, and studied under Girodet Trioson. M. Gudin has painted almost exclusively marine subjects. His first contribution to the Salon was in 1822; in 1824 he obtained a gold medal, and in 1828, after the exhibition of two of his best pictures, the "Burning of the Kent East Indiaman" and "Fishing-boats Returning," he was created knight of the legion of honour. Other pictures of a similar character followed in rapid succession, and he was commissioned to decorate the palace of Versailles with illustrations of the naval history of France. During the ten years previous to the revolution of 1848 he painted some sixty pictures for this series, when that event brought his labours to an abrupt termination. As the result of travels in the East, M. Gudin has painted the "Burning of Pera," the "Plague in Africa," "View of Constantinople," &c.; and as the result of a Scottish tour, "Moonrise on the Coast of Aberdeen," and other views of the Scottish coasts. For long M. Gudin enjoyed excessive popularity, his countrymen regarding him as the first of marine painters; but of late his popularity has waned. His chief works were collected at the Exposition Universelle of 1855, on which occasion he was awarded a medal of the first class.—J. T.-e.

**GUDIUS, MARQUARDUS**, an eminent German antiquarian and critic, was born in Holstein in 1635. He studied at Reusberg, his native place, and at Jena. He was destined for the law, but gave himself to the study of antiquities. The interest of Gronovius (John Frederick) and of Grævius was exerted in his favour, and he eventually became the travelling companion of a rich young nobleman, Samuel Schas, with whom he set out for Paris in 1659. At Paris he was introduced to Menage and other learned men. They next went to Italy, where they visited Florence, Rome, Capua, &c. During this journey they were indefatigable in examining and collecting ancient inscriptions, manuscripts, &c. In 1663 they returned to France, and soon after made a short visit to England. They then went into Germany for a time. To this period belong the dishonourable devices of Isaac Vossius to depreciate the character and collections of Gudius, and to alienate him from Schas. Happily his endeavours failed, and the two friends continued united for the next ten years, apparently spent in Holland. Schas died in 1675, and left his great wealth to Gudius. He is charged with forgetting his friends on his elevation to fortune; he certainly forfeited the friendship of the duke of Holstein, but the king of Denmark made him a councillor of state. He died in 1689,

having published little, but promised much. He stood very high with the learned, and his opinions were often adopted by them. His great work, "*Antiquæ inscriptiones quum Græcæ tum Latinæ*," was edited by Kool and Hessel, 1731.—B. H. C.

**GUEBRIANT, JEAN BAPTISTE BUDES**, Comte de, one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, was born in 1602 at the castle of Plessis-Budes in Brittany. Having served in Holland, in Italy, and in Germany with great distinction, he was raised in 1636 to the rank of major-general, and in 1641 succeeded to the sole command of the army in Germany. On the 29th of June in that year he gained the battle of Wolfenbüttel, and again defeated the imperial troops at Ordningen in 1642. For these signal services he was created a marshal of France. Following up his advantages, he laid siege to Rothweil, which he carried by assault, but died on the 24th November, 1643, from the effects of a wound received in the trenches. His body was conveyed to Paris, and interred by Louis XIV. with great solemnity. His widow, Renée du Bec, a daughter of the marquis de Verdes, became afterwards one of the greatest celebrities at the court of Louis XIV. Distinguished by her finesse, ambitious, and unprincipled, she was sent in 1645 as ambassadress-extraordinary to Vladislaus IV., king of Poland, and succeeded in her delicate mission of reconciling that monarch to the Princess Maria Theresa, whom he had married at Paris by proxy, and wished to repudiate.—G. BL.

**GUEDIER DE SAINT-AUBIN, HENRI MICHEL**, was born in 1695, and educated in the university of Paris. He became a professor at the Sorbonne in 1730, and librarian to it in 1736; and he was also made abbé of St. Vulmer. He was well versed in Greek, Latin, French, English, and Italian. His chief celebrity, however, was as an authority in cases of conscience; and he was admitted to be the foremost casuist of his day. He published "*The Sacred History of the Two Covenants*" in 1741, and died at Paris in the following year.—W. J. P.

\* **GUEEL Y RENTE, JOSÉ**, a Spanish politician and writer, born about 1820, in the island of Cuba, of an ancient Spanish family; received the degree of doctor when at Barcelona in 1840; married in June, 1848, the sister of the king of Spain, the Infanta Josefa de Bourbon. In 1854 he took part in the movement of the Vicalvarist generals. Shortly afterwards he was named a deputy to the cortes, and re-elected in 1857, his political opinions being those of the "progresista" party. In early life he published a poem "*Amarguras del corazon*" (Sorrows of the heart); and in 1854 "*Lágrimas del corazon*" (Tears of the heart). His prose works are "*Thoughts, Christian, Philosophic, and Political*;" "*Legends of America*;" "*The Virgin of Avicenas*;" "*Comparison between Isabella I. and Isabella II.*;" "*Story of a Grief-stricken Soul*;" "*The Granddaughter of Kings*," and articles in periodicals. He is preparing a "*History of the Conquest of America*."—F. M. W.

**GUELPHS and Ghibelines**, political nicknames which arose in Germany out of a dispute between two reigning families, and were transferred to Italy to become respectively the badge of two parties whose bitter animosity to one another distracted and devastated that unhappy country for about three centuries. The origin of the terms was as follows:—In 1137 Henry the Proud, duke of Saxony and Bavaria, was not only disappointed of his hope of succeeding his father-in-law, Lothaire, on the imperial throne, by the election of Conrad Hohen-Staufen of Suabia to the vacancy, but was put under the ban of the empire, compelled to endure many losses and indignities, and finally died of a broken spirit. His son, Henry the Lion, while yet an infant, was under the protection of his uncle Guelph, who sought to gratify a natural resentment and redress the wrongs of his family by taking the field against Conrad. From a petty skirmish in the civil war which ensued were derived the names of the mighty factions under consideration. Conrad's forces, under his brother Frederick, were besieging the castle of Weinsperg, when the garrison made an unexpected sally which proved successful. The war-cry of the Saxons in this engagement was the name of their leader, "Guelph! Guelph!" while the Suabians gave answering cry in the name of "Ghibelungen," the town in which their duke, Frederick, was born. Hence arose "those pernicious and diabolical names, which prevailed afterwards to the destruction of all Italy." The appellation of Ghibeline soon came to be accepted as that of a supporter of the emperor and of the imperial claims; while the opponents of imperial pretensions were ranged together as Guelphs. When the struggle for supremacy



in the West was going on between the secular and the ecclesiastical leaders of Europe, between the emperors and the popes, the latter made use of the convenient nickname as a handle to their designs. The partisans of the popes became Guelphs. Another reason is given for this transfer of a political badge from the parties in a family quarrel to great national divisions. The last heiress of the Bavarian Guelphs married a younger son of the house of Este, the most powerful family in eastern Lombardy, which, about the end of the twelfth century, became the head of the church party in their own district. The opposition raised by this faction to the Ghibeline, or Suabian emperors, transferred the two German names to Italy; and in the case of Otho IV., who was no other than the son of Henry the Lion, those names, with little regard to their family origin, signified no more, than that a Guelph espoused the side of the pope, a Ghibeline that of the emperor. Pope Innocent III. did, in fact, oppose Otho IV. of the Guelph family, by setting up as candidate for the imperial throne Frederick II. of Naples, who was of pure Ghibeline blood. Another explanation of the application of the terms is given, which makes Italy itself the scene of their origin. The great Countess Matilda, whose devotedness to Pope Gregory VII. made her hate the Emperor Henry IV. with all her heart, married Guelph of Bavaria, whose ungrateful return for imperial benefits had been rebellious war. From him, say some writers, the anti-imperial faction derived its name, while, according to the same authorities, that of its opponents did not originate till many years afterwards, on the birth of Henry VI. at Ghibelungen. Whatever uncertainty may rest upon the origin of these shibboleths of faction, there can be no doubt as to the intensity of feeling which they inspired.—R. H.

GUÉNEAU DE MONTBEILLARD, PHILIBERT, an able French miscellaneous writer, born at Semur in Auxois in 1720. He wrote a "History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences," 1770. He was afterwards induced by his friend Buffon to undertake the division of his great work devoted to birds; and so admirably was the work accomplished that few readers were aware of any division in the authorship, until it was announced by Buffon himself. He was likewise the author of the articles "Extension" and "Insects" in the *Encyclopedie*, and some other treatises. He died November 28, 1785.—G. BL.

GUÉNÉE, ANTOINE, was born at Étampes in 1717. In 1741 he succeeded Rollin in the chair of rhetoric at the collège du Plessis, and held that office for twenty years. He travelled in Italy, Germany, and England. His chief work is a "Lettres de quelques Juifs portugais, allemands et polonais à M. de Voltaire," 1769, a production the merits of which Voltaire has acknowledged, directed though it was against himself. Guénée also translated into French some of our English writers on the evidences of christianity. He died in 1803.—W. J. P.

GUERCINO, GIOVANNI FRANCESCO BARBIERI, commonly called from his squint GUERCINO, was born at Cento, near Bologna, in 1592; hence his name of Il Guercino da Cento. He belongs to the class of self-taught geniuses, for his first occupation was tending his father's cart, when he went into the towns with supplies of faggots for the citizens. Guercino's talents were first developed at Bologna, where he was a follower, not a pupil, of the Carracci. He then went to Venice, and in the pontificate of Paul V. he even undertook a journey to Rome. The famous Caravaggio was then flourishing at Rome, and his bold style quite fascinated the young Bolognese painter, though he soon found that friendship was impossible with so wild and imperious a spirit as Caravaggio. Guercino established a great reputation at Rome, having found a valuable patron in Gregory XV.; but, after the death of that pope in 1623, he returned to his native place, Cento, where he established himself, until by the death of Guido in 1642 he was induced to settle in Bologna, where he lived prosperous and honoured until the year 1666, when he died in affluent circumstances. Guercino had three different styles; first he belonged to the school of the Tenebrosi, of which Caravaggio was the founder, and which is chiefly conspicuous for its dark forcible shadows; his second style was a modification of this, being in everything more refined and select; in his third he became an imitator of the delicate style of Guido, lost his own original power, and became insipid. He is distinguished from Guido in his best pictures by greater vigour and power of expression, and by generally a much greater force of shadow. His works, mostly in oil, are extremely numerous; his large altarpieces alone exceeding one hundred in number, at Cento, Bologna,

Rome, Florence, Genoa, Ferrara, and other cities. His masterpiece is "Santa Petronilla" in the Capitol at Rome, originally painted for St. Peter's, but a mosaic of it is put up in its stead. The body of the saint is being deposited in the vault prepared for it in the Via Ardeatina, outside the walls of Rome; above is seen a vision of our Saviour, with angels receiving the soul of the saint.—Guercino's brother, PAOLO ANTONIO BARBIERI, was a good painter of animals, flowers, &c. He died in 1649.—(Calvi, *Notizia della vita, &c.*, di G. F. Barbieri, 1808.)—R. N. W.

GUERET, GABRIEL, a celebrated French lawyer, born at Paris in 1641; died in 1688. He was one of the associated compilers of *Le Journal du Palais*. His best known works are "Le Parnassus Reformé;" "La Guerre des Auteurs;" "La Carte de la Cour;" "La Promenade de St. Cloud, ou dialogues sur les auteurs;" "Arrêts Notables du Parlement."

GUERIKE, OTTO VON, inventor of the air-pump, and constructor of the first electrical machine, was born at Magdeburg on the 20th November, 1692. Having studied law at Leipsic and mathematics at Leyden, particularly applying himself to geometry and mechanics, he visited France and England, and afterwards resided for some time as a master engineer at Erfurt. In 1627 he was elected a member of the senate, and subsequently burgomaster, of his native city. While discharging the duties of these important offices, Guericke devoted much of his time to scientific pursuits; and as the weight and materiality of the air was at that time a recent discovery, which naturally excited much interest (see TORRICELLI), his mind became strongly impressed with the subject, and he conceived the idea of endeavouring to construct a machine by which he might be able to create an absolute vacuum. His first attempts consisted in filling close cylindrical vessels with water, which he endeavoured to extract by means of a pump, without admitting air; but in this he was unsuccessful. He then constructed a hollow copper sphere, provided with two orifices, to one of which a stopcock was fitted, and to the other a pump for the purpose of exhausting the air directly, without the intervention of any liquid. The success of this novel experiment was announced by the rush of air into the globe, which was observed on turning the stopcock, after having operated the piston for some minutes. This was the first air-pump; and Guericke, having much improved its construction, so as to bring it into a shape much more nearly resembling its present form, had the honour of exhibiting it in 1654 in presence of the Emperor Ferdinand III. and several of the German princes assembled at the diet of Ratisbon. About the same time he invented also the small apparatus, so useful in illustrating the pressure of the atmosphere, known as the "Magdeburg hemispheres." In further prosecution of the same subject, he constructed, against the wall of his house, a water-barometer, in which floated a diminutive human figure to indicate the level of the liquid as it rose and fell with the varying weight of the atmosphere.

Guericke's electrical machine consisted of a globe of sulphur, cast in a glass sphere, which was afterwards broken in order to remove the sulphur globe, although the glass itself, if fitted on an axis, would have served the purpose better. With this rude machine, however, Guericke excited much greater quantities of electricity than had previously been produced, and he was thus enabled not only to see flashes of light, but to hear, for the first time, the snapping noise of the electric spark. In the words of Humboldt, "he heard the first sound, and saw the first light, in artificially-produced electricity." He discovered also the property of electro-repulsion. In 1681 he resigned the municipal office which he had held at Magdeburg for a period of thirty-five years, and went to reside with his son at Hamburg, where he died in 1686. His principal experiments and observations are recorded in a work which he left behind him, entitled "*Experimenta nova Magdeburgica de vacuo spatio.*"—G. BL.

GUERIN, PIERRE NARCISSE, a distinguished French painter, was born in Paris in 1774, and studied painting under Regnault. He became an imitator of David, but refined upon the manner of that eminent painter, carrying David's antique taste to the utmost precision and delicacy, so that his figures have painfully the appearance of painted antique statues or bassi-relievi, or figures even in ivory and gold. Guerin first attracted notice in 1798 by a picture—"Marcus Sextus, having escaped the proscriptions of Sulla, returns, and finds his daughter weeping by the side of her dead mother." In 1808 he exhibited his great picture now at Versailles, of the "Révoltés du Caire," or Bona-

parte pardoning those who had revolted at Cairo. In 1814 he was made professor of painting in the école des beaux arts, and he became afterwards director of the French Academy at Rome, where he died in 1833. He was a member of the Institute of France, and of many foreign academies; and in 1829 he was created a baron. Guérin's works in their own style are extremely beautiful. Many of them are engraved, and several by Forster, as "Cephalus and Aurora" in the Somariva collection; and "Æneas recounting the fate of Troy to Dido," now in the Louvre, which is a gorgeous and elaborate work, especially in the costume and accessories; but it has the antique mannerism of the school to a very great degree—the classical sentimentality to a fault which is quite oppressive. It wants dramatic effect wholly; Æneas is not relating, nor is Dido listening; it is a mere juxtaposition of four elaborately painted figures.—R. N. W.

\* GUERRAZZI, FRANCESCO DOMENICO, statesman and author, born at Leghorn in 1805. In his youth he studied law in the Pisan university, but devoted his leisure to literature; one of his earliest productions is an "Ode to Lord Byron." Having previously, on political accusations, undergone a brief exile and various imprisonments, he, in January, 1848, took a leading part in that insurrection of Leghorn which entered a protest at once against the compulsory annexation of Pontremoli to Parma, and the apprehended Austrian invasion. Under the short-lived constitution conceded to his dominions by the grand-duke of Tuscany, Guerrazzi was a representative; and, by a powerful speech, overturned the cabinet. When the grand-duke withdrew to Gaeta, Guerrazzi, with Montanelli and Mazzoni, formed the triumvirate; shortly afterwards he was chosen dictator, and took the field successfully against General De Laugier. Gradually, however, he lost popularity; on the restoration of the grand-duke suffered imprisonment; and, receiving sentence of exile, he withdrew to Bastia, where he composed various works of autobiography, history, drama, and fiction, including his well-known historical romance, "L'Assedio di Firenze." At a later period he was permitted to remove into Piedmont, and continue there his literary labours.—C. G. R.

GUERRE. See LAGUERRE, LOUIS.

GUESCLIN, BERTRAND DU, whose political significance in French history is no less notable than his military glory, was born at the chateau of La Motte de Bron, six leagues from Rennes, in 1320, and died on the 13th July, 1380. He had the character equally persistent and turbulent, tough and rough, which is usually ascribed to the natives of Brittany. His family was noble, but not rich; and he had to cut out a path for himself, like so many men of his time, by the sword. Valour, vigour, prompt resources both of mind and body, he had in abundance; but he was singularly ugly, and little more education had he received than the perfect use of arms. A wild youth followed a wilder childhood, and then he entered on his vocation—that of a soldier of fortune. French affairs were during the whole lifetime of Bertrand du Guesclin so closely interwoven with English affairs, that few readers perhaps are ignorant of the main events in this warrior's career. Du Guesclin did good service, first of all, as a partisan leader on the side of the French in the contest between Charles de Blois and Jean de Montfort for the succession to the dukedom of Brittany, in which the former, favoured by the French, was defeated and led captive to London. In 1351 du Guesclin came to England, with some other French nobles, to treat of the prince's ransom. However, Charles de Blois was not restored to liberty till 1356. Not for some time after the battle of Poitiers, which was fought the same year, did Du Guesclin take that prominent place which with increasing reputation and lustre he maintained till his death. After rendering substantial aid to Charles de Blois to whom his allegiance was more immediately due, Du Guesclin passed into the service of the dauphin—afterwards Charles V., who was regent of France whilst his father, King John, was a prisoner in England. Charles had much political sagacity; but was perfidious, cruel, and unscrupulous. In Du Guesclin he found an able instrument, as little troubled by scruples as himself. The French, with their usual exaggeration where a French name is concerned, always speak of Du Guesclin as the greatest captain of his age; but in every respect he was far inferior to the Black Prince, who was a true general; while Du Guesclin, with all his merits, was little more than a brilliant and successful condottiere. On the 16th May, 1364, about a month after Charles V. ascended the throne, Du Guesclin defeated at Cocherel the troops of the king of

Navarre. The 28th September following witnessed his own overthrow by the English at Auray. He was taken prisoner; Charles de Blois slain; and the result of the combat was, that Jean de Montfort was recognized as duke of Brittany. A hundred thousand francs were paid as the ransom of Du Guesclin. As soon as he was free, he took part in the civil war which was raging in Spain. Henry, count of Transtamare, sought to dethrone his brother Peter the Cruel, and summoned Du Guesclin, with his hosts of lawless soldiery, to help him. Peter, however, found a potent ally in the prince of Wales, who crushed Du Guesclin and the battalions of Henry at the battle of Navarrete, on the 13th April, 1367. At this battle Du Guesclin was again taken prisoner; a still larger sum than before was demanded for his ransom. On the 14th March, 1369, the army of Henry, led by Du Guesclin, signally overthrew that of Peter, who was stabbed by his brother Henry the day after in the tent of Du Guesclin. Having left Spain in 1370, Du Guesclin was made constable of France; many other honours having already been conferred on him by Charles V. and by Henry of Castile. Du Guesclin justified his appointment to the high military dignity of constable by skill and indefatigable enterprise. He wrested from the English—no longer sustained by the genius and courage of the Black Prince—one stronghold after another. In July, 1380, Du Guesclin laid siege to Chateau Neuf de Randon. He fell ill; and the day before the place surrendered, he died. By order of Charles V., he was buried with regal splendour at Saint Denis. Only a few months did Charles himself survive. Du Guesclin has been classed by his countrymen with the founders of French unity; and assuredly no one inflicted more fatal blows on the English cause. He energetically prepared, if others achieved, the expulsion of the foreigner. But he scarcely deserves to be ranked with the noblest heroes.—W. M.-L.

GUEST, SIR JOSIAH JOHN, Baronet, a distinguished promoter of the iron manufacture and of the welfare of the workmen engaged in it, was born at Dowlais on the 2nd of February, 1785, and died on the 26th of November, 1852. He was the son of Thomas Guest, one of the proprietors of Dowlais iron works, and the grandson of John Guest, founder of those works, by whom, and by his partner Wilkinson, the smelting of iron-ore with coal was first introduced into South Wales. He passed his youth in assisting in the direction of the iron-works of his father's firm. On succeeding, in 1815, to the sole management of those works, he evinced extraordinary skill, both scientific and practical, in the manufacture of iron; by which, as well as by his great enterprise and energy, he prodigiously increased the productiveness of his works. In 1826 he was elected member of parliament for Honiton; and 1832 for the borough of Merthyr-Tydvil, then newly enfranchised under the reform act. In 1838 he was created a baronet. His skill as an iron-master was not more remarkable than the benevolence with which he laboured, in conjunction with his wife, Lady Charlotte Elizabeth Bertie, for the comfort, education, and moral improvement of the workmen in his employment and their families.—W. J. M. R.

GUETTARD, JEAN ETIENNE, an eminent French naturalist, was born at Étampes in 1715. Destined for the medical profession, he studied botany under the celebrated Jussieu, was afterwards instructed in natural history by Reaumur, and obtained admission into the Academy of Sciences in 1743. The numerous papers which he contributed to this learned body recommended him to the duke of Orleans as a fit person to take charge of his extensive cabinet of natural history; and this situation he occupied during the rest of his life, enjoying a moderate pension and apartments in the Palais-royal. Guettard was a man of immense industry, and devoted his attention to every department of natural history, but was chiefly distinguished in mineralogy. In 1746 he published a memoir demonstrating the striking analogy between the mineralogical formations of France and England, a fact which was then quite new; and in 1752 he attempted to prove a similar resemblance between the mineralogical features of Canada and Switzerland. He was the first who called attention to the fact that the principal mountains of Auvergne appear to be extinct volcanoes, and he had the merit of discovering an earth in France similar to the material of the Chinese porcelain, which ultimately led to the establishment of the celebrated Sevres manufactory. In 1780 he published the first part of a "Mineralogical Atlas and Description of France," a work of vast extent, which remained incomplete at his death in 1786.—G. BL.



**GUEVARA, ANTONIO DE**, Bishop of Guadix in Granada, and subsequently of Mondoñedo in Galicia, a Spanish theologian, historian, and moralist, born about 1490; died in 1545 or 1548. His early years were passed at the court of Isabella; he was afterwards historiographer and court-preacher to Charles V. His first work of note was the "Dial for Princes" 1529, professing to be a life of Marcus Aurelius, but in reality a romance. This work has been translated into English, French, Italian, and Latin. His "Lives of the Ten Cæsars," 1539, purports to be a historical work; but occasionally we find fictitious incidents and descriptions. His "Golden Letters or Familiar Epistles" have also been translated into English.—F. M. W.

**GUEVARA, LUIS VELEZ DE LAS DUENAS Y**, a Spanish dramatist and novelist, born in 1570; died in 1644. He attained some distinction as an advocate, and a sally of wit which saved the life of a prisoner whom he was defending, introduced him to Philip IV. This monarch, an amateur dramatist, employed him to correct his compositions, and he seems throughout life to have enjoyed court favour. He is said to have written four hundred plays, of which scarcely a title are now extant. Guevara, however, is best known by his work "El Diabolo Cojuelo" (The Limping Devil), a novel of the other life, which is the basis of Lesage's *Diable Boiteux*. Guevara married young, and left a son, Juan, also an author, whose works are sometimes confounded with his father's.—F. M. W.

**GUGLIELMI, PIETRO**, a musician, was born at Massa Carrara in 1727 or 1728, and died at Rome, November 19, 1804. His father Giacomo, maestro di capella to the duke of Modena, was his instructor until he was eighteen, when he was placed in the conservatorio of S. Onofrio in Naples as the pupil of Durante. This famous master thought ill of Guglielmi's natural ability, but tasked him with strict contrapuntal exercises, to which he applied himself with such assiduity that he quickly surpassed his fellow-students. He quitted the conservatorio at the age of twenty-seven, and made his first dramatic essay at Turin in 1755, the success of which procured him engagements to write operas for most of the chief towns of Italy. One account states him to have held the office of kapellmeister to the elector at Dresden subsequently to 1762, and to have proceeded thence to Brunswick; another authority speaks of his having visited Vienna and Madrid. At the close of 1767 he came to London, where, in the January following, the reproduction of his "Ifigenia" (which had been performed abroad three years earlier) introduced him to the English public. He remained here until 1772, and brought out several new operas; but his London success was inconsiderable. He composed an opera for Turin in 1773, and returned to Naples in 1774, where he found great difficulty in obtaining a hearing for his works through the immense popularity and even the machinations of Cimarosa and Paisiello, who at the time divided public favour between them. The latter especially raised every possible obstacle to his progress, until the prince of San Severo reconciled the rivals; and when fair field was given Guglielmi, his immense fecundity enabled him to keep pace with both his competitors, by opposing a new opera to every one that each of them produced. In 1793 he went to Rome, where in that year he was installed maestro di capella of St. Peter's, in the active fulfilment of which office he remained till his death. Beginning composition late in life as he did, he still produced an enormous number of works. Feti's names seventy-eight operas and oratorios (or operas on sacred subjects), and there were many not included in his list; besides which Guglielmi wrote a large amount of church music and many instrumental works. He was married, and had many children; but he deserted his wife and neglected his family, who, on their mother's death, became dependent on the benevolence of strangers; and he lavished his very large income upon his mistresses, living most licentiously till his very last years.—**PIETRO CARLO**, his eldest son, was also a composer, and his name is sometimes confounded with that of his father, their operas being written in the same style. He was born at Naples about 1763, was appointed maestro di capella to the archduchess of Massa Carrara, spent some years in London at the commencement of the present century, and died 28th February, 1817.—**GIACOMO**, the eighth and youngest son of Pietro, was born at Massa Carrara in 1782, and obtained some distinction as a tenor singer.—G. A. M.

**GUGLIELMINI, DOMENICO**, one of the founders of modern hydraulic engineering, was born at Bologna on the 27th of September, 1655, and died at Padua on the 12th of July, 1710.

His family is stated by Morgagni to have originally belonged to Novara, whence they emigrated to Gravina, and thence, about the middle of the sixteenth century, to Bologna. He studied mathematics under Montagnari and medicine under Malpighi, and in 1677 obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. He appears to have devoted much attention, from an early period, to the science of hydraulics, in which his skill became so well known that in 1686 he was appointed to the office of intendant of waterworks, or chief hydraulic engineer of the pontifical states; and from that time to the end of his life he was consulted and employed on works of hydraulic engineering throughout the whole of the north of Italy. Guglielmini appears to have been the first to study specially the laws of the flow of water in open channels. His theory of that subject contains a fallacy, viz., that each particle of a stream of water tends to move with the same celerity as if it had fallen in free space from the surface of the stream; but he was aware that the results of that hypothesis were inconsistent with observed facts, and by the aid of experiment he to a certain extent corrected the errors arising from it. His principal writings on hydraulics are "La Misura dell' acque correnti," otherwise entitled "Aquam fluentium Mensura novo methodo inquisita," Bologna, 1690-91; "Epistolæ duo hydrostaticæ," two letters in answer to the objections of Papin against some parts of the before-mentioned work—addressed respectively to Leibnitz and Magliabecchi, Bologna, 1692; and "Della Natura de' Fiumi, trattato fisico-matematico," Bologna, 1697. In 1690 he added to his other functions that of a mathematical professor in the university of Bologna; and in 1694 he was appointed to a new chair created expressly for him, and called that of "hydrometry." In 1698, though still retaining his Bolognese appointments, he accepted, upon urgent solicitation, the professorship of mathematics in the university of Padua, which in 1702 he exchanged for that of theoretical medicine in the same university, having never ceased to cultivate that branch of his studies. His collected works, preceded by his life by Morgagni, were published in 2 vols. 4to at Geneva in 1719.—W. J. M. R.

**GUHRAUER, GOTTSCHALK EDUARD**, a German litterateur, was born at Bojanowo, near Bromberg, in 1809, and died at Breslau, 5th January, 1854. He studied at Breslau and Berlin; went to Paris, where he resided for two years; and in 1845 was appointed professor extraordinary at Breslau. He wrote an excellent "Life of Leibnitz," 2 vols., whose German writings he had edited some years before; a "History of the Electorate of Mayence in 1672," 2 vols.; completed Danzel's *Life of Lessing*; and published a number of historical and literary essays, distinguished by original research and sound judgment.—K. E.

**GUI DE CREMA.** See PASCHAL III.

**GUI DE LUSIGNAN.** See LUSIGNAN.

**GUBELINES.** See GUELPHS and GIBELINES.

**GUIBERT**, Archbishop of Ravenna, was set up as antipope in 1080 by the Emperor Henry IV., acting through a synod of pliant Lombard and German bishops assembled at Brixen, in revenge for the sentence of excommunication and deposition recently pronounced upon him by Gregory VII. Following in the train of his master, Guibert entered Rome in 1084, and aided Henry in the severities which he proceeded to exercise against the adherents of Gregory. Though recognized in no part of Europe, he maintained his hold upon Rome all through the pontificate of Victor III., and was only ejected by the French, on their way to the first crusade, in the time of Urban II. He retired to Ravenna, and died there in the year 1100.—T. A.

**GUIBERT**, Abbot of Nogent sous Coucy, sprung from a rich and honourable family in the diocese of Beauvais, was born at Clermont in 1053. He took the religious habit in the monastery of St. Germer, and was elected abbot of Nogent in 1104. After a saintly life he died in 1124. His works, published by D'Achery in 1651, include a history of the first crusade, entitled "Gesta Dei per Francos;" a treatise on the relics of the saints; three books of his Life, said to be a very curious and instructive autobiography; and a treatise on the "Incarnation," directed against the Jews.—T. A.

**GUIBERT, JACQUES ANTOINE HIPPOLYTE**, a distinguished French officer, was born at Montauban in 1748. His father held a commission in the army with which Louis XV. aided the coalition against Prussia in the Seven Years' war, and in that war Jacques Antoine commenced his military career, before he had emerged from boyhood. He afterwards won the rank of

colonel and the cross of the legion of honour in Corsica; later still he became brigadier, adjutant-general, and divisional inspector of infantry. Meanwhile he had been devoting himself to a careful study of the science of his profession, and his fame was acquired chiefly by his writings on military tactics. His first work, "*Essai General de Tactique*," appeared in 1770; the estimation in which it has been held, in spite of the severe criticism which it encountered, caused it to be republished in 1803, and there is a translation of it into the English language. His "*Refutation du Systeme de M. de Mesnil-Durand*" followed, and he subsequently undertook a more comprehensive work, entitled "*Histoire de la Milice Française*," which was interrupted by his labours at the hotel des invalides, of which his father had been appointed governor. Some later works were published under the name of Raynal; and after his death in 1790, his widow published his travels in Germany and Switzerland, with a memoir. His *eulogies* of Catinat, De l'Hopital, and others, are well known; he wrote also a few tragedies.—W. B.

**GUICCIARDINI, FRANCESCO**, was born at Florence on the 6th of March, 1482. His family was distinguished amongst the nobility, and held the highest dignities in the Florentine republic; his father, Pietro, was ambassador to Leo X., and the Emperor Maximilian I. In early youth he evinced an extraordinary aptitude for classical learning. At the age of twenty-one he had already completed his legal studies in the universities of Ferrara and Padua; and at twenty-three, at a time in which all the chairs of jurisprudence were filled by eminent professors, Guicciardini was appointed to the professorship of Roman law in his native city. A few years after, although his age might have been considered an obstacle, Guicciardini was sent as ambassador to Ferdinand of Spain, whose interest and friendship he secured in behalf of the Florentine republic. Having fully succeeded in the object of his embassy, Guicciardini returned to Italy, where Pope Leo X., at his entrance into Florence in 1515, recognizing in the youthful diplomatist eminent qualities and rare talents, loaded him with honours, and appointed him to the governorship of Modena and Reggio, with the most unlimited powers. Six years after, Guicciardini was invested also with the governorship of Parma; and Pope Adrian VI., the successor to Leo X., fully confirmed him in all his honours and dignities. Clement VII. on his accession, not only intrusted Guicciardini with the government of the Roman state, but employed him in the different negotiations set on foot by that ambitious pontiff for the purpose of establishing his family influence over the Tuscan provinces, then governed by republican institutions. Charles V. of Spain, having proved more than a match for the crafty pope, recourse to arms was considered necessary to forward the ambitious views of Rome; and in 1526 Guicciardini was appointed second in command of the papal army. In that capacity he displayed great military and political ability. He had to provide against the defection of the imperialists, who gladly saw the humiliation of the Roman court and the fall of the Medician influence in Italy; against the allied princes, who dreaded the Roman pontiff more than the duke of Bourbon; and even against the republican confederates led by Ferruccio, and already victorious in several encounters with the French invaders. To maintain intact the Roman territory, to check the intriguing policy of Charles V., to annul the victories obtained by the French leader, and, above all, to uphold the interest of the family to whose elevation he had nobly devoted himself, was not an easy task; and it required not only a skilful negotiator and a profound politician, but also an experienced administrator, to heal the deep wounds inflicted on the Roman and Tuscan provinces by the aggressive and ambitious policy both of Clement VII. and Charles V. of Spain. Many accuse Guicciardini of cruelty and immorality in carrying out his political plans; but the errors or crimes with which he is charged in this respect, must be attributed rather to the age in which he lived than to the bent of his disposition or the quality of his intellect. Nor can the ill success of the armed intervention of Clement VII. against the Florentine republic be attributed to Guicciardini, but to the duke of Urbino, who adroitly contrived to create a very strong feeling of hatred and discontent against the pope and his cause. The French troops headed by the duke of Bourbon having sacked the city of Rome, Guicciardini commanded the besieged garrison, and to that circumstance we owe that magnificent and graphic description known by the name of Guicciardini's "*Sacco di Roma*," whose authority is, however, suspected by

Tiraboschi. In 1531 Clement VII. sent Guicciardini to Bologna as governor-general of that province, a post he filled until the death of that pontiff in 1534. The policy of Paul III. having displeased Guicciardini, he retired to Florence, where he eagerly embraced the cause of Alexander de Medici against the republican tendencies of that state. Accordingly, when a senate was created by Alexander for the sole purpose of opposing any popular outburst in favour of republicanism, Guicciardini was elected a senator; and from that time he powerfully assisted the Medicis in establishing an absolute tyranny in their dominions. On the death of Alexander de Medici, and the accession of Cosmo I., it was proposed to make some concessions to popular feeling; but Guicciardini overruled the proposal. Neglected, however, by the new ruler, Guicciardini did not much longer continue at court, but retreated to his far-famed villa at Arcetri, where his immense political experience during his public life so well qualified him to compose his history of Italy, a work that has placed his name in the first rank amongst Italian writers. Many critics consider his language too florid and bombastic; but the majority agree in acknowledging in the Italian historiographer the best writer of his age, and the truest expounder of the political events of his times, in which he took so important a part. It is, however, much to be regretted that the prolixity of his style and the immense length of his periods have justly brought on him the severe censure of Boccacini and Rossini, who, notwithstanding, concede to our author the first place amongst the historians of Italy. Guicciardini left also several magnificent orations, and a voluminous diplomatic correspondence, together with notes and corrections on his history, lately published by his descendants at Florence, and edited by F. Monnier. Guicciardini was reviewing his great historical work up to the time of his death, on the 27th of May, 1540.—A. C. M.

**GUICCIARDINI, LUIGI**, born at Florence in June, 1523, succeeded his uncle, the great historian, in many important offices under Alexander and Cosmo de Medicis. His passion for travelling induced him to leave his native country, and whilst at Antwerp, he met with the duke of Alba, who granted him his powerful protection. The independent spirit of the Italian nobleman, however, could not bear for any length of time the intolerant disposition of the Spanish grandee, who, on a slight pretext, deprived Guicciardini of his liberty, which he recovered only through the intercession of the grand duke of Tuscany. Having returned to Italy, Guicciardini spent the rest of his life in writing his memoirs, a history of the Low Countries, and some other minor works, recorded by Teissier and De Thou. Guicciardini died in 1589.—A. C. M.

**GUICHE.** See **LA GUICHE.**

**GUIDI, CARLO ALESSANDRO**, born at Pavia in 1650. From an early age he displayed a great predilection for poetry and oratory; and he may be considered as one of the first reformers of the bad taste introduced in Italy by Marini and his school. His first lyric productions were dedicated to Ranuccio Farnese, the second duke of Parma, who encouraged the youthful poet, and ordered his compositions, both in prose and verse, to be recited by the alumni of the college of Nobles at Parma. The renown of this writer having reached the ears of Maria Christina of Sweden, she obtained from Duke Farnese permission for Guidi to go to Rome, where he was received by that princess with the greatest honours, and admitted at once amongst the members of her literary academy. Whilst at Rome, Guidi studied profoundly the works of Horace, Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrera. On the death of his royal protectress he wrote some odes replete with Horatian beauties. At the instance of Crescimbeni Guidi undertook a version of the Psalms of David. He wrote also a pastoral called "*Endimione*," which he dedicated to Cardinal Albani. This prelate having ascended the pontifical throne under the name of Clement XI., Guidi undertook to turn into verse six of the pope's homilies, a task that unfortunately for Guidi proved a complete failure, and brought on him from all parts of Italy the severest censure. He also attempted the tragic style with but little success. Having published a costly edition of his homilies, which he intended to present to Clement XI. at his villa at Castel Gandolfo, Guidi was on his way thither with a copy of that work, when, discovering in it a gross typographical error, he fell into so violent a passion that apoplexy ensued, of which he died in a few hours, 12th June, 1712.—A. C. M.

**GUIDI, GUIDO** (in Latin, Vidus, Vidius), a celebrated physician, born in Florence of a noble family towards the end of the



fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, died in Pisa, pen in hand, 26th May, 1569. He was appointed first physician to Francis I. of France towards 1542; was recalled after Francis' death in 1547 to Florence, and appointed first physician to the Grand-duke Cosmo; and was afterwards nominated to the chairs of philosophy and of medicine in Pisa, where he remained till his death. He translated into Latin the works of the ancient Greek surgeons, and wrote an "Ars Medicinalis," embodying some of the discoveries announced by Vesalius, Fallopius, and others—the question of priority being dubious. His personal character has been warmly praised.—W. M. R.

GUIDICCIONI, GIOVANNI, born in Via Reggio, Lucca, 25th February, 1500; died of fever in Macerata, August, 1541. His father dying during his infancy, Giovanni was placed by an uncle in the service of Cardinal Alessandro Farnese, afterwards Pope Paul III. This pope, upon his election in 1534, made him governor of Rome and bishop of Fossombrone, nuncio in 1535 to the Emperor Charles V., president of Romagna in 1539, commissary-general of the papal arms in the war of Palliano in 1541, and finally governor of the Marche of Ancona. Besides an oration and letters, Guidiccioni left various poems in a marked and sustained style; he is accounted the most eloquent sonneteer of his age, and displays a sorrowing and indignant spirit of patriotism. His chief literary intimacy was with Annibal Caro, to whom he submitted his poems, and who accompanied him in Romagna as his secretary.—W. M. R.

GUIDO or GUI, Duke of Spoleto, at the deposition of Charles the Fat, made an attempt to seize the Carolingian sceptre in France, while his relative, Berenger of Friuli, stretched his hand to the sovereignty of Italy. The opposition of Arnulf of Germany drove Guido back across the Alps, where he endeavoured to possess himself of the Italian throne, and was crowned by the pope in 891. Arnulf, however, followed him and compelled him to retire into his hereditary estates, where he was organizing further efforts when he died in 894.—W. B.

GUIDO RENI, commonly called GUIDO, was born at Culvenzano, near Bologna, 4th November, 1575. His father was a musician, and Guido was intended for the same calling; but showing a talent for painting at a very early age, he was placed in the school of the Fleming, Denis Calvart, then the most popular teacher at Bologna. About 1595 he left Calvart for the Carracci, and became their most celebrated pupil. About 1602 Guido went with Albani, following Annibale Carracci, to Rome, and was established there for about twenty years; he obtained great reputation in Rome both for his frescoes and his oil pictures, and was a great favourite with Pope Paul V. In the pontificate of Urban VIII., having taken offence at some remarks of the Cardinal Spínola, he suddenly left Rome and settled in Bologna, where he lived in splendour, established a great reputation and a flourishing school, which was frequented by all the enterprising art students of the district. He died at Bologna, August 18, 1642, and was buried with great pomp in the church of Sar. Domenico. Guido had three styles; at first he painted in the vigorous manner and in the taste of Michelangelo da Caravaggio; when at Rome he modified this style for one more in accordance with the prevailing taste at Rome and of the Carracci—eclectic, ideal, and ornamental—of which the Apollo and Aurora of the Rospigliosi palace, well known from the prints of Fry and Morghen, is a beautiful example. In this second manner he preserved an effective light and shade, but he afterwards, in his third manner, or what is called his silvery style, degenerated into an insipid sentimentality. His extravagant habits and consequent circumstances led him into great negligence; and notwithstanding the great income of which he was in receipt for many years, he died in debt; besides general extravagance, he was in the habit of gaming. When Guido first settled in Bologna, his charges for a head were twenty-five scudi, or five guineas; for a half-length figure fifty scudi; and for a whole figure one hundred: these prices he raised afterwards to five times the amount. He painted very few portraits, but many fancy heads of saints, &c. He had an ideal, he used to say, but it was in his head in *testa*. He painted even female saints from his old colour grinder. During the latter part of his career, according to his biographer Malvasia, Guido sold his time at so much per hour to certain dealers, who used to stand over him, watch in hand, and carry away the saints he manufactured wet from the easel. Such a picture took him about three hours, and sometimes less. His pictures are nearly all

scriptural or mythological, portraits by him being very rare. In all nearly three hundred pictures by him are preserved in the different European collections. The National Gallery possesses nine, mostly characteristic examples. A head of Christ, an "Ecce Homo" bequeathed by the poet Rogers, is an admirable specimen of that class of the painter's works. Of his numerous scholars, Simone Cantarini II Pesarese, is the best; there is an admirable head of Guido by him in the academy at Bologna. Guido is said also to have etched many plates.—R. N. W.

GUID' UBALDO DEL MONTE, the Marquis, an eminent Italian mathematician, was born at Urbino in 1540, and died in 1601 at his castle of Monte Barrochio, where he had passed his whole life in study. His writings, published at Pisa towards the end of the sixteenth century, have reference chiefly to the application of geometry to astronomy and to statics. One of them, called "Perspectivæ libri sex," Pisa, 1600, is perhaps the earliest known complete treatise on the mathematical principles of perspective.—W. J. M. R.

GUIDUCCI, MARIO, a nobleman and pupil of Galileo, was born at Florence on the 18th of March, 1584, and died there on the 5th of November, 1646. He was a member of the Accademia dei Lincei, and the ostensible author of the "Discorso delle Comete," published in 1619, in which Galileo's opinions respecting comets were set forth.—See GRASSI, ORAZIO.—W. J. M. R.

GUIGNES, JOSEPH DE, a distinguished French orientalist, born in 1721; died in 1800. His teacher was the celebrated Fourmont, whose biographer he afterwards became. In 1741 he was appointed interpreter to the French king, in 1753 elected a member of the Academy of Belles-Lettres, and in 1757 appointed professor of Syriac at the college royal. For about thirty-five years of his life he was the principal editor of the *Journal des Savans*, to which he contributed many able articles. All his works are characterized by immense research, and display profound erudition. The principal of these are contained in the collection of the Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions, and are as follows—"Histoire Generale des Huns, des Turcs, des Moguls," &c.; "L'Art Militaire des Chinois;" "Essai Historique sur la Typographie Orientale et Grecque;" "Principes de Composition Typographiques en Caractères Orientaux." He also edited Gaubil's translation of the sacred book called Chou King.

GUILANDINUS or GUILANDINI, MELCHIOR, a German naturalist, whose real name was Wieland, was born at Königsberg about the beginning of the sixteenth century, and died on the 25th December, 1589. He was of humble origin, but was able to devote himself to the study of classics and philosophy. He became passionately fond of natural history, and visited Italy with the view of prosecuting his favourite science. He went to Rome, and was there reduced to the extremity of distress on account of his poverty. Fortunately he came under the notice of the ambassador of Venice, who assisted him. He also became known to Cabello, who was connected with the university of Padua, and was sent by him on an expedition to Asia and Africa. In returning with a large collection of objects of natural history, the vessel in which he sailed was seized by pirates, and he was made prisoner. He was kept for a long time as a slave in Barbary, and was finally ransomed by Gabriel Fallopius. On his return to Padua in 1561, Guilandini was appointed director of the botanic garden, and finally professor of botany. A genus, Guilandina, was named after him by Linnæus. He published a catalogue of plants in the Padua gardens, remarks on papyrus, synonymes of plants, a treatise on old and new names of plants, and letters on various botanical subjects.—J. H. B.

GUILD, WILLIAM, D.D., one of the most eminent of the early Scotch divines, was born at Aberdeen in 1586. He was educated at Marischal college, then recently founded, and was subsequently called to the pastoral charge of the parish of King Edward, in the presbytery of Turriff. In 1631 he was removed to be one of the ministers of Aberdeen, and in 1640 was elected principal of King's college. He had previously been appointed one of the royal chaplains; and when the commotions took place in consequence of King Charles' endeavours to establish episcopacy in Scotland, Dr. Guild was permitted to subscribe the covenant under such limitations as implied no condemnation of the articles of Perth or of episcopal government. He was one of the commissioners in the celebrated general assembly which met at Glasgow in 1638, and abolished the hierarchy of the church; but, after his return from Glasgow, he published "A Friendly and Faithful Advice to the Nobility, Gentry, and

Others," recommending moderation. On account of his attachment to the royal cause, he was deposed in 1651 from his position in the university by five commissioners of General Monk's army. He afterwards resided at Aberdeen, in a private station, till his death in 1657. Dr. Guild was the author of a "Harmony of the Prophets concerning Christ's Coming;" "Moses Unveiled, or the types of Christ in Moses explained," a work often reprinted; explications of the book of Revelation and of the Song of Solomon; and several works against popery. He was a munificent benefactor to Aberdeen, and left his library to the university of St. Andrews.—G. BL.

GUILEMIN, ANTOINE, a distinguished French botanist, was born at Pouilly-sur-Saône, in the canton of Seurre, on 20th January, 1796, and died at Montpellier on 15th January, 1842. In 1812 he became a pupil of an apothecary at Dijon; and after remaining two years in that city he proceeded to Geneva, where he became acquainted with De Candolle. He became after this very ardent in the study of botany, and made many botanical excursions. In 1820 he settled in Paris, and along with M. Achille Richard took charge of the botanical library and herbarium of M. Benjamin Delessert. In 1827 he was appointed botanical assistant in the Paris museum of natural history. He published many papers on descriptive botany, as well as on organography and vegetable physiology. Among these may be noticed his papers on the hybridity of plants and on pollen. He published, in conjunction with Richard and Perrotet, a flora of Senegambia. He also gave an account of the vegetables of the Society Islands, and especially of Tahiti. For five years he was chief editor of *Ferussac's Bulletin Universel*, and for three years professor of botany in the Horticultural Institution at Fremont, whose annals he enriched with a treatise on botany and vegetable physiology. In 1833 he originated the *Archives de Botanique*, a work which was afterwards incorporated with the *Ann. des Sciences Nat.* In 1838 Guillemin was charged by the minister of commerce and agriculture to investigate the culture and preparation of tea as pursued in Brazil, and to bring plants to France. Accordingly, he went to Rio Janeiro, and returned in a year with one thousand five hundred tea plants. For his services he was rewarded with the decoration of the legion of honour. He also published "*Icones Plantarum Australasie*." His herbarium was presented to the cabinet of natural history in Dijon.—J. H. B.

GUILLIM, JOHN, nominal author of the "Display of Heraldry," was born in Herefordshire about 1565, and studied at Brazenose college, Oxford. He afterwards became a member of the Society of the College of Arms, and in 1617 was promoted to the office of rouge-croix pursuivant of arms. He died, May 7, 1621. The well-known heraldic work, which was published by him in 1610, folio, is attributed by Anthony Wood to Barkham, chaplain to Archbishop Bancroft, who gave the manuscript to Guillim, and allowed him to publish it in his own name, with some trifling additions.—G. BL.

GUILLIOTIN, JOSEPH IGNACE, a French physician, born at Saintes in 1738, was connected with the jesuits in his earlier years, but afterwards left their service and removed to Paris, where he studied with distinction under Professor Petit. Having taken his degree, and won additional honour in his examinations, he speedily obtained an extensive practice in the capital; and when Mesmer gave to the world his theories on animal magnetism, Guillotin was included in the scientific commission appointed by Louis XVI. to investigate the alleged discoveries. The heavings of political opinion which issued in the Revolution, found him prepared to vindicate popular rights. His "*Petition des Citoyens*," in which he claimed for the *tiers etat* a larger share in the legislation, was one of the influential publications of the day. He was secretary of the electoral assembly, and one of the deputies of the states-general. But he is chiefly remembered as the person who proposed the use of the guillotine in capital punishments. The instrument now bears his name, but he was not the inventor of it, and recommended its introduction from motives of humanity, because it inflicted a speedier and easier death than the sword or axe. He subsequently withdrew from political life, resumed his professional practice, and founded the *Academie de Medecine*. He died in 1814.—W. B.

GUINAND, PIERRE LOUIS, a self-taught optician, was born at Corbatière, near Chaux-les-Fonds, in 1748, and died at Brenets in Neuchâtel, on the 13th of February, 1824. He was the son of a joiner, and was brought up to the trade of a clockmaker; but by industry and perseverance, unaided by

scientific knowledge, he succeeded in discovering, and putting in practice for the first time on the continent of Europe, the art of manufacturing large flint-glass discs for the object-glasses of astronomical telescopes—an art which had previously been confined to England. His lenses were used in the telescopes of Lalande. He was for some time a partner of Fraunhofer, who had made, independently, the same discovery.—W. J. M. R.

GUINTER or GUINThER, JOHN. See GONTHER.

GUISCARD, ROBERT, one of the most remarkable scions of a very remarkable race, was the sixth son of Tancred of Hauteville, a valvassor or banneret of the middle order of private nobility in the diocese of Coutances in Lower Normandy. Tancred had twelve sons, of whom ten at various times quitted their native land for the sunny clime of southern Italy. There a struggle for the mastery was going on in which were severally engaged the Italian princes, the Byzantine emperor, the Saracen masters of Sicily, and certain Norman knights who had settled in the country on their way back from a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. Rainulf, one of the latter, having become count of Aversa, his court became a centre of attraction to many of his countrymen. Thither three of Tancred's sons, named Drogon, Humfrey, and William, directed their course, and ere long, brave adventurers as they were, they acquired both fame and fortune. William especially distinguished himself, and with his iron arm (Bras-de-fer was his cognomen) wrested Apulia from the domination of the Greeks. Success like this excited the hostility of neighbouring powers, and a formidable league of the pope and the emperors both of the West and the East was headed by Leo IX. Ere the league took effect, Drogon and William Bras-de-fer being both dead, Humfrey received the welcome and potent aid of his half-brother Robert, surnamed Guiscard or Wiscard, a Norman epithet signifying cunning man. Robert was tall, strong, active, and graceful; had eyes sparkling with courage and intelligence, and a voice that inspired terror or encouragement according as it sounded in the ears of friend or foe. At the battle of Civitella (June 18, 1053) Pope Leo was taken prisoner, and the league he had formed was dissolved. Treated respectfully by his captors, his holiness found it would be to his interest to make them his friends, which he could do at small cost by formally bestowing on them the territory they had taken from his recently ally the Greek emperor. He therefore gave them a solemn investiture, as vassals of St. Peter, of all the country in Apulia which they had conquered, and all of Calabria which they might thereafter conquer. The hint was not thrown away upon Robert Guiscard, who in the course of a few years pushed his conquests to the furthest verge of Italy. On Humfrey's death Robert assumed the guardianship of his two children, and became virtually count of Apulia. In 1059, when he received the consecrated standard of Rome as gonfaloniere of the church from the hands of the pontiff himself, he styled himself thus:—"I, Robert, by the grace of God and of St. Peter, duke of Puglia and Calabria, and hereafter of Sicily." This proudly-anticipated conquest was reserved for another and younger brother of Robert, the illustrious Roger Guiscard, who had greatly assisted Robert in his later conquests. Robert meanwhile continued his conquests on the mainland, and his name became a terror to his enemies. His nephews, the rightful heirs to Apulia, being in Salerno when he took it by siege, fled from his wrath to Constantinople, where they lived long in obscurity. In 1084 Robert rescued that great but haughty priest, Pope Gregory VII., from the hands of the detested enemy of the papacy, the Emperor Henry IV. Gregory, flying from the carnage and desolation of his capital, took refuge with his proud vassal, now become his protector, at Salerno. Previously to this Robert had conducted an expedition against Constantinople which had failed. Yet in 1085 he defeated the combined fleets of Greece and Venice, and he was preparing for a second invasion of the Greek empire the same year, when he died in Corfu in the seventieth year of his age. The ship containing his remains was lost on the coast of Italy, but his corpse was recovered, and the heart deposited at Otranto, the body at Venusia. His second son, Roger, succeeded to his title and authority, but attained to no other distinction. Bohemond, the eldest son, will be found noticed under that name.—R. H.

GUISCARD, KARL GOTTLIEB, perhaps better known by the name of QUINTUS ICIILIUS, was a native of Magdeburg, where he was born in 1724. He studied at Halle, Marburg, Herborn, and Leyden, theology, ancient literature, and



oriental languages. He at first proposed to become a teacher, but decided in favour of the military profession, in which he attained the rank of captain. He visited England in 1754-55, and afterwards joined the allied armies as a volunteer. In 1757 he published his "Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans," as a supplement to Polybius, and about this time was appointed major by Frederick the Great, who retained him near his person, and gave him the name of Quintus Icilius. He took an active part in the campaigns of the succeeding years, and in 1763 settled at Potsdam, where he continued to share the confidence and friendship of the king. Guischart was a lover of books and medals, of which he made a fine collection, purchased after his death by Frederick, and presented to the library at Berlin. While at Potsdam he received various military appointments and honorary titles, but towards the close of his life he was a great and continual sufferer. About the time of his death he published critical and historical memoirs on various matters connected with military antiquities. He died in 1775.—B. H. C.

GUISE, the name of an illustrious French family, the founder of which was CLAUDE, fifth son of René II., duke of Lorraine, who was sent into France by his father in 1506, when he was only about ten years of age. He was brought up at the French court, where he became a great favourite both with the courtiers and with the army. The estate of Guise in Picardy had fallen to the house of Lorraine by marriage along with the title of count, which was now borne by this youthful scion of the family. He accompanied Francis I. in his Italian campaign, and fought with conspicuous bravery at Marignan in 1515, where he was severely wounded. He subsequently distinguished himself at Fontarabia, in Picardy, and in Flanders; and it was he who successfully resisted the invasion of the German imperialists in 1523, and drove them back within their own frontier. Francis changed his title of count for that of duke of Guise in 1527, which he speedily rendered famous by his great talents, courage, and profound ambition. He tarnished his fame, however, by the sanguinary cruelties which he perpetrated upon the protestants of Alsatia, sparing neither sex nor age. He is still remembered there as "the accursed butcher." The duke married in 1518 Antoinette de Bourbon, sister of Charles, duke de Vendôme, and had by her eight sons—two of whom became cardinals, one a duke, one a grandprieur, and one a marquis. His daughter Mary became the second wife of James V. of Scotland, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots. The death of the duke, which took place in 1550, was generally ascribed to poison. His brother—

JEAN, Cardinal of Lorraine, was born in 1498; and when little more than two years old, he was appointed bishop coadjutor of Metz; was a cardinal before he was twenty; and possessed no fewer than twelve archbishoprics and bishoprics. He followed his brother to the French court, and contributed powerfully to his elevation. He died in 1550, a month after his brother—

FRANÇOIS, second duke of Guise, son of Claude, born in 1519, was one of the most remarkable men of his age. He was created prince de Joinville, duke d'Aumale, marquis de Mayenne, governor of Dauphiny, and lieutenant-general of the kingdom. He was for some years its virtual sovereign, and very nearly succeeded in grasping the crown, the great object of the family ambition. He distinguished himself in various battles; but it was his defence of Metz in 1552-53 against Charles V., which attracted the attention, not only of France, but of all Europe. His next service was repelling the invasion of France by an army of Spaniards and Flemings; and in 1557 he suddenly attacked Calais, which had belonged to the English since 1347, and captured in the course of a few days that last remnant of their conquests. The death of Henry and the accession of Francis, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, added greatly to the power of the Guise family, and to the strength of the Romish party in France, of which they were the acknowledged heads. The duke inherited his father's hatred for the protestants, whom he persecuted with merciless severity. They were driven to take up arms in their own defence; but their strongholds were assaulted and taken, and their forces signally defeated by the duke in the bloody battle of Dreux, where the prince of Condé, the leader of the Huguenots, was taken prisoner. At the siege of Orleans, 18th February, 1563, Guise was assassinated by a fanatic, named Polbrot, who shot him with a pistol. He died of the wound six days after, leaving six sons and one daughter by his wife, Anne d'Este. His memoirs, written by himself, were published in 1839. His brother—

CHARLES, the famous cardinal of Lorraine, the greatest man of the family, and one of the most powerful statesmen of his age, was born in 1524. At the age of fourteen he was appointed archbishop of Rheims. He was nominated a cardinal in 1547, and chancellor of the order of St. Michael, and monopolized so many sees that the pope was scandalized and remonstrated with him on his grasping spirit. "I would resign all my livings," was the reply, "for a single bishopric—the bishopric of Rome." He administered the finances of France during three reigns, but so unskilfully, or rather, as his enemies alleged, dishonestly, that the annual expenditure exceeded the income about two and a half millions. In 1569 he negotiated at Madrid the marriage of Charles IX. with Elizabeth of Austria, whom he crowned queen of France in 1571. He also officiated at the coronation of Charles himself, and of that of his father and brother. The cardinal took a prominent part in the arrangements connected with the council of Trent, and in the discussions in that important assembly. He was at heart a religious reformer; but from policy the savage and merciless persecutor of the French protestants. He introduced the inquisition into France, and was made grand inquisitor. He was at Rome when the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place; but there can be no doubt that he cordially approved of that infamous deed. The cardinal died in 1574 in his fifty-first year. His character has been portrayed in very dark colours by his contemporaries. He was a man of great abilities, learning, and eloquence, but subtle, intriguing, false, ambitious, haughty, and covetous, a hypocrite in religion, and the only man of his family who was destitute of physical courage. He left a considerable number of letters, orations, and sermons.

HENRI, third duke, surnamed BALAFRÉ (the Scarred), eldest son of François, was born in 1550, and succeeded to the family estates and titles in 1563. At the age of sixteen he fought in Hungary against the Turks. Three years later he distinguished himself at the battles of Jarnac and Moncontour, and compelled Coligny to raise the siege of Poitiers in 1569. He inherited and even exceeded the hereditary enmity of the house of Guise against the protestants. He took charge of the St. Bartholomew massacre, commanded the troops appointed to assassinate the Admiral Coligny, and when the dead body of the veteran warrior was by his orders thrown out at the window and fell at his feet, he had the brutality to kick the face with his foot. In 1575 he defeated the Huguenots in a battle fought near Chateau-Thierry, where he received the wound in the face from which he derived his appellation of the Scarred. In the following year the famous confederacy called the League was formed, of which he was the head. The avowed object of this association was the defence of the Romish faith; but it struck at the very root of the royal authority, and reduced the king to the condition of a mere cipher. The duke of Guise wrung from the feeble monarch the articles of Nemours, which declared that the Roman catholic religion should alone be tolerated in France, and that its opponents should be punished with death. He obtained from Henry the surrender of several fortified cities, which he garrisoned with his own followers; he stopped the royal couriers and opened the king's letters; confiscated the property of the Huguenots, and sold it for his own benefit; and virtually usurped the functions of royalty. He persecuted the protestants with merciless barbarity, defeated them in several battles, and even attempted, though without success, to procure a royal decree prohibiting the granting of quarter to them in the field. King Henry was childless, and the presumptive heir to the throne was Henry of Navarre. But the faction of Guise resolved to support the claims of Charles, cardinal of Bourbon, a weak old man; entered into a league with Spain; persuaded the people that their religion was in peril; and excited them to take up arms against the king, though he had joined the league and made war upon the protestants. They at length proceeded to such extremities that Henry was forced to fly from his capital in 1588, while the duke of Guise was hailed by the popular voice "king of Paris." A reconciliation was some time after effected between the king and the Guises, but there can be little doubt that from this time Henry had resolved on the destruction of the duke, which was accordingly carried into effect at Blois, 23rd December, 1588. He was assassinated by the archers of the royal guard at the entrance of the king's cabinet, and his body was cast into the Loire. His brother Louis, the cardinal of Guise, was murdered on the following day; and the

young heir of Balaféré, and all the other male members of the family whom the king could reach, were seized and imprisoned.

CHARLES, fourth duke, born in 1571, was kept a prisoner in the castle of Tours for three years after the murder of his father, but made his escape in 1591, and along with his uncle the duke of Mayenne carried on for some time the contest against Henry of Navarre for the French crown. In the end he made his submission, was received into favour, and obtained from the king the government of Champagne and Provence and of several important towns. He was banished by Cardinal Richelieu in 1631, and died in exile at Cuna, near Sienna, in 1640.—His brother, LOUIS, Cardinal of Guise, lived the life of a soldier of fortune rather than that of a priest, and died of fever at the siege of St. Jean d'Angely in 1621.

HENRY, fifth duke, second son of Duke Charles, was born in 1614, and was created archbishop of Rheims. But on the death of his elder brother and father he succeeded to the family estates and honours and quitted the church, which he strongly disliked. He was condemned to death for treason, but escaped to Germany, where he remained till after the death of Louis XIII. On the overthrow of Masaniello in 1647 he set out for Naples with the hope of gaining the Neapolitan crown. His romantic project was for a time completely successful, and he assumed the title of king of Naples, but his licentious conduct, indolence, and impudence alienated the people and ruined his cause. He was in the end taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and detained in captivity for four years. He obtained his freedom in 1652 and returned to Paris, where his licentious and foolish conduct covered him with ridicule. He died in 1664 leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew—

LOUIS JOSEPH, sixth duke, who died of small-pox in 1671. His son FRANCIS JOSEPH, seventh and last duke, died in 1675, in the fifth year of his age. The immense estates of the family passed to Marie, duchess of Lorraine, sister of Henry, fifth duke of Guise; and at her death in 1688 this great house, famous alike for its talents, its power, and its crimes, became extinct.—J. T.

GUISE, WILLIAM, one of the most learned men of his time, was born at Abloard's Court, near Gloucester, in 1653, and studied at Oriel and at All-Souls college, Oxford. In 1690 he translated into English and illustrated with a commentary Dr. Bernard's work entitled "*Misnæ pars ordinis primi Zeraini Tituli septem*;" also a tract "*De Victimis humanis*." He was preparing an edition of Abulfeda's Geography when he was seized with the small-pox, and died at the age of thirty-one.—G. BL. GUITTONE. See AREZZO.

GUIZOT, ELISABETH-CHARLOTTE-PAULINE, née De Meulan, first wife of the eminent statesman of that name, and herself a literary and social notability, was born at Paris on the 2nd of November, 1773, the daughter of an opulent receiver-general. During childhood she scarcely displayed those intellectual and moral powers which she subsequently developed, and she seems then to have been noted for a certain languor of disposition, which, however, was rudely dispelled by the shock of calamity. Her father died in the year which followed the breaking out of the French revolution of 1789, leaving his affairs in a state of disorder, aggravated by the political troubles of that stormy time. The pressure of adverse circumstances evoked the girl's latent energies. Young as she was, she undertook the long and difficult task of collecting from the wreck of her father's fortune a provision for his family; and when this proved insufficient, she threw herself into literature. Her earliest works were two novels (published in 1799 and in 1800); thoughtful and refined, but wanting the more potent elements indispensable to success in fiction. She soon found, however, more suitable and more profitable literary employment. She became a leading contributor to the *Publiciste*, a journal established early in the present century by a friend of her father's, the well-known Suard, in whose salon she first met her future husband, M. Guizot, then a young man, obscure, but promising. The story of their marriage belongs to the romance of literature. In 1807 Made-moiselle de Meulan's health gave way, and menaced her literary labours with suspension. At this grave crisis she received one day, from an anonymous friend, an article written in happy imitation of her style, and accompanied by an offer to continue similar contributions until her health should be restored. The article was made use of, and was followed by a series from the same unknown pen. On her restoration to health, Mlle.

de Meulan succeeded in discovering her benefactor—it was M. Guizot. The acquaintance ripened into affection, and five years afterwards she found herself Madame Guizot. She became immediately the literary helpmate of her husband. His edition, with the well-known notes, of the stock French translation of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (begun, we may mention, by Louis XVI. when dauphin, and completed by various hands) occupied her during the year of her marriage, and owes a great deal to her industry; to the same year belongs the publication of the first of her juvenile works, "*Les Enfants*." She also relieved her husband from much of the labour of editing the *Annales d'Education*, a task which familiarized her with the philosophy of education, and gave her intellectual efforts a tendency strengthened when, in 1815, she became a mother. For some years afterwards the position of the Guizots was not of a kind to require the results of literary drudgery; but when, in 1820, on the ministerial changes consequent on the assassination of the duke de Berri, M. Guizot and his political friends resigned their official situations, Madame Guizot resumed her literary tasks by herself, and in co-operation with her husband. She aided materially in the revision of the French translation of Shakspeare, which passed as *Le Tourneur's*, and a new edition of which was undertaken by M. Guizot. In 1821 she published "*L'Ecolier, ou Raoul et Victor*," to which the French Academy assigned in 1722 the Monthyon prize; and in 1823 appeared her "*Nouveaux Contes*." In the cultivation of literature, and presiding over a social circle that included most of the intellect and much of the rank of the French metropolis, Madame Guizot was living happily and usefully, when she was attacked by an illness which became dangerous in the spring of 1827. At the suggestion of her husband she had begun the composition of her most important work, the "*Education Domestique, ou lettres de famille sur l'Education*," and, in spite of illness, she had completed her congenial task; the work was published in 1826. The physicians advised a trial of the waters of Plombières, from which she returned to Paris in the summer—to die. On the 31st of July, 1827, she perceived that her end was at hand. She summoned her friends to her side, and bade them farewell. On the morning of the next day she asked her husband to read to her; he took down a volume of Bossuet, and began the funeral oration of Henrietta Maria of England. When he had finished, he looked towards her and saw that she was no more. A month after her death, her "*Education Domestique*" was crowned by the French Academy. In 1828 appeared her posthumous work, "*La Famille*," and in the same year two volumes of *Remains*, edited by her husband, with the title "*Conseils de Morale, ou essais sur l'homme, la société, la littérature*." More recently M. Guizot has published her essay on *Abelard and Heloise*. Several of Madame Guizot's works have been translated into English.—F. E.

\* GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-GUILLAUME, was born at Nismes, on 4th October, 1787, the eldest son of François-André Guizot, and Elizabeth-Sophie Bonicel, his wife. His family was a respectable one of the middle class, and had resided long in the south of France. The father, François Guizot, was a barrister of some renown, and belonged like all his relations to the reformed faith. He resisted the terrible torrent of revolution which, between 1789 and the 18th Brumaire, flooded the entire country. For his conscientiousness and courage he lost his life. On the 8th April, 1794, he was decapitated in the name of that "*Liberty*" for whose sake as another of its victims, Madame Roland, said, "so much wrong was done." His widow was left with two children (boys), the eldest of whom, François, was then in his seventh year.

It has often been remarked of M. Guizot, that although a native of the most southern part of France, he is much more of a Swiss than of a Frenchman. The remark is true, and finds its explanation in his earliest years. After the loss of his father his mother fled from France, and took refuge at Geneva, where her sons were educated. In a merely educational point of view, there is no doubt that young Guizot found in Switzerland advantages that he would have vainly sought for in his own native country. His school achievements were wonderful, and at sixteen he was a first-rate Latin and Greek scholar, and thoroughly versed in the Italian and English languages, which last he to this day cultivates with predilection and success. In 1803 Madame Guizot returned to Languedoc with her sons, and the eldest was almost immediately sent to



Paris to study law at the university. When barely twenty (1807) he became tutor to the children of M. Stapfer, then minister from Switzerland to Paris; and it was in the course of his tuition of these young men that in the year 1809 he composed and published his first work, "Le Dictionnaire des synonymes," in reality a very clever treatise on the capacities of language in general, and likely to be particularly useful to such men of letters as are desirous of translating the masterpieces of one tongue into another, and of finding equivalent expressions under various forms. From 1807 till 1812 M. Guizot lived much in the house of M. Suard, in whose salon, as is recorded in the preceding article, M. Guizot met Mlle. de Menlan, and determined to make his wife of a woman of forty, whilst he himself was only just twenty-five. In this same year, 1812, began also the academical career of M. Guizot. He had made the acquaintance of M. de Fontanes, and the result had been his nomination as sub-lecturer on history at the faculté des lettres. His success being great in this position, M. de Fontanes soon after nominated him titular professor of modern history at the university, dividing for this purpose the office which had till then been held by Professor Lacroix only. From this moment dates M. Guizot's long-standing connection with M. Royer Collard, one of the circumstances that shed most lustre on his life.

At this distinction M. Guizot's best friends have always wished his career had stood still. He was one of the foremost of historical critics; he was not himself formed to act a historical part. He was first-rate as a professor—he was not so as a politician. As a teacher he conferred an honour on the university; as a minister, the office was an honour to him. But the times were different at a distance of twenty years. Under the empire M. Guizot, to his credit be it said, was in too great disfavour to have aspired to anything beyond the post he occupied; and under the Restoration, so long as Louis XVIII. lived and upheld constitutional principles, such men as the duc de Richelieu and others of that stamp were the natural guides and counsellors of the sovereign, and power was in the hands of men who sacrificed themselves to its duties, instead of sacrificing everything to obtain its mere possession. In 1814, during the Hundred Days, M. Guizot was at Nîmes, whither he had gone to visit his mother, after a long separation. When he returned to Paris he found that Royer Collard had recommended him to the abbé de Montesquieu as a proper person to fill the office of secretary-general of the ministry of the interior. Here began his political career.

When M. Guizot was thus called upon to become what is somewhat analogous to our notion of an under-secretary of state (only that he had no parliamentary work to do), his nomination must not be regarded in the light of a reward, or even a favour. It had quite a different signification. Upon the definitive restoration of the Bourbons to the throne, it was felt that impartiality in the choice of public servants was one of the first things required. M. de Montesquieu, an ecclesiastic, a man of the ancien régime, being at the head of the home office, it became extremely important that his tendencies should be counterbalanced by a man of the middle class, an avowed liberal and a protestant. M. Guizot's influence over the court and over the king at this period was decidedly a good one, and to his frequent communications with Louis XVIII. may be ascribed many of the enlightened measures that were at once resorted to with respect to the ultras of the royalist party. But M. Guizot's position was a temporary one. The under-secretaryship for the home office was exchanged for that of secretary-general to the minister of justice, and M. Guizot had henceforth to occupy himself much more with special administrative details than with any political action. Ultra-royalism, however, soon grew factious, and the majority that was surnamed "Plus royaliste que le roi," invaded the chamber. M. de Barbé Marbois was outvoted. M. Guizot retired in his train, and all the narrow-minded tendencies that only conquered resistance after the death of Louis XVIII., began to make themselves evident day after day. M. Guizot's "Essay on Public Instruction," and on "Representative Government in France," both remarkable works, date from this moment. The king had him raised to the position of maître des requêtes in the council of state, and he became one of the leaders of the small group of men known under the name of the parti doctrinaire. Amongst these were MM. Pasquier, Royer Collard, De Serre, and some

others of less note. In 1818 the king, whose sincerely constitutional tendencies had never been a matter for doubt, called to office his own particular favourite the "liberal" M. Decazes; and under his ministry M. Guizot was made a full councillor of state. This did not last long; for the assassination of the duc de Berry gave rise to violent ultra-royalist reaction; the Decazes' ministry was overthrown in the chambers, and the consequence was the destitution of several noted liberals, such as Royer Collard, De Barante, and Jordan. M. Guizot proffered his resignation, and retired from the conseil d'état.

The next two years were devoted by him to the discharge of his professorial duties, and to the publication of several of his most famous works, amongst others his treatise upon "Government and Opposition in France at the present day," and his "Dissertation on the Penalty of Death for Political Crimes." This was the moment when the reactionary cabinet of the extreme faction (the ultras, as they were called) attacked M. Guizot in his academical capacity, and ended by closing to the public his lecture-room at the Sorbonne.

Till the year 1827 M. Guizot's sphere of activity was chiefly a literary one; and most of his really famous productions spring from this period: the essays on "Civilization," on "French History," on "Calvin," on "Shakspeare," and the "Studies on the English Revolution," bear all of them this date. On the death of Louis XVIII. in 1825, the tendencies of government had entirely changed in France, and instead of resisting reaction as the former sovereign had done to the utmost of his power, Charles X. resisted every attempt at progress or freedom. In 1828, however, matters assumed somewhat a different aspect, and under M. de Martignac's ministry, permission was given to the three great professors, Villain, Cousin, and Guizot, to resume their course of teaching. In the meantime Madame Guizot died, and M. Guizot, in accordance with his late wife's particular desire, espoused her own niece, Mademoiselle Elisa Dillon. In 1829 his position in the council of state was restored to him, and in January, 1830, he was for the first time elected a deputy. He represented the arrondissement of Lisieux, where he possesses the estate of Val-Richer, then recently purchased by him. The Polignac cabinet had been formed a few months before, and a struggle was now inevitable. It broke out, and ended in the revolution of July, the exile of the Bourbons of the elder branch, and the advent to the throne of Louis Philippe d'Orléans. M. Guizot had now attained the age of forty-three, and that career of governing activity was about to open before him, towards which he was attracted by his intellectual, or perhaps even rather æsthetic, faculties alone.

The municipal committee of the Hotel de Ville called M. Guizot, in the month of August, 1830, to the post of minister of public instruction, and had he never filled any other his fame might have been the gainer. What lost M. Guizot and the "Throne of July" was M. Guizot's eloquence, which gave him parliamentary importance, and enabled him to rise to the highest position in the state. France, being deprived of her aristocracy, and having no great counterbalancing forces to be represented, has never since the Revolution of 1789 had a representative government; but all her liberal attempts have been purely parliamentary ones. Now, the influence of talkers on politics, who merely represent themselves, may often be most detrimental to a government, and can never be certainly and inevitably beneficial. M. Guizot was one of these "talkers," who talked so much better than any one else, that it was quite forgotten that he represented nothing beyond his own personal literary and academical distinction. M. Guizot, between the years 1830 and 1839, was more than once minister, but fluctuated from the home office to public instruction. In 1839, being then in bitter opposition to M. Thiers (the latter having succeeded in conquering the place of foreign minister), M. Guizot accepted from the man he declared to be his irreconcilable opponent the title of French ambassador in London. This had the double advantage of silencing M. Guizot, and removing him to a distance; but his friends never reawarded him their esteem. M. Royer Collard characterized him by a world-famous phrase that is too severe to be chronicled here, and the really upright of the conservative party never trusted M. Guizot again. The Thiers ministry fell, and in October, 1840, M. Guizot became prime minister. Incurably honest as to pecuniary corruption himself, he showed a tolerance of corruption in all around him; nor did he even in theory try to raise the moral standard of France,

but on one memorable occasion found no better advice to give his constituents than this—"Enrich yourselves!" As foreign minister there is little to blame in the policy of M. Guizot's long ministry, for on this point the king was prudent; and till the foolish incident of the Spanish marriages, there was no complaint to make of France externally. But it was as presiding minister, as premier, that M. Guizot's action was so deplorable. The form taken by his opinions, was that of resistance to an extension of the right of suffrage. Louis Philippe was so averse from any electoral reform, that his minister well knew he would make him his first victim; and therefore to keep his office, and really blinding himself to the danger of the consequences, M. Guizot obstinately resisted any effort to admit a larger number of citizens to the elective franchise. He committed precisely the same faults he had seen committed by the ministers of Charles X., and their fate was his. He fell, dragging the ministry with him in his fall. He affected to believe, or did believe, in his "majority" in the chamber; but it did not stand upon any basis of its own; it represented nothing, nor had any support from out of doors. During the famous debates on the address in February, 1848, M. Guizot did battle for his cause with matchless eloquence. But his cause was condemned—mere words could not save it. The republic of 1848 was established, and M. Guizot, escaping threatened impeachment, has since then retired into private life.

His work, now in course of publication, the "Memoirs" of his own life, is the one that will probably do him most honour; for, if all the egregious shortcomings, the fatal mistakes, that are chronicled therein prove how unfit a man was the author to rule the destinies of a state, still the undisguised recital of them does infinite credit to his impartiality. M. Guizot's political failure rests on a double error. He himself mistook vanity and a desire for personal importance for true ambition; and those in whose grant lay office, mistook in him the qualities of a professor for those of a politician. M. Guizot was an almost incomparable orator, and a great historical critic; he possessed all that may qualify a man to be eminent as a teacher or a preacher; he was utterly wanting in those strong inborn governing instincts, without which statecraft is a science never learnt. He could expatiate magnificently on other men's deeds, and explain them. He was not a doer of deeds himself, and therefore not a ruler of men.

GULDBERG, OVE, a Danish statesman and man of letters, born at Horsens of a tradesman's family, September 1, 1731. He united with Schytte, Sneedorf, and others in the improvement of the Danish prose. His historic productions are masterpieces; but as a statesman, though distinguished for firmness and ability, he was cold, cautious, and despotic. He succeeded Struensee, and set aside indiscriminately the good and the bad measures of that rash but remarkable reformer. In 1784 Guldberg received the appointment of governor of the diocese of Aarhus, and devoted his time to scientific studies and theology. He died February 8, 1808.—His son, FREDERIK HØGH, was well known as a genial poet, and the translator of Tibullus, Terence, and Plautus. He died in 1852 at Copenhagen.—M. H.

GULDENSTAEDT, JOHANN ANTONIUS, a distinguished Russian writer, a native of Riga, where he was born in 1745. He studied at Berlin and at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. In 1768 and the seven following years he was engaged in scientific researches in the remoter provinces of Russia, by order of Catherine II. He was professor of natural history at St. Petersburg from 1775 to 1780, and died in 1781. He wrote a number of works on geography and natural history, some of which he published very early in life, and others appeared after his death. His knowledge was extensive and accurate, and his works are curious and instructive.—B. H. C.

GULDIN, HABBAKUK (afterwards PAUL), an eminent Swiss mathematician, was born at St. Gall, of protestant parents, in 1577, and died at Graetz on the 3rd of November, 1643. He began life as a travelling goldsmith. In 1597, having been converted to the Church of Rome, he joined the order of jesuits, and exchanged his baptismal name of Habbakuk for that of Paul. Having distinguished himself in the study of mathematics, he was appointed, in 1609, professor of mathematics in the jesuits' college in Rome; whence he afterwards removed to take the same appointment at Graetz. His mathematical writings were very voluminous. The most important of them are contained in a large folio volume published at Vienna in

1635, and entitled "Centrobarytica;" its principal part being a treatise on the centres of gravity of bodies. A set of propositions first published in it are known by the name of "Guldin's theorems," or the "properties of Guldinus."—W. J. M. R.

\* GULLY, JAMES MANBY, physician, principally known by his eminently successful practice of the hydropathic treatment of disease at Malvern in Worcestershire. He was born in the year 1808, at Kingston in Jamaica, in which island his father owned a flourishing coffee plantation. He came to England in 1814, and some years afterwards became a pupil of the Rev. Dr. Pulford at Liverpool, from whose school he was subsequently transferred to the college de St. Barbe at Paris. In the year 1825 he entered the university of Edinburgh, where he remained in residence for three years, when he removed to the école de médecine at Paris, where he continued his studies during another year as an *externe* pupil and dresser at the Hotel Dieu, under the celebrated French surgeon and operator Dupuytren. In 1829 he took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, and at once proceeded to London, where he established himself as a physician in 1830. In 1834 he published a translation of Tiedemann's *Physiologie des Menschen*. Between the years 1833 and 1836 he took considerable part in the editing of the *London Medical Journal* and of the *Liverpool Medical Gazette*. In the former he published a condensed account of Broussais' Lectures on General Pathology, and in the latter, numerous physiological and pathological papers. In 1839 he published a "Treatise on Neuropathia," and in 1841 a work entitled the "Simple Treatment of Disease." It was immediately after the publication of this work that the treatment of disease by water processes, then lately introduced into notice by Priessnitz, first attracted Dr. Gully's serious attention; and, in 1842 he gave up his London practice, and established himself at Malvern for the purpose of carrying out the new method of treatment under the most favourable circumstances. His work entitled "The Water Cure in Chronic Disease," published in 1846, eighth edition, 1859, has the merit of explaining in simple, and yet in perfectly scientific language, what diseases are, and what are the processes by which the means employed for the reduction act upon them. Dr. Gully is indebted for his professional eminence not more to his skill in the application of remedies than to his singular quickness in detecting the presence and the nature of disease.—W. C.

GUNDLING, NICOLAUS HIERONYMUS, the son of Wolfgang Gundling, a German divine of some eminence, was born near Nuremberg in 1671. He studied at Altdorf and Leipsic, after which he entered the ministry, but subsequently removed to Halle, where he studied law, philosophy, &c., and became a privy councillor and professor. He was a hard student and a prolific writer, quick in his perceptions, but often paradoxical in his judgments; he had a lively imagination, and wrote in an attractive style. He had considerable influence in his time by his independence of thought and expression, but his numerous works are now but little read. He died in 1729.—B. H. C.

GUNDULF, who held the bishopric of Rochester at the close of the eleventh century, was one of the Norman ecclesiastics whom the Conquest brought to England. His taste and skill in architecture not only found employment on the cathedral and castle of his diocesan city, but were called into requisition at the Tower of London, where the portion now called the White Tower was erected under his superintendence. He died in 1108.—W. B.

GUNNING, PETER, D.D., Bishop of Ely, was born at Hoo in Kent in 1613, and was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow and tutor in 1633. Having taken orders, he obtained the cure of Little St. Mary's, and soon acquired much fame as a preacher; but his unbounded zeal for the church and king rendered him obnoxious to the parliamentary party, who imprisoned him for a short time, and then deprived him of his fellowship. He removed to Oxford, where he was appointed one of the chaplains of New college, and sometimes preached before the court. After the Restoration his faithful adherence to the royal cause was richly rewarded; he was restored to his fellowship, created D.D. by royal mandate, presented to a prebend in the church of Canterbury, instituted to two rectories, and made successively master of Corpus Christi and of St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1670 he obtained the bishopric of Chichester, and in 1674 was translated to Ely, where he died in 1684. Dr. Gunning was reckoned one of the most learned prelates of his time; he was very charitable, but was much given to disputation, in which he was more subtle



than forcible, and Burnet describes him as "much set upon reconciling the Church of England to Rome." He was one of the committee who finally imparted to the Liturgy its present form, and was the author of that excellent prayer, "The General Supplication." He wrote "A Contention for Truth;" "Schism Unmasked;" "A View and Correction of the Common Prayer;" and "The Paschal or Lent Fast, Apostolical and Perpetual."—G. BL.

GUNST, PIETER VAN, a Dutch portrait engraver, was born at Amsterdam about 1667, and died in 1724. His works are always neat and careful in execution, but not always correct in drawing, and often feeble in effect. His best portraits are those of distinguished Englishmen, especially a series of ten plates, after drawings made by A. Houbraken from the originals by Vandyck, of Charles I., of his queen, and members of his court; William III. and Queen Mary, after Brandon; the duke of Marlborough, after Van der Werf; Queen Anne, after Kneller; Dryden, after Riley; and Locke, after Greenhill. He also engraved Holbein's portrait of Erasmus; a series of portraits for Larrey's History of England; and nine plates from Titian's Loves of the Angels. Far superior to these are the prints engraved by a namesake, PHILIP A GUNST, for the magnificent folio edition of Ovid, published at Rotterdam in 1732.—J. T.-e.

GUNTER, EDMUND, an English mathematician, was born in Herefordshire in 1581, and died in London on the 10th of December, 1626. He was the son of a gentleman of fortune, descended from an old family in Brecknockshire. He was educated at Westminster school and Christ Church college, Oxford, where he took successively the degrees of bachelor of arts, master of arts, and bachelor of divinity. In 1606 he invented the now well-known instrument called the "sector," and published an explanation of its use. In 1619 he was appointed professor of astronomy at Gresham college, London, where he laboured along with Briggs in the computation of the first set of logarithmic tables in which the base is the number ten—Briggs calculating the logarithms of the natural numbers, and Gunter those of trigonometrical functions. The latter were first published in 1620. In 1622 he made the first observation of a change in the variation of the compass-needle with the lapse of time, but did not pursue the inquiry to a demonstration. The fact of such a change was afterwards proved conclusively by Gellibrand. In 1624 he invented the logarithmic, or "Gunter's," scale, also known as the slide-rule, for performing multiplications and divisions approximately by a mechanical process. His collected works, in one volume quarto, went through several editions, three of which are respectively dated 1653, 1662, and 1673. They are all rare.—W. J. M. R.

GUNTHER, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, a German lyric poet, was born at Striegau, Lower Silesia, 8th April, 1695, and received his education in the gymnasium of Schweidnitz, and the universities of Wittenberg and Leipzig. At an early age he raised high expectations by his poetical compositions, but soon sank into dissipation and vice, and died in the utmost destitution at Jena, 15th March, 1725. He was the last, but perhaps the most gifted poet of the Silesian school, and his poems have even obtained the praise of Göthe.—K. E.

GUNTRAM or GONTHRAMM, King of Burgundy, from 561 to 593, was one of the four sons of Clotaire I., at whose death he succeeded to the southern portion of the divided Frankish empire, with Orleans for his capital. His territories were considerably enlarged by the subsequent partition of the kingdom of Paris, at the death of Charibert in 567. In the wars which ensued between the two other sons of Clotaire—Chilperic of Neustria and Sigebert of Austrasia—he favoured the latter; and after the assassination of Sigebert in 575, maintained the rights of his youthful successor, Chilbert II. Feuds and conflicts, however, had not much attraction for the peaceful and prudent spirit of Guntram. He attempted to hold the balance equitably between his contending relatives; and it was under his auspices that, after the death of Chilperic, an ineffectual effort was made to compose the strife by a council at Paris in 585. His wise and vigorous administration secured for more than thirty years the integrity and prosperity of his own kingdom, and his sceptre passed peacefully to his nephew, Chilbert of Austrasia, whom he had nominated his heir.—W. B.

GURNALL, WILLIAM, a learned, godly, and orthodox divine, as he is styled in the journals of the house of commons (vol. iii. p. 725), where it is ordered on December 16, 1644, "That the

living of Lavenham in Suffolk having been conferred by Sir Simon d'Ewes the patron, upon William Gurnall, the said learned divine shall be rector for his life, and enjoy the rectory and tithes as other incumbents before him." He was born in 1617 at Walpole St. Peter in Norfolk. He was educated at Emmanuel college, Cambridge, and entering on the duties of his cure at Lavenham in his twenty-seventh year, he remained there to the end of his life, a period of thirty-five years. Little more is known of his uneventful career. The work to which he owes his celebrity is "The Christian in Complete Armour," 3 vols. 4to. The first and second volumes appeared in 1656 and 1658, the third two years after the Restoration. So recently as 1844 a new edition in 8vo was published. He had married in February, 1644-45, Sara Mott, of Stoke by Nayland, the daughter of a minister. When at the Restoration the act of uniformity was passed, Gurnall wisely, and without doubt conscientiously, conformed, and retained his living. One of the army of non-conforming sufferers hurled a terrific denunciation at him in the shape of a pamphlet entitled *Covenant Renouncers Desperate Apostates*. Gurnall died October 12, 1679, aged sixty-three. In 1830 there appeared an account of him at Woodbridge in a work entitled an *Inquiry into the Life of the Rev W. Gurnall*, by H. McKeon.—R. H.

GURNEY, JOSEPH JOHN, a distinguished writer and philanthropist in the Society of Friends, a younger brother of the well-known Elizabeth Fry, born in 1788 at Earham hall, near Norwich. His early training by the death of his mother devolved principally upon his eldest sister, Catherine. At Oxford he was placed under John Rogers, an eccentric but "admirable tutor, who taught him thoroughly, and worked him hard." Prevented by his religious profession from becoming a member of the university, he left Oxford when about seventeen to enter the family bank at Norwich. An elaborate review of Sir William Drummond's *Herculanensia*, published in the *Classical Journal* for September, 1810, attests the assiduity and success with which, after leaving Oxford, he continued to prosecute his studies. But the fascinations of literary ambition, if ever indulged, early yielded to the control of religious influences, and in his twenty-fourth year he took the decided step of uniting himself more closely with the Society of Friends, by which body he was, in the year 1818, "acknowledged" as a minister of the gospel. Notwithstanding this change in his position, he still continued an active partner in the extensive banking establishment belonging to his family; and, as a man of business and a christian minister, his life presents an instructive illustration of the combination of the practical, with the more contemplative parts of religion. His cordial attachment to what he conscientiously accepted as "the christian views and testimonies" of the Society of Friends was singularly unsectarian. "I wish," he was wont to say, "to be nothing better than a christian." Under his auspices Earham hall, his residence, near Norwich, continued for many years a point of attraction for christians of all denominations. Here he rejoiced to welcome Simeon, Wilberforce, Bishop Wilson, Chalmers, Kinghorn, Leigh Richmond, and others "like-minded," drawn thither as to a common centre. His sister, Elizabeth Fry, and his brother-in-law, Sir T. F. Buxton, found in him an able adviser, and a hearty and generous coadjutor in their works of mercy and benevolence. He grudged neither time nor money for the good of others. As a minister of the gospel he visited most parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and many of the countries of continental Europe. Three years of his life were devoted to similar services in the United States of America, Canada, and the West Indies. In these journeys, besides his labours in preaching, he was in the habit of personally inspecting—sometimes in company with his sister, Elizabeth Fry—the condition of the prisons, hospitals, asylums, &c. Notwithstanding these engagements, he found time for the composition of numerous works, principally of a religious or philanthropic character. Without assuming the air of extraordinary depth or originality, his writings are distinguished by clearness of arrangement, propriety of diction, justness of thought, a moral truthfulness, which breaks forth in passages of considerable beauty and power, and are throughout pervaded by an excellent spirit. The following is a list of the more important of his publications—"On the Distinguishing Views of the Society of Friends;" "Essays on Christianity;" "Report on the State of Ireland," presented to the Marquis Wellesley in 1827, after a visit to that country in company with his sister

Elizabeth Fry; "Biblical Notes and Critical Dissertations;" "Address to the Mechanics of Manchester;" "Hints on the Portable Evidence of Christianity;" "Essay on the Habitual Exercise of Love to God;" "Thoughts on Habit and Discipline;" "Sabbatical Verses;" "A Winter in the West Indies;" "The Papal and Hierarchical System compared with the Religion of the New Testament." He died, after a short illness, in the beginning of the year 1847, in his fifty-ninth year. His life, edited by Joseph Bevan Braithwaite, has been published in two vols. 8vo.—B., L. I.

GURWOOD, COLONEL JOHN, a distinguished military officer who served under the duke of Wellington in several campaigns, is best known as the editor of the illustrious general's memorable despatches, the publication of which, in thirteen volumes, was completed in 1838. Mr. Gurwood was originally placed in a merchant's counting-house; but being disappointed in love, he turned his thoughts to the army. In 1808 he entered the 52nd foot as ensign, and served with that regiment in the peninsula until June, 1812. He soon became conspicuous for gallantry, even in Wellington's gallant army. No less than three times was he the leader of the forlorn hope. In April, 1811, he was severely wounded at Sabugal. At the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo he led the forlorn hope at the lesser breach, and received a wound in the skull from a musket-ball, to the effects of which upon his declining health his melancholy death was attributed. It was on this occasion that he captured the governor of the citadel, General Banier, in a manner that equally surprised both prisoner and captor. Gurwood being the first to mount the breach, leaped from the walls, and succeeded in cutting his way, almost single-handed, to the quarters of a French general officer, whom he found intently poring over a written plan of defence, with his sword lying on the table beside him. Before the ruminating general had time to ascertain the character and object of the intruder, he found himself a prisoner, and his sword in Gurwood's possession. This sword was afterwards formally presented to the brave captor by the British commander-in-chief, with special permission always to wear it as a distinctive memorial of the gallant exploit he had performed. The crown also conferred upon Mr. Gurwood the right to add to his armorial bearings an honorary crest commemorative of the brave deed. In 1812 he was promoted to a company in the Royal African corps, and appointed aid-de-camp to Lord Edward Somerset. Afterwards, on exchanging to the 9th light dragoons, he was appointed brigade-major to the household cavalry. After the battle of Vitoria, he was removed to Lambert's brigade, in Clinton's division, which earned especial mention in the despatches, recounting the actions of Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Captain Gurwood was next appointed aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, second in command of the army in the Netherlands under the prince of Orange; and was afterwards, for a short time, deputy-assistant quarter-master-general at the prince's head-quarters. On resigning this situation, he was removed to the 10th hussars, after the court-martial on Colonel Quentin. He served through the campaign of 1815, and was again severely wounded at Waterloo. He was promoted to the brevet of major in March, 1817; to that of lieutenant-colonel exactly ten years later; and attained the rank of full colonel in November, 1841. He was placed on the unattached list in July, 1830. The duke of Wellington made him his private secretary; and out of this connection arose the important publication of the Wellington Despatches, one of the most valuable contributions to the historical literature of the nineteenth century. To the satisfactory completion of this great work Colonel Gurwood devoted his best energies during the later years of his life. The degree of tension to which his faculties were strained by his editorial labours was painfully proved by the reaction which followed the termination of the work. His health was observed to fail. He had been subject to fainting fits, arising from the wound in his head; and although he thought little of them himself, some eminent army surgeons had expressed an opinion that they might one day prove fatal to him. He went to Brighton to try change of air, and there put an end to his life on the 25th of December, 1845. His remains were removed for interment to the vault of the Tower chapel, Tower Hill, he having held the office of deputy-lieutenant of the Tower of London by the appointment of the duke of Wellington. Besides the first edition of the Wellington Despatches, in 13 vols. 8vo, which appeared in 1835-38, there was one in

8 vols. royal 8vo, in 1843-48, and another in 1853, 8 vols. 8vo. In 1842 was published a single volume of selections, which was reprinted in 1850. Colonel Gurwood also compiled the general orders of the duke, 1809-18, which appeared in 1837. He likewise arranged the duke's speeches in parliament, which were published in 1853, in 2 vols.—R. H.

GUSMÃO, BARTHOLOMEU LOURENÇO DE, a Portuguese ecclesiastic and mechanical inventor, alleged to have been the first aeronaut, was born about 1677, and died in 1724. He was educated for the church at the university of Coimbra in Portugal, and for some time held a professorship of mathematics in Brazil. He is said to have invented a machine for flying in the air, and to have actually risen in it to a considerable height at Lisbon, on the 8th of August, 1709. So far as contemporary accounts of it can be believed or understood, it appears to have been a fire-balloon. It is stated that he was forbidden by the inquisition to carry his experiments further.—W. J. M. R.

GUSTAVUS I., King of Sweden, known under the name of GUSTAVUS WASA, born 12th March, 1490, at Lindholm in Upland, was the eldest son of Erik Johanson Wasa. His mother was descended from the Sturs. Gustavus was born in troublous times. Sweden, reduced to a dependency of Denmark by the treaty of Calmar, had thrown of the yoke; but though still under the government of a native regent, was on the point of succumbing to the ambition of Christian II. The elder Sten Stur, at that time regent of Sweden, sent him to school at Upsala, and in 1512 or 1514, being then accomplished in all the learning of the time, he went to the court of Sten Stur the Younger, where he became acquainted with Hemming Gadd, the learned bishop of Linköping, by whom his talents were still further cultivated. The military career of Gustavus began in 1517 at Dnivenäs, but the following year he was traitorously carried off, with five other noble Swedes, prisoner to Denmark. He made his escape in the dress of a peasant and reached Flensburg, and afterwards, in the service of a cattle-dealer, found his way to Lübeck. The burgo-master of that town enabled him on the 21st of May, 1520, to reach Stensö, near Calmar, which at that time was blockaded by the Danes, but his attempts to rouse the people proving abortive, he fled to the peasants of Smaland, and thence to his brother-in-law's at Råfenäs, just before the most violent excesses of Christian II. transpired at Stockholm. In November, 1520, Christian was crowned king of Sweden in that city, and three days afterwards he ordered eighty-four persons of the first families of the kingdom to be beheaded, amongst whom was the father of Gustavus. The imprisonment of his mother and sisters, and the complete subjugation of his country followed, and finally, a price was set upon his own head by the tyrant. Gustavus fled to Dalecarlia, where, dressed as a peasant, with his hair cut short and an axe on his shoulder, he went from place to place seeking work. At length the tide turned in his favour, the Dalecarlians were prevailed on to take up arms, and were soon joined by a body of nobles from Stockholm, who drew along with them from all parts of the country crowds of artisans and peasants. Gustavus spent the early spring in disciplining his rude troops. In April he mustered them near Romfertauna church; the important town of Westeras speedily fell into their hands; three weeks later Upsala was taken; and, on 24th August, Gustavus, victorious in every encounter with the Danes, was appointed by a diet summoned at Wadstena, administrator of all Sweden. Stockholm was not taken, however, till June, 1523; but during the continuance of the siege the Swedish estates were convened at Strängnäs, and, not without much demur on his part, Gustavus was elected king. Soon after gaining possession of Stockholm he conquered Finland, and thus recovered the whole Swedish realm. At the same time he induced Frederik I., the new monarch of Denmark, to resign all his pretensions to Sweden; after which the two united in a common league against Christian, now as much detested in Denmark as he had been in Sweden. Gustavus laboured industriously for the well-being of his country, fortified and rebuilt various towns, improved the administration of the government, greatly extended the foreign trade of the nation, founded churches and schools and the university of Åbo, and induced various learned men to remove to Sweden. He also did much to promote the Reformation in Sweden. He died on the 29th of September, 1560.—M. H.

GUSTAVUS (II.) ADOLPHUS, grandson of Gustavus Wasa, and youngest son of Carl IX. and of the Princess Christina of Holstein, was born at Stockholm, 9th December, 1594. He was



endowed with rare natural gifts, which were cultivated by careful education; he conversed freely in the German, French, Italian, and Latin languages, and was also deeply versed in mathematics and history. He accompanied his father, whilst yet a boy, on his journeys and campaigns, and held his first command at the taking of Constantinople. When the death of his father left him the crown at the age of seventeen, his majority being then established by the diet, he had an opportunity not only of perfecting himself in the accomplishments of a ruler, but by the wars in which he was involved with all his neighbours—Danes, Russians, and Poles—of becoming also an experienced general. Fortunately he had the sagacity to discern in Oxenstierna, the youngest member of the council, all the qualifications of a great statesman, and one whose guidance he might safely follow in the most difficult circumstances; he appointed him prime minister, and formed with him a warm personal friendship. Of the three wars which he inherited from his father, he endeavoured first to bring that with Denmark to a close. After several severe battles peace was concluded in January, 1613. He next turned his arms against Russia, which by the peace of Stolbova, 27th February, 1617, was compelled to give up a great part of Livonia and the important port of Riga. In the meantime the quarrel with Poland continued, King Sigismund, nephew of the late king of Sweden, asserting a claim to the crown on behalf of his son Ladislaus. In 1626 the Poles were compelled to sue for peace. This left Gustavus at liberty to attend to the entreaties addressed to him by the protestants of Germany for help against the tyranny of Ferdinand II. He landed in Pomerania on June 13, at the head of fifteen thousand Swedish troops, who were speedily joined by six Scotch regiments under the duke of Hamilton. In spite of faction and treachery he made rapid progress in his schemes; he restored the exiled duke of Mecklenburg, defeated the detested Tilly at Breitenfeld, made himself master of the country between the Main and the Rhine, and was on his advance into Bavaria, when, on the death of Tilly, the redoubtable Wallenstein assumed the command of the imperial troops. On the 16th of November the rival armies met on the battle-field of Lützen. Gustavus performed his devotions in front of his army, the troops knelt with him, and all joined in singing Luther's grand hymn—*Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*—accompanied by the military music. The king mounted his horse, the protestant cry, "God with us," was raised, and the battle began with terrific fury. The first attack was successful; in the second the king fell. The exact circumstances of his death were variously represented, but the universal opinion was that he fell by the hand of an assassin, the foul suspicion falling upon the duke of Lauenburg who was near him, and who shortly before had left the imperial service for that of Sweden, but had again turned catholic and joined the forces of the emperor. At the close of the engagement, the fury of which his death had only increased, his victorious generals found the body of the king trampled and disfigured, and stripped of its valuables and clothes; it was conveyed by Count Bernard of Weimar to the queen, by whom it was taken to Sweden. Thus perished a truly great man. Spite of the warlike occupations of his life he was a wise and good king, employing every interval of rest for the improvement of his country in the arts of peace. In private life he was pure and simple, moderate in his desires, and upright in all his dealings. He died esteemed even by his enemies. He was beloved by his soldiers, and served with rare devotion. The war which he commenced raged for sixteen years after his death. By his wife, Eleonora of Brandenburg, he left a daughter, the celebrated Queen Christina of Sweden.—M. H.

GUSTAVUS III., King of Sweden, eldest son of King Adolf Frederik and Lovisa Ulrica, sister of Frederik II., was born 24th of January, 1746, and succeeded his father in 1771. He possessed naturally many promising qualities, which, however, were perverted by education and circumstances. When he ascended the throne he found the country governed and oppressed by two aristocratic parties, those of Horn and Gyllenborg, known as the "Caps and Hats," under the respective influence of Russia and France. On the 19th of August, 1772, the new king suppressed both factions and asserted the royal prerogative, accomplishing with the co-operation of the people a complete revolution in the state. The heads of the two factions were arrested; a new and liberal constitution was inaugurated; torture was abolished; the freedom of the press extended; financial affairs regulated; trading companies established or renovated, and many other excellent measures carried out. The popularity which accrued to the king from these

sweeping measures was greatly marred, however, by the prodigality of his expenditure, so that when the unfortunate war broke out with Russia in 1788, his army refused to fight. The Danes at this juncture attacked Göteborg, but were repulsed by the valour of the Dalecarlians. The war with Russia was carried on with alternating success and defeat, till finally peace was concluded, 14th August, 1796, on the terms of all territory remaining as it was before the war. But the king was not yet tired of war, whatever the nation might be. Friendship for the royal house of France, and horror at the doctrines promulgated by the French revolution, led him to conceive a plan of coalition between Sweden, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, against France, and for this purpose he made a journey to Aix-la-Chapelle in the spring of 1791; but the want of means to carry out his views led him to summon a diet at Gefle in January, 1792. A conspiracy, at the head of which were Counts Horn and Ribbing and others, was now formed to murder him. The crime was first attempted at Gefle, but not succeeding, one of the conspirators, Ankarström, who hated the king, undertook the deed, and shot him at a mask ball at Stockholm, on 16th of March. Whatever might be the errors of Gustavus III., he exercised a great influence on the national taste for literature and the fine arts. He instituted or enlarged the academy of sciences, the Swedish academy, and the academies of music and painting. He encouraged the national and dramatic literature, and was himself an orator and dramatist. His letters and works were published under the title of "Konung Gustaf III.'s Skrifter," 1806–12, 6 vols. He also left an interesting packet of MSS. to the university of Upsala, under seal, not to be opened till fifty years after his death. This was opened in 1842, and found to consist of letters to and from the king, political and historical treatises by his own hand, diplomatic notes, &c. The arrangement of these papers was committed to the historian Geijer, and they were published in 1843 as "Konung Gustaf III.'s efterlemnade papper." Gustavus III. married Sophia Magdalena of Denmark, and had two sons.—M. H.

GUSTAVUS IV., King of Sweden, son of the preceding, and last of the Wasa dynasty, was born November 1, 1778. During his minority, his uncle and guardian, afterwards Carl III., acted as regent. He attained his majority, November 1, 1796, and on the 31st of October, 1797, married the Princess Fredrike of Baden. He was a zealous partisan of the rights of legitimacy, and inheriting his father's desire to uphold the Bourbons, and especially styling himself the champion or knight of Marie Antoinette, he endeavoured to unite the sovereigns of Europe against Napoleon, for whom he entertained an inveterate hatred. He was at Carlsruhe for this purpose in 1803, when the Duke d'Enghien was taken prisoner by Napoleon, and indignant at this outrage despatched his adjutant to Paris to save the prince, but he had then been shot. So violent now became his hatred of Napoleon that he refused to accept the order of the black eagle from Prussia because it had been conferred on the emperor. Obstinate and self-willed as Gustavus might be, he was at least consistent in his abhorrence of the usurper, and in proportion as the various powers of Europe approached to friendly relations with him, he grew angry and broke with them. The Swedish people, however, oppressed by burdens of taxation and bewildered by the uncertain political aspect of the European world, little relished this policy, so that when at length he broke even with his only ally, England, Gustavus seemed to have filled the measure of his misgovernment. A deep-laid plan was now concerted against him. The Western army, under Adlercreutz, marched against Stockholm, where other members of the conspiracy surrounded the person of the king. The king, aware of approaching danger and in want of funds, determined to appropriate the treasure of the bank. On the 13th of March, 1809, however, he was seized by Adlercreutz, who, demanding his sword, arrested him as a traitor in the name of the nation, and on the afternoon of the same day his abdication was published—an abdication, be it remembered, that shortly after led to the establishment of Bernadotte on the throne. He was first taken to Drottningholm, then to Gripsholm. He behaved with great resignation, and at Gripsholm devoted himself to the study of the Apocalypse. By his abdication he endeavoured fruitlessly to secure the crown to his son, but the diet which met in May, declared him and his heirs, born or unborn, to have forfeited for ever the throne of Sweden. A yearly pension was settled at first on him and his family, but afterwards exchanged for a sum which was paid down at once. Gustavus separated

from his wife, and in 1811 was legally divorced from her. At the close of 1809 he went into Germany under the name of the count of Gottorp. He removed from place to place, now living in Germany, now in Switzerland. In 1810 he went to St. Petersburg, the next year to London, and in 1814 set out for Jerusalem, but proceeded no further than the Morea. Under the name of Colonel Gustafson he became in 1818 a citizen of Basle, living as a private gentleman, as he did afterwards in Leipsic. He lived in Holland, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and finally at St. Gall, where he died, 7th February, 1837, greatly respected. He was very moderate in his expenditure, would receive no assistance from his family, but maintained himself by his profits as an author and his colonel's pay. He wrote "Memorial du Colonel Gustafson," 1829; and "La Journée du 13 Mars, 1809." He also left behind him in manuscript contributions to his history. His wife, by whom he had three daughters and one son, died at Lausanne, 1826.—M. H.

GUTENBERG, JOHN, who of all the numerous claimants has by far the best established right to the high distinction of being the inventor of the art of printing, was born at Mainz in the year 1397, or at least between 1393 and 1400. His father's name was Friele Gensfleisch, his mother's Else Gutenberg, and he preferred in after-life to be called by the family name of his mother. On both sides he was connected with families of standing in his native city; and on occasion of a party contention in 1420 between the patricians and the democracy of Mainz, his family, who sided with the former, was obliged with many others to leave the city and settle elsewhere. A letter from him to his sister proves that he was settled in Strasburg as early at least as 1424; and another document remains to show that he was still there in 1434. But of more importance are the extant documents of a lawsuit commenced against him in Strasburg in 1439, which were brought to light in 1745, and which show that in 1438 he had entered into partnership with one Hans Riffe for the carrying on of a secret art, with the productions of which they intended to repair, in 1439, to Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), where a multitude of pilgrims were expected to assemble; and that several years earlier, in 1436, he had purchased from a goldsmith of Strasburg articles connected with some method of printing which must have been new, as great precautions were used to prevent it from becoming known. These records are sufficient to give some colour to the claim which Strasburg has put forward in competition with Mainz to be the cradle of the typographic art; but they do not prove more than that Gutenberg was then engaged in those tentative experiments which finally conducted him to the invention. There is no evidence to show that he had then succeeded in producing any impression from movable metal types. He was still only a block-printer, although he had greatly improved and stimulated the art of block-printing by the invention of a press for the multiplying of impressions. It still remains certain that Mainz, and not Strasburg, was the place where he brought the new art to some degree of perfection, and succeeded in producing his first printed book. At the end of 1444, or early in 1445, he returned to Mainz with his faithful assistant, Lorenz Beildeck, and from that time to 1450, all that is known of him is, that having exhausted all his means without being able as yet to perfect his art, he was at one time on the point of abandoning it in despair. But in 1450 he succeeded in inducing John Faustus, one of the richest burghers of Mainz, to come to his assistance. Faustus lent him 800 gold gulden at six per cent. interest, upon the security of the whole of Gutenberg's printing apparatus. This apparatus was considerable, for Gutenberg was now not only an extensive block-printer, but was also practising the art of printing from movable wooden types, by which he was able to throw off large quantities of small prayerbooks, schoolbooks, &c., the execution of which, however, was unavoidably clumsy and imperfect. In 1452 Faustus advanced a second sum of the same amount, and it was in that year that Gutenberg succeeded in bringing the art of casting movable metal types to such a degree of maturity as to enable him to undertake the first great typographic work—the "Biblia Latina Vulgata"—which was finished near the close of 1455 in two folios, containing six hundred and fifty leaves of letterpress. To keep secret the art by which this epochal work was produced, it was printed without date and without name of place or printer, and the same high price was demanded for it which was usually paid for books executed by the hand. The late Lord Grenville possessed a copy of it in vellum, which is now in the library of

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the British museum; and in the library of Lord Spencer at Althorp there is a copy of it in paper. It is anything but honourable to the memory of Faustus that he should have seized upon the first opportunity of breaking with Gutenberg, and getting possession of the whole stock of this admirable work immediately after it was finished at press. His servant, Peter Schöffer, who was employed in the establishment as illuminator and rubricist, had discovered a new method of manufacturing matrices, which was attended with great advantages over Gutenberg's method, and had also fallen upon a plan of improving the quality of printing ink. Having communicated these discoveries to Faustus, the latter foresaw that Gutenberg would be unable to compete with these improved methods if they were employed against him; and having given his daughter in marriage to Schöffer upon a promise of secrecy, he took steps for immediately dissolving his partnership with Gutenberg, and securing the whole profits of Schöffer's invention to himself and family. His claim of 1600 gulden could not be met by his partner when so suddenly pressed. The affair was taken into the courts of law. The judges unjustly leaned to Faustus; and a decision in his favour left him in legal but dishonourable possession of the inventor's whole apparatus and stock. Gutenberg, thus reduced again to poverty after his long and glorious struggles, left Mainz for a time; but returning again with unbroken spirit, found a more generous and honourable supporter in Conrad Humery, a doctor of canon law, and one of the syndics of the city. Humery was sensible of Gutenberg's great merits, and was anxious to compensate for the injustice which he had suffered. His advances of money enabled the inventor to commence *de novo* in Mainz, and the first work of his new presses appeared in 1460—the Catholicon—a grammatical and lexical work then much in use, in folio, and printed in fine Gothic letter in double columns, and reaching to three hundred and seventy-four leaves. In 1465 he received some recognition of his merits by being taken into the court service of Adolph von Nassau; but this was a wretched testimonial to be offered to the inventor of an art which has given a new face to the world, and when Gutenberg died, three years after, sometime between 4th November, 1467, and 24th February, 1468, the event excited little or no attention; it left its own date uncertain; and it is only in our time, in 1837, that the German nation has raised any adequate monument to his memory. This monument—a colossal statue in bronze by Thorwaldsen—stands in the centre of Mainz, and bears the inscription—"Joannem Gensfleisch de Gutenberg Patricium Moguntinum, ære per totam Europam collato posuerunt cives, 1837."—P. L.

GUTHRIE, GEORGE JAMES, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, was born in London in 1785. Having studied for some time under Dr. Harper, he became in 1801 a member of the College of Surgeons, and was soon after appointed an assistant-surgeon to the 29th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Bing, afterwards Lord Strafford. Though the latter was only twenty-two years of age, and Mr. Guthrie sixteen, it was always admitted that there was no regiment better commanded or better doctored. From 1802 to 1807 Mr. Guthrie served in North America. In 1808 he landed with his regiment in Portugal; was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Talavera; and at the taking of Oporto had the good fortune to capture a gun. After the Peninsular campaigns he returned to London, and commenced lecturing on surgery, which practice he continued for nearly thirty years, receiving large attendances of the medical officers of the army and navy. In 1827 he was elected surgeon to the Westminster hospital, and in 1833 was made president of the Royal College of Surgeons—an honour again conferred on him in 1842 and 1855. He wrote a variety of dissertations on gunshot wounds and other professional subjects. He died, May 1, 1856.—G. BL.

\* GUTHRIE, THOMAS, D.D., minister of St. John's Free Church, Edinburgh, was born at Brechin in 1803. He is the sixth son of David Guthrie, merchant and banker, who was for many years provost of Brechin, and at his death was succeeded both in the bank and the provostship by his son David. Guthrie's mother was an eminently devout woman, and a person of strong ecclesiastical convictions. Her influence on her children was not likely to pass away without leaving characteristic fruit. To this may be traced much of that breadth of view in christian action which in her son is combined with steadfast adherence to church principles. Circumstances occurred which led her to become a Seceder, while her husband continued connected with the Established Church.

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Their son Thomas attended the Burgher meeting-house with his mother, during one part of the sabbath, and the church with his father during another. All the influences around him in early youth tended to enlist his sympathies on the side of principles which are now associated with his efforts in behalf of social morality and religious life. Guthrie attended a school connected with the Anti-burgher meeting-house, in which the well-known author of the *Life of John Knox* at one time acted as teacher. Before going to college he was for some time under the care of a licentiate of the Church of Scotland. Under the charge of a tutor he entered, when only twelve years of age, the university of Edinburgh, where he studied for ten years. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Brechin in 1825. Like some other famous preachers, his gifts were not very speedily appreciated, and it even appeared as if they were not likely soon to influence the party, which at that time had power over nearly all the patronage of the church. In these circumstances, Dr. Guthrie turned his attention to the study of medicine, and went to Paris, where he "walked" the hospitals for six months. On the sudden death of his brother John, Dr. Guthrie took his place in the bank, and conducted its business for behoof of his family until his nephew was able to enter on it. This varied experience throws much light upon the rare ability which Dr. Guthrie brings to bear on so many different phases of life, both by his writings and from the pulpit. But for this, his lively fancy, great power of graphic description, and broad, genial sympathies, would have failed to influence men as they do. In 1830 he was presented to the parish of Arbirlot in the presbytery of Brechin; in 1837 he was translated to Old Greyfriars church, Edinburgh, and in 1840 St. John's church in the same city was built mainly for him. At the disruption in 1843 he joined the party who left the Established Church. His successful efforts in raising money to build manse for the ministers of the Free Church are well known in Scotland, and his labours in behalf of ragged schools have gained him the esteem and approbation of philanthropists both in this country and in America. Dr. Guthrie's principal works are—"Three Pleas for Ragged Schools;" "The Gospel in Ezekiel;" "Christ and the Inheritance of the Saints;" "Christ and Christ crucified;" "War;" and "The Street Preacher." Few authors of modern times have been so successful in the literature of popular theology.—J. D., T.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a noted champion of the Scottish covenant before and after the Restoration, was born in 1620 on his father's estate of Polforthy in Forfarshire, and was educated at the university of St. Andrews. He became private tutor to the eldest son of the earl of Loudon, chancellor of Scotland, by whom he was presented in 1644 to the church and parish of Fenwick in Ayrshire. He was ejected by Burnet, archbishop of Glasgow, in 1664. He died October 10, 1665, leaving behind him several poems and a work, "The Christian's Great Interest," which has passed through numerous editions, was translated into French, High and Low Dutch, and has long been regarded as a standard-book in Scotland. He was a person of eccentric habits, was fond of fishing and fowling, and is remembered in Ayrshire by the title of the "Fool of Fenwick," an appellation which is even printed on the title-pages of his published sermons.—G. BL.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM, a miscellaneous writer of enormous industry and of no mean ability, was born in 1708 in the county of Forfar. His father was an episcopal minister at Brechin, and a cadet of the ancient family of Guthrie of Halkerton in Angus. William studied at King's college, Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, and prepared to enter on the unambitious career of parish schoolmaster in his native country. An unfortunate love affair, however, seems to have thwarted his projects, and he was driven to the resolution of seeking his fortune in London. Arriving there about 1730, he looked about for literary occupation, and succeeded ultimately in establishing a trade which since his day has greatly flourished—the trade of authorship. Soon after his arrival in London, Cave published the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Guthrie, by way of reporting the speeches in parliament, concocted from such hints as he could gather the debates in the "Senate of Lilliput," which were published in that periodical. In the performance of this duty he was subsequently superseded by Johnson. Wielding his pen as an instrument with which to gain a livelihood, Guthrie had no scruples in offering to write pamphlets for the government, from whom he contrived at one time (1745-46, and afterwards) to extract an allowance of £200 a year.—(See his letter given in

Disraeli's *Calamities of Authors*, vol. i. p. 5.) Of his numerous works it may be said they all have merit, and some of them merit in a high degree. The art of writing history critically was ignored at that time, and Guthrie was the first historian of England who drew the materials for his work from dusty documents and the records of parliament. He anticipated Walpole's historic doubts concerning Richard III., and incurred that vain author's resentment by so doing. His "History of Scotland," notwithstanding its inaccuracies and defects, is still a valuable work, while his translations of Cicero and Quintilian are given in such terse, vigorous, and Saxon English as to make them still among the most lively representations of these ancient authors. Guthrie died in March, 1770, and was buried in Marylebone churchyard. The following is a list of his principal works, exclusive of those above noticed—"History of the English Peerage," 1763; "History of the World," 1764-67; "History of England to 1688," 1744-51; "Geographical Grammar," said to have been really compiled by Knox the bookseller, 1770; "The Friends, a sentimental history," 1754; "Remarks on English Tragedy."—R. H.

GUTHRY, HENRY, Bishop of Dunkeld, was born at Cupar-Angus in Forfarshire about the beginning of the seventeenth century; studied at the university of St. Andrews; and was presented to the church of Stirling. In 1638 he subscribed the Covenant, but in 1647 he was deposed from the ministry, as having been one of those who joined the engagement for the support of Charles I. against the parliament. At the Restoration he was replaced in his charge, and having conformed to the re-establishment of episcopacy, was appointed bishop of Dunkeld in 1665. He is supposed to have died in 1676. A "History of his Own Time," which he left behind him in manuscript, was published in London in 1702, and a second edition at Glasgow in 1747.—G. BL.

\* GUTIERREZ, ANTONIO GARCIA, a Spanish dramatic poet, was born in 1812 at Chiclana, near Cadiz, and studied medicine in that city. He came while quite young to Madrid, and supported himself by writing for various periodicals. He became one of the editors of the *Revista Española*, and soon attempted dramatic composition. In 1835 he was drawn for the militia, but returned to Madrid to witness the representation of his first piece, "El Trovador," which furnished the material for the libretto of Verdi's opera of the same name. Its success was complete, and the author spent some months in Cadiz engaged on other dramas. He was afterwards the theatrical critic of the *Eco del Comercio*. Various other plays have proceeded from his pen, some of which have enjoyed considerable reputation; others were rejected by the managers, or coldly received by the public. In 1843 he embarked for Havana, and lived for some time at Merida de Yucatan. His dramas have attained in the New World a popularity even greater than they enjoyed in Spain.—F. M. W.

GUTTENBERG. See GUTENBERG.

\* GUTZKOW, KARL FERDINAND, a distinguished and prolific German dramatist and novelist, was born of humble family at Berlin, 17th March, 1811. Soon after having completed his studies, he began writing for the press, an avocation which, with considerable success, he pursued at various places. The novels, which Gutzkow published at the same time, especially his licentious "Wally," are disfigured by those loose moral ideas which the so-called Young Germany eagerly strove to introduce into literature. Gutzkow and his followers were denounced by his old friend W. Menzel, under whose guidance he had begun his literary career; the sale of his writings was prohibited by the Prussian government, and he was imprisoned for three months at Mannheim. In 1847 Gutzkow was appointed literary manager to the Dresden Hoftheater, which situation he however resigned some years after. Gutzkow's tragedies, "Richard Savage," "Patkul," "Uriel Acosta," &c., as well as his comedies, "Das Urbild des Tartuffe," "Zopf und Schwert," "Der Königsleutenant," &c., enjoy a universal and well-deserved popularity. Latterly he has resumed novel writing, and has achieved a permanent success by his "Ritter vom Geiste" and his "Zauberer von Rom"—both compositions on the grandest scale, of the widest grasp of thought, and vividly reflecting all the tendencies of modern civilization. Since 1852 Gutzkow, who still resides at Dresden, has edited the *Unterhaltungen am häuslichen Herd*, a successful imitation of Dickens' *Household Words*.—K. E.

GUTZLAFF, CHARLES, the eminent Chinese missionary, was born in 1808 at Pyritz in Prussian Pomerania, and was apprenticed in early life to the trade of a brazier; but his remarkable talent for acquiring foreign languages having brought him under the notice of Frederick William III., he was for some time employed in the study of the Arabic and Turkish tongues, with the view of being attached to the Prussian legation at Constantinople. These prospects, however, he soon afterwards abandoned; and, after being for some time in the mission-school of Jänicke in Berlin, he offered his services to the Netherlands Missionary Society, by which he was sent out in 1826 to Batavia. On his way out he spent some time in England, where he made some valuable friendships, and reached Java in 1827. Not long after he was appointed missionary and chaplain at Rhio, where he remained for some time. In 1829 he left the service of the society and removed to Singapore, from whence he sailed in company with the Rev. Jacob Tomlin on a mission to Siam. They were the first protestant missionaries to that kingdom, and were kindly received. Here Gutzlaff remained till June, 1831, at which time he resolved to commence missionary labours among the Chinese. Having acquired the language of China with ease and rapidity, he occupied himself for the next three years with a series of missionary voyages along the coasts, advancing as far north as Tientsin on the Peiho. His journal of the first three of these voyages was afterwards published in England and America. In 1834 he made a visit to the Straits, and staid for some time at Malacca; and in 1835 he was appointed joint Chinese secretary to the English commission, with a salary of £800 per annum. He resided at Macao till the breaking out of the war with England in 1839, with the exception of a trip to Lewcheu and Japan in 1837, and another to Fuhkien in 1838. During the war he was employed in a great variety of ways, and during part of the time he was attached as interpreter to the staff of Sir Hugh Gough. For some time in 1842-43 he was a magistrate in Chusan, and in 1843 he succeeded the Hon. J. R. Morrison as Chinese secretary to the government of Hong-Kong, a post which he continued to hold till his death. In 1849 he obtained a furlough to recruit his health, and in the course of a twelvemonth's visit to Europe did much wherever he went to excite an interest in China and Chinese missions; and in February, 1851, he returned to his post at Hong-Kong. On 9th August of the same year he died. But he had done the work of a long life. His attainments as a Chinese scholar were of a high order, and in addition to his English writings, his publications in Chinese of all kinds amounted to nearly seventy in number, including a translation of the whole Bible; a "System of Theology;" a "History of England;" a "History of the Jews;" a "Digest of the World's History;" and the *Chinese Magazine*. He had also collected valuable materials for a Chinese dictionary. The journal before mentioned, and a "History of China," in two vols. 8vo, are the most important of his English works.—P. L.

GUY DE DAMPIERRE. See DAMPIERRE.

GUY, THOMAS, the founder of the hospital which bears his name in Southwark, London, was born in that borough in 1644. His father was a lighterman in Horsleydown, and his mother a native of Tamworth in Staffordshire, which latter circumstance serves to explain the interest which led to his benevolent bequests to the poor of that parish. After serving his apprenticeship with a bookseller in the porch of Mercer's chapel, he commenced business as a printer and bookseller in the house that till of late years formed the angle between Cornhill and Lombard Street, London, with a stock worth about two hundred pounds. On this small foundation he, by means of undertakings not all of which were honourable, raised the vast fortune he used so well. The English Bibles being very badly printed at that time, Mr. Guy engaged with others in a scheme for printing them in Holland, and then importing them. This commerce, however, being interdicted, the active trader succeeded in making a contract with the universities for their privilege of printing Bibles, by the sale of which, continued during many years, he accumulated a considerable sum of money. In 1688 he became a member of the Stationers' Company, and at his death commemorated the connection by bequeathing fifty pounds annually to the poor livermen. He very considerably increased his gains by the questionable practice of buying prize tickets from the Jack tars returning home during the wars of Queen Anne's reign. He must indeed have been a skilful speculator, for in 1720, when he was seventy-six years old, he contrived to amass

wealth by means of that tremendous bubble which beggared and disgraced so many thousands, the South Sea scheme. Besides the art of acquiring, he had patience and self-denial to save what he gathered. His habits, indeed, were penurious; for, being a single man, he was accustomed to dine on his shop counter, with no other table covering than an old newspaper. It is by no means certain, however, that he was penurious because he was single; a well-known anecdote is told of him which shows rather that penuriousness was the motive of his celibacy. His fortune having reached the then uncommon proportions of nearly half a million sterling, he began his enlightened and benevolent expenditure of it. In 1707 he built and furnished three wards in St. Thomas' hospital, and gave £100 a year in further aid of the purposes of that institution. In 1720 he formed the design of building the hospital near St. Thomas' which bears his name. He spent £18,793 upon its erection, just lived to see it roofed in, and at his death bequeathed £219,499 for its endowment. He died in December, 1724, in his eighty-first year. He had sat in parliament for Tamworth, where he erected an alms-house, with a library, for fourteen poor men and women; and he further bequeathed £125 a year for their maintenance, and for apprenticing poor children. To Christ's hospital he left £400 a year, and the residue of his fortune, amounting to about £80,000, he desired should be divided among those who could prove themselves in any degree related to him.—(*History of London*).—R. H.

GUYARD, THEODOR, a French sculptor, was born at Chaumont in Bossigny, July 12, 1723. The son of poor parents, he was placed with a farrier, but occupied all his spare time in drawing. One day he had taken a piece of charcoal from the forge, and was amusing himself by drawing on a wall the portrait of a horse waiting to be shod, when Voltaire and Madame Duchâtelet passed, and stayed to admire the artistic skill of the young farrier. Attention was thus called to his ability; a sum of money was raised, and he was placed first with one Lallier, a painter, next with a carver of ornaments, and then, as his talent for sculpture was palpable, with Bouchardon at Paris. Here his progress was rapid; in 1750 he gained the grand prize for sculpture, and with it a pension at Rome. While at Rome he copied several of the principal ancient statues as a means of support. On his return his marble statue, "Mars Reposing," was refused admission to the Salon through the intrigues of his opponents. A strong party was, however, formed in his support among the leading amateurs and nobility. Frederick the Great invited him to Prussia; the duke of Parma purchased his group of "Æneas and Anchises," and invited him to Italy. Guyard thought the latter promised best, and went. He stayed there the rest of his days, and executed many works. He died at Carrara, May 31, 1788. Guyard designed with facility, modelled well, and wrought the marble with much skill; but his manner was exaggerated and somewhat affected.—J. T-e.

GUYET, FRANÇOIS, was born of a good family at Angers in 1575. In 1608 he visited Rome, and acquired a perfect knowledge of Italian. Returning to Paris, he acted as tutor to the son of the Duke d'Épernon, afterwards cardinal de la Valette. A man of immense erudition, and, in conversation, of singular boldness as a critic, he yet dreaded publicity, and was withheld from printing his more original opinions by the threats of Salmassius to write a book against him. He died in the arms of Ménage and Jean du Puy in 1655.—W. J. P.

GUYON, JEAN MARIE BOUVIER DE LA MOTHE, the famous mystic, was born at Montargis, April 13, 1648. She married a person of the same place named Guyon in 1664; and was left a widow with three children at the age of twenty-eight. Her marriage had not been happy; her mother-in-law had continually harassed her, had, in fact, embittered her life, and the hand of death had fallen on several of her children. Her religious feeling had been strongly developed in youth; and in her early widowhood she had some thoughts of entering a nunnery. At length she fixed her residence at Gex, and the well-known La Combe became her spiritual guide. Persecuted by the Bishop d'Aranson, she next retired to Thonon across the lake of Geneva; and the same bishop, convinced of her sincere enthusiasm, offered her the situation of prioress at Gex, but she would not return. Her life of faith, so manifest, so pure, and yet so little dependent on church ceremonial, amazed those around her, and brought suspicions of heresy upon her. She now began to give formal expression to her views and feelings; and composed



the "Torrents," the title being suggested by the last clause of Amos v. 24—"righteousness as a mighty stream." Her works at length amounted to forty volumes. After making journeys to many parts of France and Italy, and visiting the most famous religious houses, she returned to Paris in July, 1686. La Combe—the object of jealousy to his ecclesiastical superiors—was soon sent to the Bastille, and Quietism, or the doctrine of Molinos, ascribed to him, was declared to be similar to puritanism in England, and not to be tolerated. The espousal of Quietism by Madame Guyon brought trouble upon her too, and she was imprisoned, in 1688, in the convent of St. Marie, where she commenced the history of her life and wrote some of her tenderest poems. Fenelon took a deep interest in her; and on her release was won over to her side.—(See FENELON.) Her great effort was to turn men from the outward to the inward in religion, from trust in external rites to direct living faith in the divine Redeemer. Many ladies of high rank benefited by her instruction; and even Madame Maintenon was among her admirers. But Bossuet, after several interviews with her, became her deadly opponent. Fenelon was involved in the controversy, condemned, and banished. First imprisoned at Vincennes, Madame Guyon was then transferred to Vaugirard, and thence ultimately to the Bastille, where she remained four years. On being released, in 1702, she retired to Blois, where she spent the remainder of her days—still pining for higher spirituality, and yearning to be lost in perfect and absorbing love to Christ. The sufferings she had undergone did not break her spirit, but they had undermined her constitution, and she died in 1717, aged sixty-nine. Her remains were interred in the church of the Cordeliers at Blois, and a monument was erected to her memory. Madame Guyon was in all respects a wonderful woman; her piety and her sufferings throw around her a peculiar charm. Nor is there less interest in her literary labours—her hymns, her letters, her theological treatises, her autobiography, and her voluminous commentary on the Holy Scriptures. Her decided religion in early life led to her immediate retirement from the gaieties and frivolities of the French *beau monde* in the reign of Louis XIV. Of course, she was at once exposed to the frowns and ridicule of all who misunderstood her nature, and could not appreciate that change which led her to forsake the "excess of riot" round about her. Madame Guyon's religion partook largely of mysticism. She bore her incarceration with serene patience, and solaced herself with the composition of many beautiful sacred songs. One of her servants, a tool in the hands of others, attempted to poison her; but she had more work to do, and she survived. Bossuet, so renowned in controversy, assailed her, but in vain—the religion of the heart could not be dislodged by polemics. Madame Guyon had a strong mind, a warm heart, and a refined imagination. Many of our readers must remember Cowper's translation of several of her spiritual poems. Her theology, indeed, was defective. It did not grasp the cardinal doctrine of justification by faith, but was more absorbed in the duty of sanctification through love. It relished Christ within, rather than regarded Christ without, as atonement and intercessor. Her works are—"La Sainte Bible, ou l'Ancien et le Nouveau Testament;" "Discours Chrétiens et Spirituels;" "Les Opuscules Spirituels;" "Justifications de la Doctrine de Madame de la Mothe-Guyon;" "Poésies et Cantiques Spirituels;" "L'Ame Amante de son Dieu;" "Sa Vie, écrite par elle-même;" "Lettres Chrétiennes et Spirituelles."—(*Life*, by Upham.)—J. E.

GUYON, RICHARD DEBAUFFRE, a distinguished officer, who took a prominent part in the Hungarian war of independence, was born, 31st March, 1813, at Walcot, near Bath. His father was a commander in the English navy. Richard Guyon for a short time held a commission in the Surrey militia; but in 1831, at the age of eighteen, he entered the Austrian service, where he ultimately became aid-de-camp to Field-marshal Baron Speny, whose daughter he married in 1838. He soon after quitted the army, and, settling down on his wife's estates in the Comitat of Komorn, spent his time in the usual occupations of a country gentleman. In 1848, when the court of Vienna treacherously attempted to destroy the liberties of Hungary, Guyon was appointed with the rank of major to the command of the second battalion of Pesth volunteers, and in this capacity assisted in defeating the Ban Jellachich at Sukoro (29th September). In the battle of Schwechat (30th October), which terminated disastrously for the patriots, Guyon, with his raw and badly-armed troops, three times charged the Croats with the most heroic

courage; and when his horse was shot under him, he led his men on foot, and carried the village of Mannswoth at the point of the bayonet. In the course of Görgei's masterly retreat through the mountains to the Zips country, Guyon commanded the advanced guard, and stormed (5th February), at the head of ten thousand men, the defiles of Branyiszko, which were defended by twenty-five thousand Austrians, whom he compelled to make a hasty retreat, leaving many prisoners and a great quantity of baggage in his hands, and thus clearing the way for Görgei's army. He commanded a division at the battle of Kapolna (26th February). A few weeks later he was appointed by Kossuth to the command of Komorn, which was at that time closely invested by the Austrians; but at the head of a troop of hussars, he broke through the enemy's lines, and, entering that far-famed fortress, announced to the desponding garrison the joyful and unexpected news that relief was at hand. He subsequently fought with his usual impetuous valour at the disastrous battle of Temesvar, where the Hungarian cause met with a final overthrow. On the surrender of Görgei (11th August) Guyon accompanied Kossuth, Bem, and other Hungarian leaders in their flight to Turkey. Though suffering the greatest privations, he steadfastly refused the most brilliant offers, when coupled with the condition that he should embrace the Mahometan faith. At length the Turkish authorities were compelled to accept his services on his own terms, and he was sent to Damascus, with the title of Kourschid Pasha and the rank of lieutenant-general—the first Christian who obtained this rank without renouncing his religion. When war broke out with Russia, General Guyon was sent (November, 1853) to the army of Asia Minor, and hastened with his characteristic rapidity to Kars, where he held the office of chief of the staff, and president of the military council, and by the energy and skill with which he organized the army and strengthened the defences, contributed not a little to the subsequent heroic defence of that place. General Guyon died of cholera at Constantinople, October 13, 1856. Görgei, with whom he had a quarrel, speaks slightly of his military knowledge and skill, but admits that his personal valour was pre-eminent, and that he could be relied upon on the field of battle.—J. T.

GUYSE, JOHN, an eminent dissenting minister of the independent persuasion, was born at Hereford in 1680; and after acting as minister in his native town, removed to London in a similar capacity in 1727, on the call of a congregation in New Broad Street. Guyse, who was remarkable for his charity and disinterestedness, died in 1761. Besides many tracts and sermons, he published "A Paraphrase on the New Testament," 1739-52, in three volumes quarto.—W. J. P.

GUYTON DE MORVEAU, LOUIS BERNARD, was born 4th January, 1737, in Dijon, and brought up to the law, his father being professor of jurisprudence in the university of that place. He pursued his studies first in Dijon, afterwards in Paris. Whilst still very young he became distinguished as an author of satirical pieces; and in 1760 was appointed general-advocate in the parliament at Dijon, which office he retained for twenty-three years. He set himself to study chemistry, and became one of the most distinguished chemists of his time. One of his first successes was his process for disinfecting vitiated air. In 1776 he added to his other employments that of a lecturer on chemistry, delivering lectures in Dijon, which were well attended. In the following year he published a text-book, designed as a companion to his lectures. About the same time his attention was drawn to the industrial applications of his science; in 1778 he founded a saltpetre manufacture on scientific principles; and a few years later joined to it the first soda-works which were established in France. So famous had he become that the chemical part of the celebrated *Encyclopédie Méthodique* was intrusted to him. In 1786 he was made perpetual secretary to the Dijon Academy, which appointment brought him often into contact with the Parisian chemists. Personal interviews with Lavoisier converted him into a zealous supporter of the antiplogistic theory. In 1791 De Morveau was sent to Paris as a member of the national assembly for the department Côte d'Or. In 1794 he accompanied the French army into Belgium, and made a balloon ascent for military purposes. On his return to Paris he was named professor in the école centrale des travaux publics, which afterwards was known as the école polytechnique. In 1795 he was elected one of the Five Hundred. He became subsequently general administrator at the mint, also director at the école polytechnique; was created a



baron by Napoleon in 1811, and died in 1816 in Paris. His writings are very numerous. His most valuable contribution to science is the chemical nomenclature, brought out by him, conjointly with Lavoisier, Berthollet, and Fourcroy.—J. A. W.

GUZMAN, ALESSANDRO, a Spaniard, born in 1752, who took a leading part with Herbert and others in the French revolution. He was involved in the same condemnation as Danton and Camille Desmoulins, and guillotined, 5th April, 1794.—F. M. W.

GUZMAN, ALFONSO PEREZ, surnamed THE GOOD, a celebrated Spanish captain, born in 1258, founder of the noble family of Medina Sidonia. He early distinguished himself against the Moors; but, being affronted by his brothers on account of his illegitimacy, betook himself to the service of Aben Yusuf, king of Morocco, where he became famous. When the king of Castile, Alfonso X., was threatened by the rebellion of his son Sancho in 1282, the Moorish king accompanied Guzman with a considerable force into Spain, to support the throne, but effected little, and Guzman returned to Fez with his newly-married wife. On the death of Aben Yusuf, Guzman, finding himself an object of hostility to the new king, escaped with his followers to Spain, and counselled the king, Sancho, to undertake the conquest of Tarifa from the Moors, which he himself accomplished with his own resources. Remaining governor of the place, he was besieged by the Moors, aided by Don Juan, brother of the king. This miscreant held up before the walls Guzman's eldest son, who had fallen into his hands by treachery, threatening to kill him if the place were not surrendered. Guzman replied that, sooner than yield, he would lend his own dagger for the commission of the murder, and it was accordingly perpetrated. This act of heroism has been dramatized by Guevara and Lope de Vega. Guzman became the owner of the whole coast of Andalusia from the Guadalquivir to the Guadalete. During the minority of Ferdinand IV. he maintained the authority of the queen regent in those districts and in the kingdom of Leon. Guzman died in 1309, of a wound received at the siege of Gibraltar.—F. M. W.

GUZMAN, ENRIQUE DE, second duke of Medina Sidonia, died in 1492; was one of the most vigorous defenders of the crown of Isabella I. Although banished on account of a quarrel with Rodrigo Ponce de Leon, he generously came to the assistance of his rival when besieged in Alhama. He afterwards took a glorious part in the siege of Malaga, and in the conquest of Granada.—F. M. W.

GUZMAN, FERNAN PEREZ DE, a Spanish courtier, poet, and historian, born in 1405; died in 1470. In early life he attained distinction at the battle of the Higuera in 1431; and he was also prominent among the opponents of the Constable Alvarez de Luna. Falling into disgrace, he retired to his estates at Batras, and devoted himself to literature. His most important work was the editing of the Chronicle of John II. He also wrote "Genealogies and Portraits," 1512.—F. M. W.

GUZMAN, JUAN, called FRAY JUAN DEL SANTISSIMO SACRAMENTO, a Spanish painter, was born in 1611 in the province of Cordova, studied at Rome, and in 1634 returned to Spain and settled at Seville. There having a few years later become involved in some insurrectionary proceedings, he took refuge in a Carmelite convent, and assumed the habit of a lay brother. Having been sent to the monastery at Aguilar, he there painted several pictures, and in 1666 went to Cordova, where he painted the high altar and other pictures for the cathedral, and some for the bishop's palace. He died at Aguilar in 1680. Though a contemporary of Murillo, he was an imitator, both in composition and colour, of Rubens and the Flemish school. His drawing was faulty, and his composition devoid of originality. He etched some plates, among others several for a translation of the Perspective of P. Acolti, which he did not live to complete.—J. T.-e.

GUZMAN, LEONOR DE, born in 1312; died in 1350; the mistress of Alfonso XI., king of Castile. She retained her influence over him till his death, when the legitimate queen, Maria of Portugal, aided by her son, Pedro the Cruel, caused Leonor to be seized in Seville, and put to death.—F. M. W.

GUZMAN, PEDRO DE, called EL COXO (the Cripple), was a Spanish painter of considerable celebrity in his day, and appointed painter in 1601 to Philip II., but now almost forgotten. His best works are said to have been the frescoes on the ceiling of the royal chamber.—J. T.-e.

GUZMAN, BARTHOLOMEU DE. See GUSMAO.

GWILT, GEORGE, architect, the eldest son of an architect of the same name, was born at Southwark, London, February 8, 1775. He was articled to his father, and succeeded him in his business. His first large commission was the vast range of warehouses of the West India Dock Company. He was always fully employed, but, as far as we know, erected no original works of an artistic character. Those by which he is best known, perhaps, are the restoration of St. Mary, Overy, Southwark, and the rebuilding of the tower and spire of Wren's church of St. Mary-le-bow, Cheapside. \*Mr. Gwilt devoted much time to antiquarian pursuits, was in 1815 elected F.S.A., and contributed some papers to the *Archæologia* and to the *Vetusta Monumenta* of the Society of Antiquaries. He died January 27, 1856.—J. T.-e.

\*GWILT, JOSEPH, younger brother of the above, born January 11, 1784, also an architect, but is better known as a writer on architecture. His principal buildings are Markree castle, near Sligo, Ireland, and a church at Charlton, Kent. His principal writings are—"Notitia Architectonica Italiana," 1818; "View of the Origin of Caryatides," 1822; "Sciotraphy, or examples of shadows," third edition, 1824; "Treatise on the Equilibrium of Arches;" "Rudiments of Architecture," 1826; a translation of the *Architecture* of Vitruvius, 4to, 1826; "Elements of Architectural Criticism," 1827; and an "Encyclopædia of Architecture," 1842—a laborious and useful work, the value of which has been shown by three editions having been required. He also edited the *Civil Architecture* of Sir William Chambers, 2 vols., 1825, and contributed several papers to Brande's *Dictionary*, the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, &c. For many years Mr. Gwilt was one of the surveyors for the county of Surrey, and architect to the Grocers' Company.—J. T.-e.

GWILYM is the name of several Welsh celebrities who are to be found in the *Cambrian Biography* and in *Williams' Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Welshmen*, Llandoverly, 1852. For the most part they were poets, and flourished in the period between 1300 and 1600, that is, between the time of Edward I.'s terrible incursion into their country and the failure of the Tudor dynasty on the throne of England. DAVID AP GWILYM is the most renowned of the number, and has been called the "Ovid of Wales," and the "Nightingale of Teivi vale." He was brought up in the family of Llewelyn ap Gwilym Fychan, styled lord of Cardigan, at Emllyn, until he was fifteen years of age, and afterwards settled as steward and private tutor in the family of Ivor Hael. He died about 1400. His poems were published in 1792, 8vo, by Mr. Owen Jones and Mr. William Owen.—R. H.

GWYNN, JOHN, R.A., architect, was born at Shrewsbury in the early part of the eighteenth century. Gwynn erected a church and some other buildings, but is remembered on account of his bridges and his writings. He built the well-known Magdalen bridge at Oxford; and the picturesque, but not very convenient, English bridge at Shrewsbury. He also competed for the erection of Blackfriars' bridge, London, and carried on a brisk controversy (assisted by Dr. Johnson) with Mylne, whose design was selected. As a writer Gwynn has the merit of having suggested various important public improvements, which, though neglected at the time, have since been to a remarkable extent adopted. In 1749 he published "An Essay on Design, including Proposals for erecting a Public Academy." This was to be an "English Academy of painting, sculpture, and architecture;" and when, nineteen years later, the Royal Academy was founded, Gwynn's suggestions were to a considerable extent followed. Gwynn was one of the original members of the Royal Academy. His most remarkable work was a quarto volume, which appeared in 1766 under the title of "London and Westminster Improved," and for which Johnson wrote a dedication to the king. In this Gwynn not only proposed to replace old London bridge by a new one, and to erect another bridge almost on the exact spot long afterwards selected for Waterloo bridge; to widen the Strand, and other main thoroughfares; to form open central spaces, and to construct a great number of new streets, which should more directly connect the various public places and centres of business; but also to embank the Thames between the bridges, and to form a river-side road one hundred or one hundred and twenty feet wide, half being devoted to quays, and half to a carriage way; to improve the sewers, and to remove the burial-places to a convenient distance outside the city. In this work, strange to say, a very large proportion of the chief improvements which have only within the



last few years been made in the metropolis, and many which sanitary reformers and others are still vainly urging, were not merely indicated by him, but clearly explained in maps, as well as in descriptions. Gwynn had spent many years in elaborating his plans, he having, as he states in an introduction, first proposed a less comprehensive scheme (founded on Wren's plan for the rebuilding of London) seventeen years before. His projects seem, however, to have been regarded as visionary, and to have been long utterly neglected. Within the last few years attention has been directed to them; but Gwynn himself has hitherto not found a place in any biographical dictionary, English or foreign, and it is with some difficulty we have found the materials for this scanty notice. We cannot ascertain the exact date of his death; but as a new academician was elected in his place in October, 1786, there can be little doubt that it occurred in that year.—J. T. e.

**GWYNNE, MATTHEW**, an eminent English physician, descended from an ancient Welsh family, was born in London, and in 1574 entered St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became a perpetual fellow. In 1593 he was created doctor of physic; and, on the settlement of Gresham college, London, he was chosen the first professor of physic in 1596. In 1605 he was made physician of the Tower, and elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of London. Having married in 1607, he resigned his professorship at Gresham college, and confined himself to his medical practice, which was very extensive. He was much esteemed at the court of James I. He died in 1627. He published "*Nero*," a tragedy in Latin; two Latin orations delivered at Gresham college. "*Verses in English, French, and Italian*;" "*Letters concerning Chemical and Magical Secrets*;" a "*Book of Travels*," and some other pieces.—G. BL.

**GWYNNE, NELL**, or **MRS. ELEANOR GWIN**, comic actress, rose from the position of orange-girl at the theatre in Drury Lane to the top of her profession. She was born in Coal Yard, Drury Lane, London, in the year 1650; the city of Hereford claims also this distinction, probably confounding her with her mother, who bore the same name, and came to an untimely end by slipping into a pond attached to her house at Chelsea. Nell's father is said to have been a Captain Gwyn, who died in prison at Oxford. "*Pretty, witty Nelly*," as Sam Pepys calls her in his Diary, first appeared as an actress in 1668, and continued there with more or less success until 1672. In the meantime, she had excited the admiration and become the mistress of Charles II., and had given birth, 8th May, 1670, to a son, who was created first Duke of St. Albans in January, 1683-84. A second son, born 26th December, 1671, was named James after the duke of York, and died at an early age. Bishop Burnet speaks of Mistress Gwynne as a most wild, indiscreet, and diverting creature; though not tall, she had an elegant figure, with particularly pretty feet, a charming voice, and was celebrated for her manner of dancing jigs; neither was she deficient in spirit, as the ready wit of this low-born orange-girl was a match for the pretentious dignity of Mademoiselle de Querouaille, afterwards duchess of Portsmouth. On one occasion, the duchess appearing at court in mourning for a prince of the blood in France, Nelly appeared similarly attired; and when asked for whom she mourned, replied, "*O, the cham of Tartary is dead; and he was quite as near a relation of mine as the prince do — was to Mam'selle de Querouaille.*" To the frail, but kind actress, is owing the establishment of Chelsea hospital. She resided in a house which is now No. 79 Pall Mall, where she died of apoplexy in 1691, and was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Tenison preached her funeral sermon, and spoke warmly of her charities, her sincere repentance, and pious end.—R. H.

**GYGES**, the first king of Lydia of the dynasty of the Mermaid. He obtained the sovereignty by assassinating his predecessor Candaules, and marrying his widow, 718 B.C. He reigned thirty-eight years, and distinguished himself by his successful wars and by the immense presents which he made to the oracle

at Delphi, either to procure or to repay the support which his assumption of the royal authority received from that quarter. "*The riches of Gyges*" became a proverb. Gyges or Gyes is also the name of a mythological hero, represented as having a hundred hands.—G. BL.

**GYLIPPUS**, a Spartan commander, sent 414 B.C. to assist Syracuse, then blockaded by the Athenians. By his skill and courage he obtained a complete victory over Nicias and Demosthenes, the two Athenian generals, who, in opposition to his wishes, were put to death by the Syracusans. After the capture of Athens he was commissioned by Lysander to convey to Sparta the treasure taken in the plunder, amounting, according to Diodorus, to fifteen hundred talents; but he had the meanness to unsew the bottom of the bags, and abstract about three hundred talents. The theft was detected by the inventories, which he had overlooked; and to avoid the punishment which he deserved, Gylippus immediately fled, and died in exile.—G. BL.

**GYLLEMBOURG, THOMASINE CHRISTINE**, née Buntsen, born at Copenhagen in November, 1773; married when scarcely fourteen to Peter Andréas Hieberg, the well-known dramatist and satirical writer, and mother of the still more celebrated author, Johan Ludwig Hieberg. The father being banished for offending against the laws of the press, his wife was divorced, and soon after married the Swedish Baron Ehrensvärd, one of the conspirators against Gustavus III., and who after his murder fled to Denmark, where he assumed his mother's name of Gyllembourg, and died in 1815. When, in 1831, the son married, his mother went to reside with him, and died in July, 1856, aged eighty-three. It was not until her fifty-third year that she first appeared as an author, although anonymously, in the *Kjöbenhavns flyvende Post*, edited by her son. The letters and stories thus published were collected under the titles of "*Familien Polonnius*," "*Deu Magiske Nøgle*," and "*En Hverdagshistorie*." To these succeeded many other novels; and the authoress of "*An Every-day Story*," whose real name was never known till her death, soon became one of the most popular authors in modern Danish literature. Her works have been translated into Swedish, German, and French. Her dramatic pieces were not, however, equally successful.—(*Nord. Cl.*)—M. H.

**GYLLENBORG, CARL**, Count, a celebrated Swedish diplomatist, born in 1679. He early displayed great diplomatic talent, and was first sent to London as secretary of the Swedish legation, and afterwards as ambassador. In consequence of the plans of Görtz against the then existing English government, he was imprisoned, but was shortly afterwards released and sent back to Sweden. In 1720, being appointed chancellor, he became the opponent of Horn and the adherent of the duke of Holstein. Later he was the head of the "*Hat party*," and the successor of Horn in his office, in which he concluded the war against Russia; and when the Dalecarlians threatened his life in consequence, he had the courage to advance amongst them and address them, on which they let fall the arms which had been raised against him. He laboured with commendable zeal for the advancement of trade, industry, and science, and was himself the author of several political and esthetical works. He died in 1746.—M. H.

**GYLLENHJELM** is the name borne by many natural children of the kings of Sweden. The most celebrated is **CARL CARLSON GYLLENHJELM**, son of Duke Carl, afterwards Carl IX., by a clergyman's daughter, Katharina Neilsdatter. He was born in 1574; served for two years under Henry IV. of France; then in his father's war in Poland; and after boldly defending the fortress of Wolmer, was compelled to capitulate, and spent twelve years in hard captivity. After the death of his father, he received his liberty, was made councillor of state and governor-general of Narva and Ivanogorod. In 1620 he was appointed high-admiral and one of the guardians of the young Queen Christina. He died in 1650. Gyllenhielm wrote during his captivity, "*Schola Captivitatis*," and translated the Psalms of David.—M. H.

## HAA

**HAAK, THEODOR, F.R.S.**, a distinguished German scholar and theologian, born at Neuhausen, near Worms, in 1605. He came over to England in 1625, and soon after went to Oxford, where he pursued his studies for some months, and then removed to Cambridge. Although he revisited the continent, he returned to England in 1629. During the German wars he received and transmitted the funds raised here for the relief of the sufferers. By order of the Westminster assembly he translated into English the Dutch Annotations upon the Bible, published in 1657. He translated part of *Paradise Lost* into German; also three thousand German proverbs into English, and a similar number of Spanish proverbs into German. He took an active part in founding the Royal Society, whose weekly meetings he suggested. He died May 9, 1690. He was a learned man, but wrote little. He was intimate with many of the scholars of his time, and took the orders of deacon in the Church of England.—B. H. C.

**HAAS, JOHANN MATTHIAS**, an eminent German historian and geographer, was born at Augsburg in 1684. He received his early instruction from his father who bore the same name, and in his time was regarded as a superior mathematician and geographer. After pursuing his studies at Helmstädt and Leipsic, he received an appointment at Wittenberg, where he continued till his death, as professor of geographical and mathematical sciences. He died September 24, 1742. The life of Haas presents few points of interest; but he is well known for the zeal and success with which he prosecuted his geographical inquiries. His works are numerous and valuable. In 1744 appeared his map of Hungary, which he had constructed from the most careful observations. His map of Russia and Tartary, which was published in 1746, is one of the best, if not the best early map of those regions. The only work he published during his lifetime appears to have been a treatise on the dimensions of casks. In 1742 appeared his "*Phosphorus historiarum, seu prodromus theatri summorum imperiorum*," an outline of universal political history upon which he was many years engaged, and in which he endeavoured to trace the character and results of all great revolutions of states and empires. In 1743 appeared his "*Historia universalis politice Idea plane nova ac legitima*," &c., in which he sought to exhibit an outline of universal political history by means of forty-eight maps, sixteen chronological tables, and a few pages of letterpress. This is his most useful work. The "*Historischer Atlas*," published at Nuremberg, 1750, was derived from his materials.—B. H. C.

**HAAS, WILHELM**, was born at Basle in 1741, and was eminent for the improvements he introduced into the typographic art. As a typefounder he made the establishment of his father one of great reputation. In 1790 he published a "*Description of a New Printing-press invented at Basle in 1772*," a work in which he first broached the idea of printing maps from movable types. He turned his attention to military engineering in 1789, and rendered great service to his country in that department. He was founder and director of the school of artillery at St. Urban, where he died in 1800.—B. H. C.

\* **HAASE, HENNRICH GOTTLÖB FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN**, a German philologist, was born at Magdeburg, January 4, 1808, and studied at the universities of Halle, Greifswald, and Berlin. Since 1851 he occupies the chair of eloquence in the university of Breslau. He is favourably known by his editions of *Xenophon De Repub. Lacedemoniorum*, of *Thucydides*, *Velleius Paterculus*, and *Seneca*.—K. E.

**HABERKORN, PETRUS**, who in his time enjoyed considerable reputation as a Lutheran divine, and more especially as a controversialist, was born in 1604 at Butzbach in Hesse Darmstadt. He was superintendent and professor of theology at Giessen. In 1651 he held a discussion with Valerianus Magnus,

## HAB

a celebrated capuchin in the castle of Rheinfels, by order of Ernest, landgrave of Hesse. His works are principally in defence of the Lutheran doctrines.—B. H. C.

**HABERMANN**. See **AVENARIUS**.

**HABERT, FRANÇOIS**, a French poet, was born at Issoudun about 1520. After a youth of dissipation and distress he became secretary to the duke de Nevers, and received a pension from Henry II., who employed him on a translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. His writings were numerous, but are almost entirely forgotten. He died either about 1562, or according to others in 1574.—W. J. P.

**HABERT, ISAAC**, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who was born at Paris in the beginning of the seventeenth century. He distinguished himself by refuting in his sermons the Augustinus of Jansenius. In 1645 his zeal and merit were rewarded by Richelieu with the bishopric of Vabres. He died in 1668, leaving several works on ecclesiastical subjects, and a collection of Latin poems, chiefly in praise of Louis XIII.—G. BL.

**HABERT, LOUIS**, a French divine, born near Blois in 1636. He was grand vicar at Auxerre and other places, and was esteemed for his talents and character. He became a doctor of the Sorbonne, but suffered for his opposition to the ultramontane party and his Jansenist tendencies. He wrote a course of theology and other works, and died in 1718.—B. H. C.

**HABERT DE CERISY, GERMAIN**, was born about 1615, and died about 1655. He embraced the ecclesiastical career, and became Abbé de Notre-Dame de Cérisy. One of the earliest members of the French Academy, he was charged to examine and criticize the versification of Corneille's *Cid*, but did not execute the task to the satisfaction of Richelieu.—W. J. P.

**HABINGTON, THOMAS**. See **ABINGTON**.

**HABINGTON, WILLIAM**, an English poet, was born at his father's seat, Hendlip, in Worcestershire, on the 5th November, 1605. He was the eldest son of Thomas Abington or Habington (see **ABINGTON, THOMAS**) and of Mary, the daughter of Lord Morley. With so accomplished a father, the education of his son was carefully attended to. He was sent to the jesuits' college at St. Omer, and afterwards to Paris. Having finished his studies, and resisted the solicitations to become a jesuit, he returned to his father's seat an elegant scholar and an accomplished gentleman. Here he continued with his father in literary occupation, and finally married Lucy Herbert, the daughter of the first Lord Powis. This lady was the principal subject of his inspiration, and to her he has addressed his largest poem, "*Castara*," in three parts. In the first she is courted as his mistress, in the second celebrated as his wife; the third deals entirely with religious contemplations. In the first of these one is strongly reminded of Petrarch, especially in the sonnets commemorating the charms and the virtues of the lady. Habington continued to pass his life in quiet happy retirement devoted to literature, and died on the 13th November, 1645. In addition to his poems Habington also wrote a tragedy—"The Queen of Arragon," and "*The History of Edward the Fourth*," and "*Observations on History*." As a poet Habington takes a respectable place, below that of Waller, but superior to many of his contemporaries. He has the great merit of being always moral and pure, in an age when these qualities were not much in fashion. His versification is harmonious, and his sentiment, though disfigured by the conceits and florid language of the times, is often genuine and tender. Still his amatory poems want warmth, and remind us of what Moore said of Propertius, that "he makes love like a schoolmaster." If his compositions want the power and originality of a great poet, they have abundance of scholarly elegance and polish to give him a respectable place amongst the poets of his day.—J. F. W.



HABSURG, HOUSE OF. See HAPSURG.

HACHETTE, JEAN-NICOLAS-PIERRE, a distinguished French mathematician and engineer, was born at Mézières on the 6th of May, 1769, and died in Paris on the 16th of January, 1834. He was the son of a bookseller, and was educated at Charleville and at Rheims. In 1788 he was employed at the engineering school of Mézières as a draughtsman; and in 1792 he was appointed professor of hydrography at Collioure. In 1793, by the recommendation of Monge, who knew him through his mathematical writings only, he was appointed a deputy-professor at Mézières. In 1794 he assisted Monge in the organization of the mathematical and mechanical department of the polytechnic school; then newly established, in which he held a professorship until 1816. On the 26th of June, 1794, he accompanied Guyton de Morveau in that curious experiment made by the orders of Carnot at the battle of Fleurus, when the movements of the enemy's army were watched from a moored balloon. In 1810 Hachette was married to Made-moiselle Maugras, daughter of an eminent physician. In 1823 he was elected a member of the Institute; but so strong was the prejudice entertained against him by the elder branch of the Bourbons, that the royal assent, necessary to the ratification of his election, could not be obtained until the accession of Louis Philippe to the throne. The writings of Hachette comprise an admirable series of works on descriptive geometry, in continuation and development of those of Monge; a treatise on the application of algebra to geometry; an elementary treatise on machines; and various papers and reports on mathematical, mechanical, and physical subjects. The private character of Hachette was highly amiable and generous. He left two children—a son, who became an eminent civil engineer; and a daughter, married to the chemist Ebelmen.—W. J. M. R.

HACHETTE, JEANNE FOURQUET, was born at Beauvais on the 14th November, 1454. She was of good family, her father, Jean Fourquet, being an officer in the royal guards. On the death of her father, Jeanne Fourquet was adopted and carefully educated by a lady called Laisné. The times were bloody and troubled, Louis XI. striving with great energy, with great success, but by the most horrible means, to crush feudalism, to extend the territory, and to add to the unity of France. His most formidable opponent was Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, who was as cruel and violent as Louis was perfidious and dissimulating. In June, 1472, the duke of Burgundy advanced with an army of eighty thousand men to besiege Beauvais, which was devoted to the French king. Charles the Bold had destroyed the town of Nesle, where the blood had flowed ankle-deep, and where not a single defender was spared. The inhabitants of Beauvais dreaded the same fate, so that if fierce was the assault more fierce was the resistance. Jeanne Fourquet, who had loved from a child tales of warlike achievement, and who adored the Maid of Orleans as a saint, emulated her valour and intrepidity. Arming herself with a *hachette*—a small axe or hatchet—she displayed the most heroic courage in leading and inspiring the besieged, who repelled repeated and most desperate onsets, and were finally victorious. From her weapon of war it is under the name of Hachette that Jeanne Fourquet has become immortal. Her noble exploits when she was scarcely eighteen are almost all we know regarding her. We have no trustworthy record respecting her subsequent career.—W. M.-L.

\* HACHETTE, LOUIS CHRISTOPHE FRANÇOIS, one of the most eminent of living French publishers, was born at Bethel in the Ardennes, on the 5th of May, 1800. Educated with a view to a university professorship, a career from which he was debarred by various circumstances, partly political; and after a subsequent semi-commercial, semi-legal training, he founded in 1826 a classical bookselling and publishing business, with the motto at once modest and aspiring—"Sic quoque docebo." From this period onwards to 1850, the establishment of M. Hachette acquired a great reputation by its issue of classical texts of new linguistic dictionaries, and of journals devoted to the exposition of the philosophy and practice of education. In 1850, M. Hachette, with the assistance of two sons-in-law, extended and expanded his publishing business, and converted it into one of a general character. From that date he may be said to have become at once the Murray and the Longman of Paris. Among his more notable serial publications have been his issues of dictionaries of reference, embracing every variety of subject. Hachette's "Bibliothèque des Chemins de Fer," a

cheap railway library, as its title indicates, has been unrivalled on this side the channel for the variety, instructiveness, and solidity of its contents, including as it does, original works by some of the most eminent living writers of France. Of his other speculations, one of the most successful and useful has been the *Journal pour tous*, which has reached a circulation of half a million copies per week. Besides directing the affairs of a very large publishing establishment, M. Hachette has honourably distinguished himself by his efforts, official and literary, to ameliorate the social condition of the French working-classes, notably in connection with the relief of the poor, and the establishment of friendly societies. During the course of 1860, M. Hachette has been rewarded for his services to literature, authorship, and social economy, by receiving from the emperor of the French the cross of the legion of honour.—F. E.

HACKERT, PHILIPP, a German landscape painter, born at Prenzlau in Prussia in 1737. Hackert was one of those ordinary men who are uncommonly fortunate in the matter of finding a biographer, Göthe has written his life, and has procured him a reputation much beyond his deserts. He was a good ordinary painter of views, and enjoyed great popularity, or rather patronage, in his time; but chiefly in Italy, in Rome, and Naples. His works are not scarce, but the best of them are preserved at Naples or Caserta. Philipp was one of five brothers who were all artists, and the others were all in succession employed by him as his assistants in Italy. Their father was a portrait painter; and Philipp, having acquired the elements of his art at Berlin, went in 1765 to Paris, and in 1768, accompanied by his brother Johann, to Rome, where they worked for Lord Exeter and other English patrons. It was while bringing home some English commissions that John Hackert died at Bath in 1772. One of Hackert's principal works was a series of six representations of the burning of the Turkish fleet by Count Orlov in 1770, painted for the Empress Catherine II.; and the magnificent count, in order to give the painter a proper notion of the explosion of a ship, had one of his frigates blown up in his presence, near Leghorn, for the express purpose. These pictures, painted in 1772, and for which Hackert received the then considerable payment of £1350, are now at St. Petersburg. Among Hackert's great patrons were Pius VI. at Rome, and Ferdinand IV. at Naples. He painted many pictures for Ferdinand, who styled him Don Filippo, and appointed him his principal painter in 1786; from this time Hackert settled with his youngest brother Georg at Naples. Georg Hackert was an engraver, and died at Florence in 1805. These German artists enjoyed their good fortune uninterruptedly at Naples, until disturbed by the French in 1799. Hackert had apartments in the Palazzo Francavilla on the Chiaja, and a salary of 100 ducats per month. In 1799 the French commandant-general, Rey, took possession of the apartments; but he gave the Hackerts passports, and allowed them to leave with all their effects. They removed first to Leghorn, then to Florence, where Philipp died in 1807. Among the most interesting of Hackert's works are the *Launch of the Parthenope*, a 64, the first ship of war built at Castel-a-Mare; and views of the sea-ports on both the eastern and western coasts of Southern Italy. The king equipped and armed a felucca for the painter, for the purpose of enabling him to take these views. Hackert also etched a few plates.—R. N. W.

HACKET, JOHN, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, born in London in 1592, received his education at Westminster school and at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen a fellow. While fulfilling the duties of a tutor in Nottinghamshire he produced his "*Comedia Loliola*," which was twice acted before James I. Graduating in 1615, he took orders three years afterwards, and patronized by several bishops, speedily obtained preferment. Rector of Stoke Hamon, 1618; chaplain to James I. and prebendary of Lincoln, 1623; in the following year he obtained the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and that of Cheam in Surrey; in 1631 was made archdeacon of Bedford; and in 1642 received a prebend and residentiaryship in St. Paul's. When the civil war broke out he took an active part against the puritans; and having retired to his living in Surrey, was there made prisoner by the army of Essex. He was shortly after liberated; and continuing at Cheam till the Restoration, recovered all his preferments. In 1661 he was raised to the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, which he filled worthily till his death in 1670. In the course of his tenure of the see of Lichfield, at an expense of £20,000, a great part of which was borne by him-





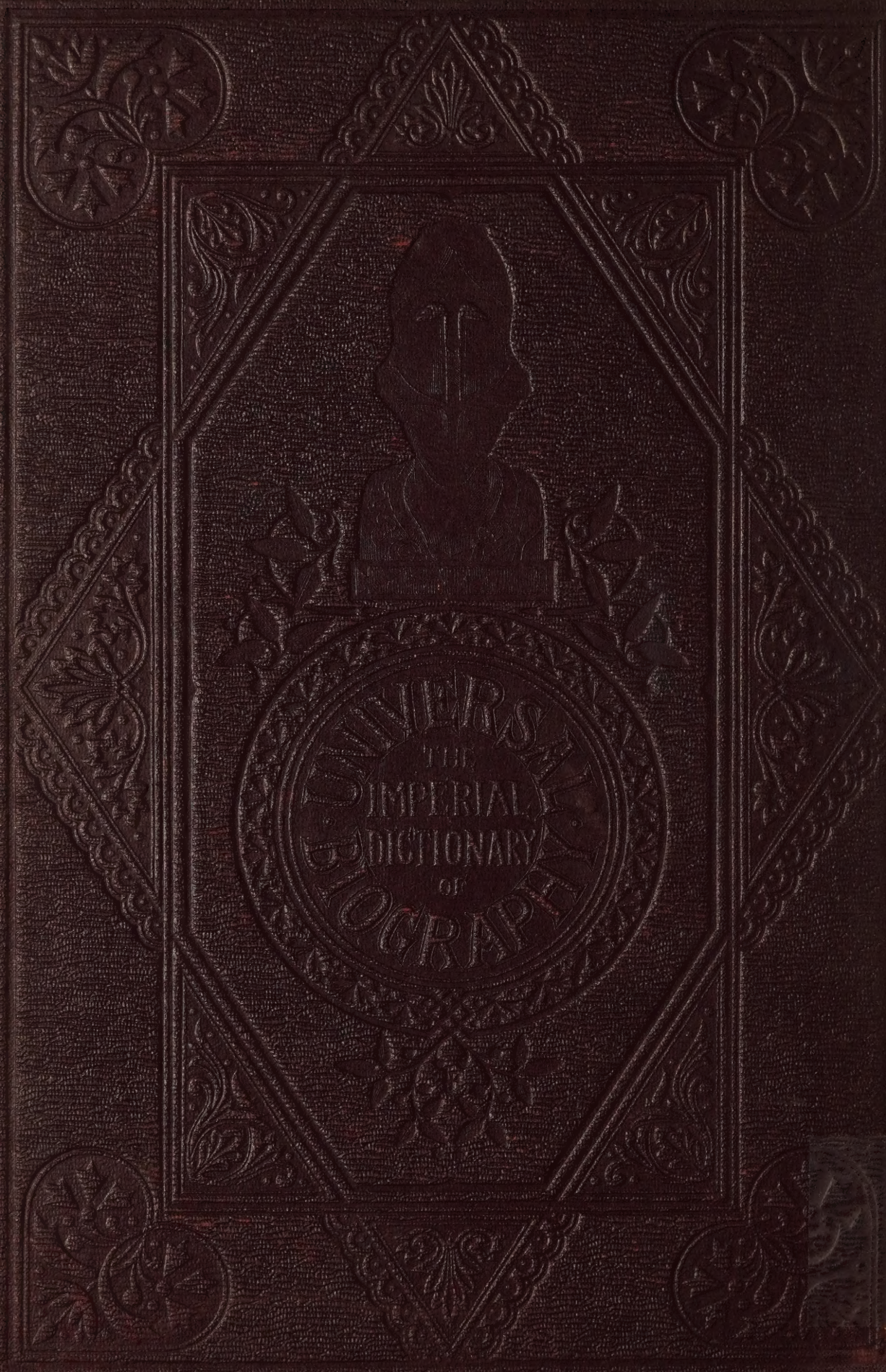
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